

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1828.

[From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.]
On the Demoralizing influence of Slavery.

But though rational beings are thus found to derive pleasure from the sufferings of irrational creatures; yet these creatures furnish no scope for the exercise of revenge or of mortified pride. With respect to our fellow-men, however, the case is different; and it is most humiliating to state; that in slave colonies, cruelties are frequently exercised upon human beings of a kind which, had they been inflicted on the brute creation, would have excluded the perpetrators of them from society. Man is a tyrant, it is true, to the inferior animals: but unrestrained by law, he becomes a wolf to man; and, under the influence of violent passions, liable to be excited by the most trifling circumstances, is not beintrusted with power over the liberty and life, the soul and body, the happiness or misery of his fellow-man.

But to come to the Cape of Good Hope. It has been argued by several late writers, and especially by the Quarterly Review,* that since the emigration of British settlers in 1820 the influx of free labourers from Europe will be a great means of hastening the abolition of slavery in that settlement. We have no faith in this remedy. Free labour and slavery are it is true, destructive of each other; but like the mixture of an alkali and an acid, the ascendancy of one over the other, will depend upon their comparative quantity and power. If the proportion of free labourers in a colony is much greater than that of slaves, the Reviewer's position may be tenable; but if, on the other hand, the number of slaves in a colony is much greater than that of free labourers, the reverse of the Reviewer's anticipation is rather likely to follow. Slavery may to destroy free labour, and the free labourers may either eventually become themselves slave-holders, or be reduced to a condition little superior to that of the slaves.† Slavery we admit, may be expected to decrease in every country, where free labourers are much more numerous than slaves; but in such a country as South Africa, where those in a state of slavery form more than nineteen parts out of twenty of the labouring class, the value of slaves, and consequently the system of slavery existing in that colony, are not likely to be materially affected by any importation of free labourers which can be expected very speedily to take place.

Men accustomed to govern slaves are unfit to manage free labourers; and they prefer having under them slaves, on whom they can vent their irritable passions without any fear of consequences, to free labourers, with whom they must be under restraint. The slave masters, particularly such as emigrate from England, beat and cut their slaves because they do not perform as much labour as free servants; and they quarrel with their free labourers, because they will not be treated like slaves. The

free labourer from England is no sooner articulated to a master than he finds he must herd with slaves, and expect the same kind of usage. If he cannot brook this degradation, he quarrels with his master, and has his condition made worse, till he loses all respect for himself, and sinks under his misfortunes. Disappointed in his expectations, and wearied out with the painful and degrading circumstances in which he is placed, his first thought is commonly that of returning home: but it requires a sum of money, to defray the expense of passage to England, which few of the emigrants can raise; and they have scarcely any alternative between starvation and a continuance in a situation abhorrent to their feelings. There is, however, a wonderful facility in the human mind to accommodate itself to its circumstances, and in many cases it is well that it is so; but what excites our approbation, where this change takes place without any sacrifice of principle, becomes matter of regret, when, as in the present instance, it is attended with mental and moral degradation. Finding that he cannot return to his native country, and despairing of rising above the wretchedness into which he has sunk, the emigrant has recourse for comfort to the excessive use of wine and spirits, and engages either in promiscuous intercourse with the female slaves, or forms a connexion with an individual slave, and thus fixes his condition for life.

Slaves of European descent are, at the Cape more valuable to their proprietors than others, and if a European, in the condition we have described, is considered by his master likely to improve the breed of his slaves, he meets with milder treatment. But such free labourers, whether they confine themselves to one slave woman, or indulge in general licentiousness, contribute to the increase, not to the diminution of slavery. The condition of the mother determines the condition of her offspring. The children of a Hottentot woman by a slave are born free; but if they are supported by the master of the father, they are held as apprenticed bondsmen, till they are eighteen years of age. If the mother is a slave the children are born in a state of slavery. From the great number of males in proportion to the females, who emigrate from Europe to South Africa; from the principles and habits of the young men who become emigrants; from the gross sensuality prevalent in slave colonies; and from the temptations held out to our labourers to form the degrading connexions alluded to, the error of the Quarterly Reviewer, when he absurdly asserts that in twenty years there will probably not be a slave remaining in the colony, might have been discovered a priori. But in opposition to his unwarranted assertion, we take the higher ground of incontrovertible facts.

When a slave touches the British shores he is free; but when a free labourer comes to South Africa, he is, or becomes virtually a slave, and the posterity he leaves behind him, with few exceptions, are, in reality, a race of slaves. To say nothing of the degrading treatment a free labourer receives in a slave colony, the temptations to vice are so great, that very few of our mechanics and free labourers are able to withstand them. If the emigrant has power to escape the common degradation and to surmount the hardships of his lot, he may rise in the world, acquire property, and become himself a slave proprietor. If, on the other hand, he is not sufficiently fortified by good principles against temptation, he seeks to indemnify himself for all he suffers, by an indulgence in the low gratifications within his reach. What is the consequence? He sinks into a state of moral debasement, stands on a level with the slave; and is valued by the proprietor of slaves only according to his capacity of improving the breed of his human stock.

The loose character of the female slaves in Cape Town is well known: for they are trained to prostitution. They are well fed it is true but it is for the purpose of licentiousness. While young, they are well clothed, but it is for the purpose of sensual attraction. One remark of the Reviewer's, that the slaves are not all black; that many of them are copper-coloured; and many of them as white as Europeans, is just, and can easily be accounted for. The truth is, many of them are as white as their mistresses, and as finely clothed. The Reviewer does not appear to have been aware, when he brings forward this circumstance with an air of triumph, that he was then adverting to one of the strongest evidences of the demoralizing effects of slavery; and one of the strongest arguments against the system.

* See Quarterly Review, vol. xx. p. 455.

† This observation does not exactly apply to the new British Settlement on the eastern extremity of the colony, where slave-labour is now precluded by a judicious clause introduced into the grants of lands, by which the employment of any slave in their cultivation is deemed a sufficient ground for cancelling the possessor's right to them. It is, however, a strange and unfortunate anomaly, that while this beneficial precaution was about being adopted by the Home-Government, with a view to restrain the increase of slavery in South Africa, immense tracts of new land were apportioned out by the Colonial Administration to Dutch African boers, without any restriction whatever on the employment of slaves; and that even in the midst of this British Settlement, the Magistrates and Functionaries of government are permitted to retain in their houses and on their farms crowds of slave labourers.

Original Communications.

For Freedom's Journal.
FEMALE SCANDAL.

Mr. Editor,

As you have professed yourself the friend of the fair sex, I take the liberty of sending you a few remarks, judging that, as their friend, what will make them better and more amiable, cannot fail to meet your approbation. There is an evil prevailing to an alarming extent, among females old and young, married and single, all are infected with it; it presides at their tea-table; it goes with them to make calls; even the Church is infested; in short, it is their never failing companion at home and abroad; now you would ask the name of this beloved malady: start not, it is *Scandal*.

Yet while the blush of shame and indignation glows on my cheek, I write it. It is a shame to think that woman, who is considered the emblem of tenderness and mercy, is constantly employed in endeavouring to destroy the peace and happiness of others. No music sounds so melodious to the ears of the scandal monger as the story of a friend's errors; she is eager to be the first to obtain the delightful tidings, in order to have the honour of propagating it first; she ties on her bonnet before breakfast, flies with the rapidity of lightning from house to house, and feels neither hunger, thirst, or cold, until all her acquaintances are informed of the pleasing tale; she considers not but herself may be the next object for the euvenomed shafts of scandal to fall upon; she thinks if she would place herself for a few moments in the situation of the persons scandalized, consider all their grief and shame, at the blight cast upon their fair fame, by her tongue, she would recoil in horror, and exclaim; was I indeed such a monster, as to cause without the least provocation all this misery. I will close my remarks by quoting the following lines from a celebrated Poet, which will inform them better than I can of the importance and delicacy of that reputation which they so unthinkingly trifle with.

'Tis said, of widow, maid and wife,
That Honour, is a woman's life;
Her's is a sex, that only claim
A being in the breath of Fame,
Which tainted, not the quickening gales
That sweep Sabea's spicy vale,
Nor all thy healing sweet's restore
That breathe along Arabia's shore.
The traveller if he chance to stray,
May turn uncensured from his way;
Polluted springs again are pure,
And deepest wounds admit cure;
But woman no redemption knows.
The wounds of honour never close.
Tho' distant e'er hand to guide,
Nor skill in life's tempestuous tide;
Hence her feeble bark recedes,
Or deviate from the course decreed:
In vain she seeks the friendless shore,
Her swifter folly flies before;
The circling ports against her close,
And shut the wanderer from repose;
Till by conflicting waves oppress,
Her found'ring pinace sinks to rest.
Are there no offerings to atone,
For but one single error, none;
Pity may mourn, but not restore,
And woman falls to rise no more.

DE WITT CLINTON.

A great man has fallen among us. One whose name, for more than thirty years, shed glory upon our state and land; who was the avowed and efficient patron of every enterprise which was calculated to better the condition of man, persevering through good and evil report, in doing good; the great, the patriotic Clinton is no more!

No more shall we behold his commanding and beautiful person; no more shall we witness the energy and the eloquence with which he advocated the concerns of patriotism and philanthropy. So long have we been accustomed to behold his agency in every public measure, that we can scarcely realize that he is gone. We would yet fain visit the banks of the Hudson, his native stream which so often bore him on its bosom from one good deed to another, from glory to glory, to see him disembark from some one of the boats that daily arrive. But, alas! though for a moment the report of his death seemed rather like a dream than an assurance, we were soon forced to admit that it was a sad reality. Why else reverberated the knell of sorrow along the shores of Erie and Ontario, along the Canal and Hudson, and down the Narrows, causing a general and deep-felt mourning in every district of our State, and proclaiming to distant Republics and Empires, that the patriot statesman, the enlightened and devoted philanthropist whose fame was long since a theme familiar to them, had, by a mysterious Providence, been suddenly removed from this scene of action. Party spirit, for a time, forgot its cunning and its rancour; nay, the voice of all parties united in deepening the chorus of praise, who, without distinction of party, had toiled for the people. We say not that we never shall look upon his like again; for while we honour the dead, we must not do injustice to the living; we must never despair of the commonwealth. While we remember our departed Clintons, Van Nesses, Livingstons and Masons, and are compelled to say, "those suns are set," it is pious for us to hope that there will arise "some other such." When the truly great are taken away, it is proper and profitable that we should "lay it to heart." It is "the choice and master spirits" of an age that give it interest and lustre; and when they take a final leave of us we are too prone to feel that their places will never be supplied, that the world, and life itself have lost their charms. This is an impious and an uncomfortable, an ill-founded, and pernicious feeling. It savours too much of man—worship, of distrust of Providence. It is sorrowing without reason and without hope. It has a tendency to produce the very calamity which we weakly fear—As well might we say, that the setting sun will never rise again; that the desolation and gloom of autumn and winter will not be succeeded by "flowering spring and summer's ardent strength" as to say that all prolific nature will not raise up successors to the departed great and good. So long as "seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter,

day and night" shall remain, so long great men shall not cease to arise in such numbers, and at such times as the emergencies of mankind shall require. The epitaph was then a good one:—"Sparta has many greater men left."

Nor does all this constitute an objection to the public, grateful celebration of the virtues and labours of distinguished patriots. Those virtues and those labours, we commemorate, that the noble and emulous may be excited to imitate them. It was on this principle that Maximus and Cicero were accustomed to observe, that when the portraits of their illustrious ancestors were beheld, then their minds were the more vehemently drawn to virtue. Where public funerals, eulogies, and monuments are deserved, let them be decreed. Let the sages, heroes and patriots that have left the world, still breathe in marble, and look green in song! Gone is all that is noble in the character of a nation, and lost is every germ of its future greatness, when such worthies cease to be respected with all the passions of veneration, and imitated with all the ardour of hope.

Was De Witt Clinton entitled to these honours that have been named? To answer this question fully would require a volume. As the efficient agent in the late internal improvements of his native state, he has made for himself a monument more durable than the Obelisks and Pyramids of Egypt. Should his own generation prove ungrateful to his memory, posterity would still find his glorious monument, the record of his fame: that monument is the soil, that record, the Canals, of his loved, devoted New-York. It will for ever be legible, proclaiming his fame to distant ages and nations, when all the monumental piles which the generous Clinton has erected in his consecrated Abbey shall have crumbled into dust. Should future generations fail in gratitude, the waters of Erie and Champlain as they pass through the fertile regions of the north and west, and down the Hudson into the great deep, would reprove that ingratitude. As the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant; as the scholar, the patriot, the christian; as the man of wealth, and the son of poverty, behold its passing tide, each would feel and acknowledge that it was well for him that De Witt Clinton had lived. We might refer to what he has done for charitable, benevolent, and literary institutions, for common schools, for private happiness and for public morals, but time would fail. We turn to what is more immediately the object of this communication.

The great public benefactor of whom we have been speaking, died a poor man. The state decreed him a public funeral; and in the first moment of its grief, all party considerations seemed forgotten.—Distant states read with admiration the magnanimous proceedings of our legislature: Would to God, that the noble beginning could have been followed by as noble an issue. But it was too much to hope. Caesar wept when he beheld the head of his rival. Alexander provided like a prince for the family of his vanquished foe. But party spirit never yet dropped a tear, or experienced a regret even over the grave of an op-

ponent. If, however, the people of the state of New-York in Senate and Assembly convened, have disappointed the excited expectations, and been wanting in fulfilling the benevolent wishes of their constituents, the remedy is a hand. Let the friends of Gov. Clinton assemble in their respective towns, villages and wards, and contribute each, according to his several ability, to the relief of his distressed family. Were a meeting called in the Park, and men of known respectability appointed as receivers, it would be the largest meeting ever held in this city, and the contributions no doubt would be worthy the reputation which it enjoys for justice and generosity. We should one and all recollect with what untiring zeal he served us as Mayor. We should vividly call to mind that proud and happy moment of his life, when, amid the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the congratulatory shouts of near two hundred thousand fellow citizens, the canal boats for the first time floated down the Hudson. Our ardent gratitude would be revived; all ranks and orders would unite, and from the poor man's mite to the rich man's donation, the contributions would be general and spontaneous. It would be the reacting of the scene of what was done at Rome for Publius Valerius Publicola. He, though he had been four times Consul, died so poor that he was buried at the public expense." *collectis a populo unum est sepultus, et annuo matronarum luctu honoratus.*" When one beholds such a spectacle, he is at loss, whether most to admire the greatness of the man, or the nobleness of the people. There is not a College, an Academy, or a Common School in the state of New-York, which has not been greatly benefited, by the labours of Mr. Clinton. Let each then contribute to the relief of his bereaved family. Finally, let our brethren, as they ever found him a decided friend, evince to the world, that they can appreciate worth, as well as forgive injuries, and are ever clear from the sin of ingratitude.

CYPRIAN.

Perseverance.—All the performance of human art, at which we look with praise and wonder, are instances of the resistless force of human perseverance. It by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united by canals. If a man were to compare the effect of a single stroke of the pickaxe, or impression of a spade, with the general design, or last result he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion. Yet these petty exertions, incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties; and mountains are levelled, and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings. It is therefore of the utmost importance, that those who have any intentions of deviating from the beaten roads of life, and acquire a reputation superior to names hourly swept away by time, among the refuse of fame, should add to their reason, and their spirit the power of persisting in their purposes—acquire the art of sapping what they cannot batter, and the habit of vanquishing obstinate resistance by obstinate attacks.

Dr. Johnson.

Fire!—Early on Monday morning last, six new frame dwelling houses, situate on Schuylkill Front-street, near Cedar street, the property of Mr. J. Lawrence, were destroyed by fire. The houses, the buildings of which was just completed, were uninhabited. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock, and the destruction was complete before any effectual assistance arrived. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.—Phila. U. S. Gaz.

A large dwelling house, owned by Mr. Rodman, of Stonington, Conn. was destroyed by Fire a short time since. It was occupied by six families, all young married people. Five of the husbands were absent at sea.

The bones of several English soldiers, killed in the battle of Monmouth, New-Jersey, were lately disinterred in digging a cellar on the site of that celebrated battle field, where it is said 15 of them were buried. They have been interred for half a century, and now re-appear on earth.

Trenton Amer.

Preparations are being made in Wilmington, Del. for erecting during the approaching summer, a splendid church for the Presbyterians, enlarging the Methodist chapel, building a Lutheran Swedish Church—and erecting an Episcopal Church.

The canal packet boat Lady Clinton has been fitted up for the accommodation of visitors to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and will run regularly from St. Georges and meet the steam boat at Delaware City.

Upwards of Five Thousand shares, says the Boston Patriot, have already been taken of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Stock, at the Franklin Bank, where the books will continue open till Saturday next, 5th inst.

Ohio Canal.—On the 16 March, the waters of the Great Miami mingled with those of the Ohio, at Cincinnati. On the 17th, a fleet of canal boats, six in number arrived. Thousands of citizens lined the banks of the canal, and hailed their arrival with acclamations.

Storm.—A violent hail storm, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder passed over our city last evening between 5 and 6 o'clock. During its progress several trees were torn up by the roots, and we understand that a small house in the western part of the town was struck by lightning. The rain fell in torrents, and it is feared the hail has seriously injured the crops in this vicinity.—Savannah Rep.

In a late paper we observe the marriage of a daughter of some great Rotterdam banker, with a Dutch name so full of consonants, that we can neither speak it nor write it, to whom the indulgent father gives a portion of seven millions. Nicodemus Crowbush would ask, "I wonder if she has got any sisters?"
Charleston Observer

The following is a copy of a piece of paper placed for a sign, in a window in Baggitt;—"Precilla Humphreys is Schol. Boy and Girls taught to read and rite, and Girls learned to sow Black and plane work likewise I will learn them good maners."

WANTED.—A suitable Person to procure Subscribers for a periodical work. Enquire at this Office.



POETRY.

SONG—AIR Three carls O'Buchanan.

We've met again my love,
'Mong the jasmines and roses,
And the bright moon above,
All thy beauty discloses;
And that orb though it shine
O'er the earth in its splendour,
Sees no heart pure as thine,
Nor so constant and tender.

Ah, a tear dims thine eye,
Is it sorrow presaging?
Dost thou fear I may die
'Mid the next battle's raging?
Let me kiss off each pearl
Down thy cheeks sweetly streaming,
And my flag once unfurl,
Where the falchions are gleaming.

Cease thy sighs, dearest maid,
Do thou banish thy sorrow;
And thy grief shall be paid
By the joys of the morrow:
Let sweet hope give thee rest,
And thy soldier returning,
Will clasp thee to his breast,
And requite all thy mourning.

ARION.

MARRIED.

At New-Ark, N. J. on the evening of 29th inst. Mr. Isaac Ray to Miss Eleanor Williams.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"Acrostic," "Friendship" & "Epitaph" have been received and are under consideration—We hope to hear from our Princeton Correspondent again shortly.

To the Publishers of Papers and Periodical Works throughout the U. States.

It is intended before, or certainly by the first of May next in a pamphlet with other statistical matters, to notice all the Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States, and the City or Town where published, by whom, and the condition, &c. A copy containing the above shall be faithfully forwarded to each one of you who will insert this notice once, and forward a Paper, or a copy of the work you publish, to Philadelphia, directed to

"THE TRAVELLER."

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.

WANTED Immediately.—Three Files of the Freedom's Journal. Apply at this Office.

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES.** Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.
New-York, Jan. 25

Gratten,

BY THOMAS L. JINNINGS.

Concluded.

From the small concern of a Society, we may learn the principles of finance for every other station of life, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, the Statesman, and those who are heads of families. Let them be in the humble walks of life, or in the gilded chariot of opulence, he can do himself no injury by taking a lesson of the judicious Financier. They open an extensive field for improvement, but the labourers are few. We regret that we find it necessary to complain, but so it is, and it is a lamentable fact, that many of our young men, after acquiring a knowledge of letters and figures, born of free parents, bury their talents in the earth, and are lost to society; they sorrow for themselves, the selfish soul deserves the pain it feels.

My young Friends, be animated, be awake to your interest. Come forward, and help us; we want you to display your talents as men, and co-workers with us. You will do yourselves an essential service and stand as a bright star in the firmament to generations yet unborn.

Did I think that this state of things would always exist, and that we should always remain in our degraded state, I would consider Christianity as mockery. I would laugh in derision at the Sacred name of my Maker, and become an Atheist, or a disciple of Voltaire and Tom Paine. I would consider it fabulous to attempt to improve our condition. I would deny all allegiance to my fellow-creatures, and disown every existence of a deity. But far be it from me to believe any thing of the kind. Let us endeavour to rear up the tender offspring, so as to be able to fill all the various capacities of life; educate them as far as your abilities will admit. Teach them the great importance of propriety of conduct, discourage them from low and unprofitable callings. Indite in their minds, in their tender years the great necessity of learning some mechanical art or trade, and it will make a lasting impression which time cannot erase. It will fit them to be useful members of the community, and with it they will command respect, ever recollecting that it is worth that makes the man. It will enable him to smile in contempt at the simple mortal who dare pride himself on the Colour of his skin.

My Brethren, these are not delusive ideas, they are the words of sincerity and truth. As the constant dropping of water, will make impression on the hardest stone, so will our feeble efforts in time, rear a fearless front of men, zealous of their rights not to be trampled on with impunity. We may be charged by some with ingratitude, and be reminded what our state is now, and what it was fifty or a hundred years back, when there was no eye to pity, nor ear to hear; when our race was sunk so low that the Heavens appeared to them as brass; they were placed on the level of the brute creation, in order to make them drink down the bitter draught of slavery.

We deny the charge, ingratitude be far

from us. Our Friends of the present day we love and respect according to their merits. Our Friends, the Founders and Members of the Manumission Society, and every other individual whose object is to place us on the level of men. Was it in our power, their ashes should be preserved in temples of gold as a memorial to the end of time. But all that we can do is to print them on the tabl of our hearts, and offer up our prayers to Him who sits upon the Throne of Heaven for their prosperity.

But let us take a counter-march, and view the country of our forefathers, not as she is now, but as she was when the Queen of Sheba visited Solomon the builder of the Temple at Jerusalem, and proved him with hard questions, when he thought it no dishonour to satisfy all her desires. She came from a land flowing with riches, and brought with her costly spices and gold in abundance, with a magnificent train; or as she was when we find men out of Greece seeking knowledge in her domain; or as she was when Hannibal crossed the mountains of the Alps with his African soldiers, who were the terror of Rome. History says that those mountains were considered as impassable, reaching to the very clouds; but Hannibal with his soldiers in four days made a passage for his army by the power of fire and vinegar, and made a great slaughter of the Romans; or as she was when the Romans thought it no disgrace to surname their bravest general after he had gained a victory over the Africans, whose name was Scipio; to that of Scipio, Africanus, in honour to him; then the name of African was no disgrace. But, O! unhappy country, how hast thou been harassed; thou hast been made to groan from thy sea line to thy centre—thy sons and daughters have been dispersed throughout the globe, and the white man has taken advantage of thy misfortunes to increase his treasures. O man, who ever thou art, place yourself in our situation for a moment and charge us with ingratitude if thou canst.

I would that Columbus, that great Navigator had never been born, or that he had been buried in the bottom of the sea, ere he contemplated or discovered this Western Hemisphere, the theatre of all our misfortunes.

When Praises are given to Columbia, Land of Freedom, how discordant the music, when the groan of the slave is heard to say, ye Freemen, see these bonds. O! Americans, blot out this foul stain, that we may praise without discord thy happy land.

Our claims are on America, it is the land that gave us birth; it is the land of our nativity, we know no other country, it is a land in which our fathers have suffered and toiled; they have watered it with their tears, and fanned it with sighs.

Our relation with Africa is the same as the white man's is with Europe, only with this difference, the one emigrated voluntarily, the other was forced from home and all its pleasures. We have passed through several generations in this country, and consequently we have become naturalized; our habits, our manners, our passions, our dispositions have become the same; the

same mother's milk has nourished us both in our infancy; the white child, and the coloured have both hung on the same breast. I might as well tell the white man about England, France, or Spain, the country from whence his forefathers emigrated, and call him a European, as for him to call us Africans; the argument will hold as good in the one case as the other. Africa is as foreign to us as Europe to them.

It has always been held out to us that we are a distinct race of people, having no part or lot in this land, and many of our professed friends, with Crocodile tears and glass bottles, would fain advise us to migrate to foreign lands, or any other land but this. Why all this sympathy for us, to prevent the enjoyment of our rights in this; the fact is this, they have been bought at a dear rate, our liberty which is more precious to us than gold, which was never forfeited to any man, that which was wrested from us by a barbarous oppression, has been obtained agreeably to the laws of the land; and we have a just right to enter our claim to justice, in our cause; if it does no good to remonstrate, it can do no harm to be awake to our political interest, and thereby convince our detractors that we disdain to praise that hand that oppresses us: no man is respected for submitting himself to low dishonourable treatment, it is beneath the dignity of man. Then let us endeavour to increase our store of knowledge, ever recollecting that knowledge is power.

In reflecting over our condition, let us not forget the free and enlightened state of New-York. She has taken her station in the cause of injured humanity; she has erased from her statutes the name of slavery; slaves cannot exist on her soil, she has secured to herself the smiles of Heaven, and a little more honorable to her than ten million slaves. May she be encouraged to go on by our progress in all the necessary acquirements of man, until she shall stand as a monitor to the Universe.

Brethren of the Mutual Relief Society, to you let me address myself.—You have done yourselves much honour in the cause you have espoused; you have driven distress from the door of the afflicted; you have consoled the disconsolate widow, and been fathers to the fatherless; and in death you have deposited the body of your deceased Brother in the tomb the consummation of all living. May you be encouraged to go on in your great and good work; may you become strong and flourish as the Cedars of Lebanon, that future generations may follow your example, and hand your name down to the latest posterity.

The Potsdam N. Y. American mentions^s that a man and his wife in Massena, St. Lawrence co. went on the evening of the 28th, ult and left three small children fastened in the house. During their absence the house took fire, and on breaking open the doors, one child was found, dead and the others so badly burnt that they died soon after.

The earthquake which was recently felt at Baltimore, Washington, &c. on the night 9th inst. was also felt in Raleigh, N. C.

SUMMARY.

Attempt at Highway Robbery.—On Saturday evening last, at about 11 o'clock, a highly respectable gentleman, while passing down Washington street, near South Boston bridge, was suddenly attacked by three persons, who he believes were Irishmen; he was knocked down and severely bruised. On recovering, he endeavored to alarm the watch, upon which the villains immediately took to flight.—Boston Patriot.

Fire.—The dwelling of Mr. Hugh Crookshanks, in Hebron, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst and twolads perished in the flames.

A boat loaded with whiskey was wrecked at the Lower Falls of Beaver river, Ky. On the 1st of March last, and the crew with difficulty saved from drowning. It is said that the circumstance of "too much spirit" being on board, was the cause of the disaster.

Captain Wing of the brig Packet, who arrived yesterday from Trinidad, states that a short time before his sailing the governor's head servant robbed his master of a thousand doubloons, and the contents of his wardrobe, and made his escape from the island.

The acting governor Pitcher, has so far recovered his health as to be able to ride to the capital and attend to his official duties.

Mr. Barton, one of the gentlemen alleged to have been engaged in the late unfortunate duel with Mr. W. Graham embarked on the 20th instant, at New Castle, Delaware, on board the Montezuma, for Liverpool, whence he immediately proceeds to Italy, his future residence.

Id, lately convicted at Boston, of passing the forged check of 10,000 dollars to F. W. Dana, has been sentenced to 15 days solitary confinement, and eight years hard labour in the state prison.

Captain William Guthrie, aged 73, of Redbank township, Penn. in attempting to pass a bridge in a wagon, in a dark night, a short time since, was with the wagon and horses precipitated over the side of the bridge and was killed.

A Rum Bargain.—At the last Liverpool Customhouse sale, a keg of rum was sold, which, when tapped, was found to be of a peculiarly fine pine apple flavour. In the keg, when the spirits were drawn off, was found a Guinea snake, of about five feet in length, coiled up.

At a fire in Philadelphia, last week, it is stated that an old lady, in a state of intoxication, fell into the fire, and was burnt to such a degree, that she died in three hours afterwards.

In consequence of some discoveries made by a woman in Mobile, five persons have been arrested in New-Orleans, suspected of having set fire to that city. Subsequently, it was said, the whole gang had been taken.

Fire.—Several daring attempts having recently been made to set fire to the town of Portland, the Selectmen have offered a reward of five hundred dollars to any person who shall bring to punishment those engaged in the wicked business.

Spain.—In the neighborhood of Cadiz; the roads are so infested with robbers, and the coast with corsairs, that merchants sending goods to Galaica, are obliged to insure them, at the rate of 21 per cent. in case their ships fall into the hands of the pirates, and 6 per cent, if they arrive safe at the place of their destination.

A warfare is now going on between the Osages and Pawnees on the Arkansaw river.

There is at this time, three steamboats and ten brigs and schooners employed in taking the produce of Attakapas to market. This evinces enterprise and industry in our population, and with further efforts to open our navigation our country cannot fail to become rich and prosperous.

[Attakapa. Gaz.]

The Dog.—Leonard Solikoffed, a Swiss Nobleman, who went to Paris on the conclusion of the Swiss Union as Ambassador, had a large dog, whom, on his departure, he ordered to be shut up for eight days. The dog was so: yet, at the end of eight days, traced his way to Paris (400 miles), and on the day of audience made his way all covered with mud, and leaped up mad for joy upon his master. In the family castle at Thuringia, there is a painting of the story. The dog is the only animal that dreams; he and the elephant the only animal that understand looks; the dog is the only quadruped that has been brought to speak. Dogs are put to an amazing variety of uses. In Otahite they are generally fattened on bread-fruit for eating; in Kamschatka they are used for drawing sledges; in Upper India for beasts of burden—as mules and pack-horses; by the Jesso Islanders for fishing. Blumenbach rather thinks that all the varieties of dogs do not come from one original sort.—London: Medical Gazette.

ORIGIN OF THE BALLOONS.

The first balloon was constructed by a man ignorant of what he was really effecting. Seeing the clouds float high in the atmosphere, he thought that if he could make a cloud, and enclose it in a bag, it might rise and carry him with it. Then erroneously deeming smoke and a cloud the same thing, he made a fire of green wood, and placed a great bag over it, with the mouth downwards, to receive the smoke. He soon had the joy of seeing the bag full and ascending; but he understood not that the cause was the hot air within, which being heated and dilated, became lighter than the surrounding air, and was buoyed up while the visible part of the smoke, of which he chiefly thought was really heavier than the air, and was an impediment to his wishes.

[Arnott's Elements of Physic.]

Zeno on Love.—Zeno being told, that love was unbecoming a philosopher, "if this were true," replied Zeno, "the fate of the fair sex would be lamentable, not to be loved but by fools."

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828.

Wanted immediately, a first rate Journey man who understands Shaving and Hair Cutting perfectly, for the summer season only, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to

JAMES KELLY,
A. Newark, N. J.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office. March 28.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if no claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

THE AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY. For the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes, have re-opened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1829, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school. An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON,
E. M. AFRICANUS,

JAMES MYERS,
ARNOLD ELZIE,
HENRY KING,
Trustees.

VARIETIES.

INTOXICATION.

The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigour in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk is fined, for the first offence three dollars; for the second, six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum, and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months hard labour; and if he is again guilty, to twelve months punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, at an auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance in the church, the punishment, is still more severe—Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor. An ecclesiastic, if he should fall into this offence, loses his benefice; if it is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies while drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give, and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquor to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, and private soldiers; whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained until sober, without, however, being on that account exempted from the fines. Half these fines goes to the informers (who are generally police officers) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until some one pays for him, or, until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern keeper is bound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.

THAMES TUNNEL.

The water burst into the Thames Tunnel a second time on the 12th of January. Three of the workmen and three other persons were overwhelmed and lost. The excavation had been carried forward, since the former irruption, fifty-two feet. Mr. Brunel, jun. was at the pannel of the shield, where the water burst in, and was one of the last to retreat. The lights were all put out by the agitation of the water.

Mr. B. saved himself by swimming.

We mentioned the fact a short time since that two clergymen had sailed from this port for Great Britain, to claim the tithes and estates in Lordships supposed to be vacant. One of them was the Rev. A. G. Frazier, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Westfield, Mass. The New Brunswick Times has received in-

telligence that he is about to succeed to the title of Lord Lovett, in Scotland, with an annuity of twenty thousand pounds sterling.—Spectator.

An eminent Bass singer was informed that there resided a man about 200 miles off who could sing much lower than he could. He set off immediately in search of him, and found him digging in his garden. The traveller looked over the hedge, and said, in his very lowest note, "Good day, Si." The other returned the salutation in a note five degrees lower, which caused the astonished musician to trudge back again without delay.

Shoes in the Reign of Mary

In this reign square-toed shoes were in fashion, and the men wore them of so prodigious a breadth, that as Bulwer says, if he remembers right, there was proclamation came out, that no man should wear his shoes above six inches in breadth.

A young lady in France who had uncommon beauty, wit, and intelligence, and whose sovereignty over the hearts she governed, was probably an unlimited monarchy, said very innocently to her sister one day, "Sister, is it not extremely singular and somewhat funny too, that I should alone happen to be always right?"

Oliver Cromwell, while carrying on a war in Scotland, was riding near Glasgow at the head of a body of horse. A Scotch Soldier, planted on a high wall, took the opportunity to fire at him, but missed him. Oliver without slackening or drawing his rein, turned round and said, "Fellow, if any trooper of mine had missed such a mark, he should have a hundred lashes." He did not even order the man to be seized, and he made his escape. A rare example of true usage.

Want of Employment.—The Jews have approved, "that he who breeds not up his son to some occupation; makes him a thief," and the Arabians say, "that an idle person is the devil's play fellow."

A foreigner, to whom Mr. A.—had his address, "Old Bailey, London,"—politely directed his letter to the "care of of Mr. Bailey, senior, London."

YOUNG WOMEN'S KISSES.

The notion of prolonging life by inhaling the breath of young women, observes Mr. Wadd was an agreeable delusion easily credited; and one physician who had himself written on health was so influenced by it, that he actually took lodgings in a boarding school, that he might never be without a constant supply of the proper atmosphere. Philip Thicknesse, who wrote "The Valetudinarian's Guide," in 1779, seems to have taken a dose whenever he could. I am myself, says he, turned of sixty and in general, though I have lived in various climates, and suffered severely both in body and mind, yet having always partaken of the breath of young women, whenever they came in my way, I feel none of the infirmities which so often strike the eyes and ears in this great city (Bath) of sickness, by men many years younger than myself.—Wadd's Memoirs.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 4, 1828.

SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES.

Failure of Lord Bathurst's Propositions.

From the report of the Anti-Slavery Society just published, it appears that all hopes of melioration in the condition of the slaves, from the mild propositions of Lord Bathurst, are at an end. The slave-holders, it seems, have no notion of being restricted, in the smallest degree, in their paternal privileges over their dependants viz. exercising the cart-whip, (or rather the negro whip, for this is an infinitely more formidable instrument than that which our carers flourish,) branding women on the breast, hanging them up by the thumbs with one toe only upon the ground, and other amiable and manly methods of dispensing "the milk of human kindness," and acting in accordance with the golden rule, "Do as ye would by." It was but in a very slight degree that the propositions of Lord Bathurst trenched upon these; he used the most conciliatory language: he besought them that they would, after extracting the most offensive items, at least make an appearance of adopting the propositions; but these proprietors of human stock—these august beings whom nature has marked out as absolute lords and masters over their fellow men—are unwilling to be circumscribed in their sphere of usefulness and benevolence, and they have, consequently, rejected the interference with contempt,—in some instances, with defiance. Whence is it then that these men are truckled to—that their insolence is tolerated? It is not because the government is paternally mild and indulgent, and unwilling to visit severely the errors of its children, since a most gentle and loyal remonstrance from another most injured colony has been stouted. It is not because they are powerful, or beneficial allies, since they are defended by our fleets; they are protected from their own slaves by our soldiers; and, did we not charitably tax ourselves to support their monopoly, they are to a man, bankrupts. Where then lies the secret? They are possessed of a number of votes in parliament, and hence it is that the ministers have endured their disdainful and insulting language.

Mr. Canning's prophecy is fulfilled; the owners of slaves have proved themselves incapable of legislating for slaves. From what Mr. Huskisson has already effected, we augur well for the true interest of the colonies; and we hope that the West Indian influence in parliament, great as it may be, will not deter him from pursuing a bolder and juster line of policy than that of his predecessors.

We cannot dismiss this subject without adverting to the colonial ruse of throwing the blame of every atrocity upon the laws and customs of foreign nations, by which the planters would have themselves considered as compelled to commit cruelty and injustice, however outraging it may be to their own kind, just, and sensitive dispositions. This may be best answered by the question, Are they now crying

every effort to prevent the abolition of these laws and customs? 'Trinidad may afford an instance of the benign effect of British influence. By the Spanish and Brazilian law, the slave had one day in each week to himself, and the Sundays, and thirty holidays besides, making 134 days in the year. When the island came into the hands of the British, this time was reduced to the fifty-two Sundays, four holidays, and thirteen other days, making 69 days in the year: and in 1824, the slave was deprived of the Sundays, as a day of labour, and no others given to him in their stead; thus if the 4 greater holidays be included, he has only seventeen days on which he can labour for himself and his family. So much for what England has done to soften those severe laws and customs, which the planters would have us believe are so abhorrent to their more humane dispositions.

Liverpool Mercury

SHOCKING.

A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of Martha Snow, aged 32, found dead in her bed on Saturday morning last. She occupied a room in a house on North Anne-street, near the Baptist Meeting House, and it appears, was laid on her bed in a state of intoxication, to which she was unhappily addicted about noon on Thursday, where she remained until Saturday morning when found dead. A physician who attended the inquest supposed she must have expired 24 hours before the examination. Two children of the deceased 4 and 6 years of age, had slept in the same bed two nights before her death was discovered. The eldest supposed her mother was sound asleep. It is said the deceased has left considerable property and the unfortunate little children will be provided for. The Jury returned a verdict of death from a cause unknown.—*Prov. Amer.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

We learn that a young man, son of Mr. Ambros Dudley, of this borough, was shot a few days ago near the Sand Bridge, lower end of Princess Anne county, by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was removing some hay in a cart, and laid his gun, which he had taken with him to shoot game on the road, upon the top of the load of hay, with the muzzle directed to the rear, and walking behind the cart, while a little boy drove the horse, the gun accidentally went off, and lodged its contents, a heavy load of duck shot, in his throat and breast, which instantly terminated his existence.—*Norfolk Herald.*

"There is scarcely any thing, however insignificant and contemptible, which superstition has not converted into an oracle. Spectres and dreams, and omens of every kind have made cowards even of the bravest men; and though we no longer stop an expedition, or suspend an important debate, at the perching of a chicken, or the flight of a crow, the great multitude, even in nations the most civilized, are still under the influence of imaginary terrors that can scarcely be said to be less absurd."

ETHICS OR THE SCIENCE OF HUMAN MORALS.

Ethics is derived from a Greek word which is synonymous with the Latin *mos* and the English moral. Moral philosophy therefore, seems to imply a knowledge of the customs, usages, and laws of the people with whom we live, and the morality of an individual, is generally graduated by the degree of his conformity thereto. But morality seems frequently to be taken in a sense somewhat different, and is made to express the degree of abstract virtue a man possesses, according to the general consent of mankind, without any particular reference to a local standard.

When we speak of man being an eminent moral philosopher, we do not mean, merely, that he is a strict conformist to the customs of his state, county, or neighbourhood, as those may be bad, and conformity thereto rather indicative of vice than of virtue; but that he is virtuous—sensible of the duties imposed by religion on a moral agent. Hence the advantage is very apparent of extending the empire of education beyond the confines of a district, sect, or even the present age.

Morality like all other valuable acquirements, requires exertion and self denial, with indeed the performance of every practical virtue which our social relations with mankind, bring within the sphere of our duty. Whenever valuable currencies have become scarce the ingenuity of mankind has ever sought out baser materials of a specious exterior to substitute that which is indispensable but too costly for the indolent to procure. Hence many who are opposed to the drudgery of practical morality, have undertaken to substitute it by boldly professing a mysterious creed, and the attainment of divine power beyond the power of moral agency to attain! While another class have attempted to shelter themselves from censure, while leading a life of immorality, under the very broad and general grounds of universal fallibility—all have their peculiar faults, wherefore if they employ the utmost exertion, they cannot be faultless, and if they sit still and do nothing, or act without restraint, they can but be in fault; public opinion, the great and intangible arbiter of virtue and vice, of rewards and punishments, will not fail to pronounce the one of those apostates from morality, a hypocrite, and the other a libertine, and will reward their ingenuity with her censures; while the self-devoted offspring of sound morality alone receives the high reward of her applause.

The proposition so fascinating to the lazy moralist, all are imperfect therefore, all are equal, is as ungrammatical as it is illogical; he forgets there are degrees of comparison by which he can readily perceive and express, that Washington was better than Arnold, and Cuero than Cate-line, a Howard than a Black Beard or a Black legs.

We always suspect the soundness of that man's morals, who presuming on the imperfectibility of human nature, asserts the equality of all mankind in virtue and vice, as well might it be asserted that the wealth, talent, and erudition of all are equal.

Edgefield Hive.

CHEROKEE PHENIX.

A paper of this title, the Prospectus of which we published some months since, has made its appearance. It is printed in alternate columns of English and Cherokee. The Cherokee is in the newly invented character of Guess, a native. It is edited by Elias Boudinott, also a native—Harris, printer; and published at New Echota, Cherokee Nation, at \$2 50 in advance, 3 dollars at the expiration of six months, or 3 50 at the end of a year. Its style and execution full equal our expectations.

The Cherokees, until the Revolutionary war, inhabited that part of this State which now forms Pendleton and Greenville districts, and occupied possessions to a considerable extent in Georgia. By a treaty executed at Dewitt's Corner, on the 20th May, 1777, they ceded, for ever, to South Carolina, all their lands eastward of the Uncaee mountains. They formerly consisted of the following tribes; *Echates*, after which the town *New Echota* appears to be named—*Nequasse*, *Tehocsee*, *Chatassee*, *Nayomes*, *Chages*, *Estatoe*, *Tussee*, *Cussater*, *Sagoola*, *Keyawnee*, *Echay*, *Acconnee*, *Terucaw*, *Moguchie*, *Quacerratchie*, *Stickoey*, *Cota*, *Enor*, *Totero*, *Eane*, *Sawana*, *Wiseek*—all of which except two, are said to have entirely disappeared. This was once a very formidable nation, but now it is inconsiderable, both in number and force. The Indian tribes have literally melted away before the white man. What civilization and Christianity will do for them we have yet to learn. Already the aspect of this and other nations is changed; and still greater changes are anticipated as exertions shall be made in their behalf.—*Charleston Obs.*

STEAM CARRIAGE.

Gurney's carriage is now ready, like a pair of lovers, for a run on the north road, and the Edinburgh mail may begin to tremble. But its first run will be to Windsor to pay its respects to Majesty, as in duty bound. It is next to visit Bristol by day, and having felt its way in sunshine, is to try its speed with the mail; this will be a decisive proof of its locomotive powers, the the rapidity of the Bristol mail is such that double insurance is said to be required by the offices for all who travel in it, and all who have any thing to leave are publicly requested to make their wills. But this machine has the one grand defect, that the steamery is under the feet of the passengers. The mighty agent which could make mince meat of the whole cargo at a moment's warning, is working under the boards on which 20 human beings pretend to be at their ease, travelling fourteen miles an hour. Where the journey may end, whether at Bristol or in the other world, is the problem; and it will be some time before those who are not zealous of their speedy riddance of all the care of life will be induced thus to soar upon hot water wings. The engineer protests, by all the names of philosophy, that a blowing up is utterly impossible. But in the modern philosophy, the most impossible things have come to pass so often, that a man attached to his own vertebra may well be allowed to indulge a little scepticism.

LAND FOR ALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, **TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND**, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School Room in Mulberry street; where will be taught **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.** **TERMS.**—Three Dollars per quarter payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18. 28

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. Williams 68 Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov 16, 1827.

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time, will please to call at No 114 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26, 1828

TOILET.

Part of House No. 150, Orange street. Apply at No. 2 Walker-street. New-York, March 12, 1828

JAM SUDEE, CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House **166 Duane Street**; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing, are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil, having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

B. HUGHES'

School for Coloured Children of both Sexes. Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY** with the use of Maps and Globes, and History.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. *Reference.*—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller.

New-York, March 14.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

G. & R. DRAPER,
(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SE-GARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles

SAMUEL E. CORNISH

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is **THREE DOLLARS A YEAR**, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 98

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 55.

From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

On the Demoralizing Influence of Slavery.

Slaves, particularly females, bring a very high price, when they are white, and at all handsome; and when such children happen to be born, it is a matter of general joy in the family, and of congratulation in the neighbourhood. In one instance, which came under the observation of the writer, in one of the most genteel families in Cape Town, an Irishman is kept, for no other apparent purpose but that of improving the stock of slaves. The children of this man are the fairest and handsomest slave children I have seen in South Africa. They are, in fact, white.

While it is obvious, from these considerations, that the Slave System is not likely to be speedily or greatly reduced by the introduction of European labourers, it may be right to advert to one method of emancipation, the operation of which, however, it will be perceived, is too limited to affect the state of slavery at the Cape in any sensible manner, namely, those cases in which the father may be able to purchase the freedom of the mother and their children.

Englishmen plunge, without thought, into illicit connections with slaves; but many of them become soon alive to all the horrors flowing from such connections. When the proprietor of the female slave, to whom such a man may be attached, has a mind to interrupt their intercourse; when the object who has, by this time, seized his affections, is sold to another master, or, sinks under severe treatment; or, when the children become interesting, and he hears them calling him father, while he has the mortification to see these children slaves; he begins, too late, to lament his follies. But what is he to do? He has no money to redeem them; and if there be a condition on earth more wretched and bitter than that of slavery, it is the condition of that man, who, having himself tasted the sweets of liberty, sees the woman he loves a slave, and her children slaves also. In some few instances the father is, of course, able to give the mother and the children their freedom; but the following occurrence (sufficiently notorious in Cape Town,) will shew how seldom this can be effected.—To avoid unnecessary pain to individuals, in relating the circumstances, the names are suppressed.

Mr. —, shortly after his arrival at the Cape, formed a connexion with a very handsome and interesting slave girl, whom he loved. Three beautiful children were the fruits of the connection. The young man had been what may be called fortunate in the world; he has, at present, a good appointment; and has had it in his power to save some money. While he continued poor, or until it was known he had saved money, his intercourse with this young woman was not restricted; but

when it became known, that he would soon have the means of redeeming the mother and the children, he felt himself subjected to a train of mortifications, which he could not well brook. The first thing he decided on, was to purchase his children; and for their redemption, he has been obliged to pay the enormous sum of nine thousand rix-dollars; (675*l.*) and six thousand rix-dollars (450*l.*) have been refused for the mother. Calculating upon his means, and upon the strength of his fascination for the mother, it is probable, that the owner may exact from him 15,000 rix-dollars, before he can take the mother of his children under his own roof. If any thing could add to the aggravated character of this transaction, it is this: the slave woman, upon whom this price has been put, is universally believed to be the sister of the gentleman who offers her for sale; the daughter of his own father, left by that father to his son, as a part of his portion!

One of the demoralizing effects of slavery is the aspect under which the slave proprietor is led to contemplate human beings in general. When men purchase their fellow creatures like cattle, they imperceptibly come to view in the light of cattle. The slave is always associated in the mind of the proprietor with his value in colonial currency, or in sterling money; and he perceives no evils in slavery but such as affect his interest. A friend of mine, (H. W. Money, sq. of the East India Company Civil Service,) on seeing, one day, a poor black fellow suffering, remarked, in the hearing of his mistress, "What a wretched system is slavery!" To this remark, the lady instantly replied, "Wretched indeed, sir! the worst system upon earth! that fellow cost my husband 4000 rix-dollars; and what a dreadful thing it is to think that all this money may be lost in a moment by his death." The first thing you hear of on the death of a slave is, "That is a dead loss of 3000 or 4000 rix dollars, to the poor man, his master."

One of the most respectable individuals among the Colonists, after having given the writer an account of the numerous qualifications of one of his slaves, and after having shewn him several proofs of his skill and industry, concluded by remarking, "I have not yet got over the death of that slave; I would not have parted with him if any man had offered me seven thousand rix dollars for him." This remark used to be repeated almost every time we met, for years after the death of the slave; and the painful part of the event, the amount of the loss sustained by his death, never failed to be mentioned in the same feeling manner. The inhabitants of the Cape may have been too severely censured, when they have been represented as monsters, by superficial observers, for this mode of expressing grief on the loss of their slaves. Such expressions under such circumstances, do not indicate any peculiar excess of depravity in the persons us-

ing them; they are common to all slave colonies, and arise directly and naturally out of the slave system.

That men, in all countries, attach more importance to their own property, than they do to the happiness or lives of their fellow creatures, is too obvious to require proof. Generally speaking, where are the shop-keepers, or farmers in England, who are not more grieved by the loss of four or five hundred pounds sterling, than they are by the death of a servant, whose place they can supply the next hour? But the evil in question is indissolubly linked with the slave system, whether that system exists in the West Indies or in Africa, and its baneful influence pervades every part of the society in which it exists. When men regard a certain portion of the human race as their slaves, the comfort and improvement of that degraded part of humanity, become secondary and inferior considerations, and are sure to be sacrificed to the economy of the establishment, and to the best means of improving the breed. Slavery hardens the heart; destroys all its sympathies with the suffering of our fellow creatures, who may be placed, by Providence, in humble circumstances; and, in a great measure, excludes from the breast the workings of pity for that class of beings. The mind, accustomed to view men as slaves, and slaves as cattle, or property, will be brought, by insensible degrees, to regard the whole working class in nearly the same light, and the sufferings of the slave, and of the free labourer too, will be regarded with indifference. In cases, where both are afflicted, so that life is in danger, there will, indeed be a marked difference. While the condition of the slave will excite the deepest interest, that of the free labourer will scarcely move any sympathy. But the concern manifested in such circumstances for the slave is perfectly compatible with that insensibility to human misery, generated by the slave system. Bryan Edwards must have been very much at a loss for facts to substantiate the humanity of the West Indian Planters to their slaves, when he brought forward, for this purpose, the following sentence—"The circumstances, wherein the slaves are most indebted to the owners' liberality, are I think, those of medical attendance, and accommodation when sick." In this point, especially when the sickness appears dangerous, the Cape Colonists may, perhaps, deserve commendation full as strong as the West Indian Planter; but considering the value of the slave to the owner, the merit to be allowed, in cases of this nature, is rather of an equivocal kind, and militates nothing against the force of the general argument. With his eyes open, and with his stock of imported benevolence unimpaired, a very short residence in a slave colony will be sufficient to any reflecting man on this subject.

To be continued.

Original Communication.

For Freedom's Journal.

CHARLES SEVILLE.

"I see a hand you cannot see;
I hear a voice you cannot hear."

It was about the close of the last century that there lived in this city, a man whose history is replete with interest and instruction. For obvious reasons, I shall conceal his real name, and describe some incidents in his life under the signature of Charles Seville. I may fail in giving to the story those charms which an Irving could bestow upon it, but sure I am, that the story itself is such, that he who reads it once, will wish to read it again and again. It will show what midnight toil and holy emulation" can accomplish; it will show that though it be "hard to climb the steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar," it is not impracticable; that it is often an imprudent thing, a perilous undertaking for a young man to leave the country and the circle of his friends, to live among strangers in a great city; that, though men in general are cold and selfish, there are some hearts warm and generous, and that friendship, though with most "but a name" still does exist in the world.

Seville was the son of an Eastern farmer. His parents, though moderate in their circumstances, were highly respected for their good sense and piety. His mother died when he was but 15 months old, commending him to the care of Providence; "which," said the expiring saint, "can take care of him as well without, as with my aid." With no other means for intellectual and moral culture than what in New England is enjoyed by the children of the poorest man, and those means are not small, young Seville soon became known for his love of study, his aptitude for writing; and his ambition to excel. Of the world he knew nothing, having only heard a sound of it over the hills and far away. But he was sent to a good school every winter; and all his leisure moments were devoted to reading. His father, for the benefit of his children purchased a right in the town library, and took a newspaper—thus unconsciously administering fuel to that flame, which he afterwards wished to extinguish, but which marked the destiny of this his son. To the legends of the olden time, as rehearsed by his father and neighbours portraying the history of the American Revolution, and the manners of "down country," Seville would listen with intense interest. Thus was formed the foundations of his mind and task; the elements of his future character and pursuits. He longed to burst the shackles that confined him; to know all that could be known by man; to see many men and many cities. His ambition, his aspirations, had as yet taken no defineable shape. But he was restless as the rolling waters; "the longing after" which he experienced, but could not comprehend, which his fond parent would neither appreciate nor repress, was for excellence, for eminence, for immortality.

This powerful germe exhibited itself in a thousand eccentric movements.—One

while, it was devoted to music, till there was no musician in his native town that could excel him upon any instrument. If he heard of a book that he had not read, he would walk through the deep snows for miles to borrow it. All the law books, that the justice of the peace for the town possessed, he read. He then became intimate with his minister and physician, and examined their libraries. One of his neighbours understood surveying, and with him he passed his evenings, till he understood that art. At one season, he would be attending to botany, at another, horticulture was the object of his investigation. Now he was all attention to philology, and then he was under the instruction of a neighbour who knew something about those matters, examining the principles of finance and taxation. He would sometimes be engaged, for weeks, in composing a fictitious history; and then again his friends would find him writing letters and poetry. He rose early and sat up late; and every holiday was for him a season of severe study. Had these energetic and persevering efforts been duly aided and directed, Seville would have been a learned man even in his minority; and instead of being a stumbling to his father and a riddle to his neighbours, his name would have reached the ears of distant cities, and shed lustre upon that of his family. As it was, some of his neighbours said he was a strange boy, and would never become any thing in the world. Others said there was no telling what he would make; that it was plain that his course would not be a middle one, that his motto and destiny was "*aut Caesar, aut nihil*." Some said, that he would never become eminent in any thing, because he attended to so many things, not considering, that, though he often changed his means, his end, always the same, was pursued with a real perseverance that set at utter defiance all obstacles; not considering, that the noblest plants, which nature produces, would become an object devoid of beauty and utility unless guided by the hand of science and experience.

Seville heard the remarks of his neighbours, but he heard them with perfect indifference. His taste was of that decided and elevated character, that not only looked down with a smile of contempt on vulgar prejudices and maxims, but faces the real difficulties of life without dismay.—There are such spirits, and they sure made for conquest; and without such spirits the world had remained in perpetual infancy and barbarism. If they do not all reach their destination, 'tis because Nature, wise as well as prolific, though she never makes a species in vain, does not need to call into requisition the talents, of every individual of that species. The world, no doubt, has produced more than one Columbus, more than one Washington; but as it has not needed more than one, it has called but one into action. How sung the divine poet, when standing in the country church-yard—

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid,
"Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
"Hands, that the rod of empire might have
sway'd

"Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre.
"But knowledge to their eyes her ample page
"Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er un-
rol,
"Chill penury repress'd their noble rage
"And froze the genial current of the soul.
"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
"The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
"Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
"And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

To be continued.

VARIETIES.

Old Bailey Wit.—A man was tried for stealing a pair of boots from a shop door in Holborn, with which he ran away. Judge, to witness, who had pursued and seized the prisoner—"What did he say when you caught him?" Witness—"My Lord, he said that he took the boots in joke?"—"And how far did he carry the joke?" Witness—"About forty yards, please your Lordship."
Lit. Gaz.

The absent Philosopher at home.—The following anecdote is related of Lessing, the German author, who, in his old age, was subject to extraordinary fits of abstraction. On his return home one evening, after he had knocked at the door, a servant looked out of the window, to see who was there. Not recognising his master, and mistaking him for a stranger, he called out, "the Professor is not at home." "O, very well," replied Lessing, "I will call another time;" and, so saying, he very composedly walked away.

French Bull.—A lady wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money. She added, by way of postscript, "I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him."

"He who has a trade has an estate."

I have seen the young man born to affluent fortune, who was early apprenticed to a respectable and scientific mechanic, to learn what is generally termed a trade. Although there was no apparent need of such a step, as the father was an independent man; still the old man conceived that it was necessary, and often made the observation that "he who has a trade has an estate." The young man duly served his time, and became a complete master of his trade; and this son had the happiness to contribute to the use and support of his truly respectable parent in his old age—(who had lost through misfortune, his immense property) and while performing this pleasing sacred duty, his talents and industry raised him to an enviable situation in life.

Woman.—The female sex is greatly superior to the male in mildness, patience, benevolence, affection and attachment. While the crimes of woman, like prodigies, excite our wonder, their virtues occupy every corner of society, and constitute in its rude or civilized state, the solace, the cement, and the ornament of life.

The World in a Nutshell.—From these roofs of the non-contact of the atoms, even in the most solid parts of bodies; from the very great space obviously occupied by pores—the mass not seeming more solid than a heap of empty boxes, of which the apparently solid parts were still as porous in a second degree and so on; and from the great readiness with which light passes in all directions through very dense bodies, as glass, rock crystal, diamond, &c. it has been argued by some that there is so exceedingly little of really solid matter, even in the densest mass, that the whole world might be compressed into a nutshell, if the atoms could be brought into absolute contact. We have as yet no means of speaking positively on this subject. —[*Arnott's Elements of Physic.*]

Silly Women—Nothing can be more mistaken than the common idea, that, because a woman is silly she is easily to be won. It is possible that it may turn out so; but then there is no making sure of her when she is won. But the ordinary fact is, that this very silliness makes her conquest more difficult than that of any one. Archimedes needed a fulcrum to move the world, and so must a wooer have the fulcrum of the mind and heart, whereby to move the affections. Why cannot we direct the course of a balloon? Because the air affords nothing that we can grip. We are blown about as chance may direct, not advanced by the exercise of our own will. And thus, in the pursuit of a silly woman, there is nothing for us to grasp, and thence we owe our progress, if we make any, to chance alone. A man who knows woman, would rather attack Diana and Minerva in one, than a fool.

(*Athenaeum.*)

Beautiful Cordish Female.—Our attention to the general group was suddenly arrested by the appearance of a young female, about seventeen years of age, whom we thought the most beautiful woman we had ever seen. She was leaning against the pole of the tent, with her head supported by her left arm, and was gazing at us with the most fixed attention; her jet black hair flowed about her in unconfined luxuriance; the brilliancy of her eyes, heightened by the dark stain of the *sürmeh*, seem rivetted with a curiosity not the less gratifying to us from knowing that we excited it; her half closed mouth displayed teeth of the most regular form and perfect whiteness. Her person, almost entirely exposed by the opening of her loose shirt, (the only covering she wore,) displayed a form of the most perfect symmetry; no sculptor could do justice to such a model.

Bled.

In this city, Mr. John M. Smith, aged 32.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 5th inst. Mr. WILLIAM PURVIS, Jun. in the 22d year of his age.

The deceased was a young man of the most amiable disposition, sound understanding, and excellent principles, his correct deportment won the esteem of all whom he became acquainted with in life; and the qualities of his heart were such as to ensure the lasting regret of his intimate associates.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 11, 1828.

REDEMPTION OF SLAVES.

Abridgement of a Letter to the Editor of the Manchester Gazette.

Sir—The anxiety and zeal for the redemption of slaves in the British colonies, so general amongst us, have led me to believe that a society formed for that purpose could not fail to be successful. There are many cases of urgent distress where pecuniary donations can but afford a partial relief; and there are others to which they are totally inapplicable: but money will certainly redeem a slave; for, as it was gold that enslaved him, so it is in the power of gold to set him free: The whole question, then resolves itself into this—If money be an antidote to slavery, is it, or is not our duty to apply that antidote?

The British West Indian colonies contain about 800,000 slaves; and of these [considering the rapid waste of human life which prevails there] the majority must have been born since slave trade was abolished; therefore, if at that time such a society as the one I advocate had been formed, as the parents of many now in a state of slavery would have been then redeemed, multitudes of those unhappy beings would have been born free; and if that society had persevered till now, the British dominions would not have contained a single slave.

If 10,000 persons would each contribute two pence per week, this would raise upwards of 40,000 annually; and this sum, valuing the slaves at 100l. each, would redeem more than 400 of them every year. Much would undoubtedly depend on the conduct of the society's representatives in the colonies; but surely a sufficient number of men, qualified for it in every, would be found to undertake this mission of mercy.

Many important regulations would suggest themselves in the course of the experiment. My object is merely to show that the scheme itself is consistent with the claims of duty, benevolence, and prudence.

Though I conceive the principle of compensation to the slave holders, to be exactly similar to that which would indemnify the receivers of property they have wrongfully obtained; yet I am exceedingly unwilling that any portion of my fellow subjects should remain in slavery, because they cannot now be set at liberty in the way I should most approve. If the existing slaves are to taste the sweets of freedom, every available method must at once be employed for their deliverance.

If the slaves themselves were to determine to remain in bondage, rather than admit the right to which their masters so unjustly pretend, this would certainly be very magnanimous on their part, but were we, who suffer no personal inconvenience from what they endure, to act thus, it would only furnish another example of the facility of being great and dignified at the expense of others.

If the advocates of the slave-holders be not averse to 'emancipation to the slaves, with indemnification to their masters,' they will become supporters of the plan: and those who, on principle, feel a repugnance to this method, will probably consent to adopt it, rather than suffer their slave brethren to linger and perish in captivity, while waiting the slow progress of legislative enactment.

It may still be feared that such a society would encourage the planters to demand an exorbitant price for their slaves; but, were they to make the attempt, they would find it quite as easy to raise the price of colonial produce at their pleasure, as arbitrarily to enhance the price of slaves. By visiting the different colonies, on suitable occasions, and observing favourable opportunities, every such attempt would be completely foiled.

The reports of the Anti-Slavery Society have shown, most convincingly, the advantages of free over slave labour; and these would become more evident to the planters as the amount of free labour increased. As the negroes would increase much more rapidly in a state of freedom than in a state of slavery, the period might not be very distant when those who yet held slaves would gladly set them unconditionally at liberty, as they would see the profits and success of others, who had hired freemen, so much superior to their own.

Notwithstanding all the endeavours of the friends of the oppressed negroes, the cartwhip still summons and stimulates to labour; females are still cruelly and disgracefully punished; families are wantonly separated; and the black man is still denied all social rights. To this melancholy inheritance thousands are annually born; and shall no attempt be made to purchase their redemption? Will a small sum, individually, be misapplied, in redeeming those who are now in bondage, and preparing freedom for those who are yet unborn?

There is reason to fear that many years will elapse before slavery can be abolished, or even the condition of the slaves considerably meliorated, by the methods now in operation. The raising of a pecuniary fund for the redemption of slaves, will tend to the total extinction of slavery, and interfere with no other plans for the same purpose, unless it should eventually do so by an earlier attainment of the object, in the manumission of the last British slave.

I wish to offer these remarks with the modesty which becomes an obscure individual who presents to the public his opinions on an important subject. I shall rejoice if any thing contained in this letter should be found worthy of adoption; but I shall rejoice still more if it should be the means of eliciting from others of superior understanding and information some plan better adapted to the accomplishment of the design with which it is written.

I am, Sir,

Yours, very respectfully
PHILELEUTHERUS.

Miss Tiney Corney, a member of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, died in Philadelphia on Saturday last, aged upwards of one hundred and fourteen years.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT THE HOUSE OF WEEPING.

From the German of Richter.

Since the day when the town of Haslau first became the seat of a court, no man could remember that any one event in its annals (always excepting the birth of the hereditary Prince) had been looked for with so anxious a curiosity as the opening of the last will and testament left by Van der Kabel. This Van der Kabel might be styled the Haslau Cæsar; and his whole life might be termed, according to the pleasure of the wits, one long festival of God-sends, or a daily washing of golden sands, nightly impregnated by golden showers of Danaë. Seven distant surviving relatives of seven distant relatives deceased, of the said Van der Kabel, entertained some little hopes of a place amongst his legatees, grounded upon an assurance which he had made, "that upon his oath he would not fail to remember them in his will." These hopes, however, were but faint and weakly; for they could not repose any extraordinary confidence in his good faith—not only because, in all cases, he conducted his affairs in a disinterested spirit, and with a perverse obstinacy of moral principle, whereas his seven relatives were but mere novices, and young beginners in the trade of morality—but also because, in all these moral extravagances of his (so distressing to the feelings of the sincere rascal,) he thought proper to be very satirical, and had his heart so full of odd caprices, tricks, and snares, for unsuspecting scoundrels, that (as they all said) no man, who was but raw in the art of virtue, could deal with him, or place any reliance upon his intentions. Indeed the covert laughter which played about his temples, and the falsetto tones of his sneering voice, somewhat weakened the advantageous impression which was made by the noble composition of his face, and by a pair of large hands, from which were daily dropping favours little and great, benefit-nights, Christmas-boxes, and new-year's gifts; for this reason it was that, by the whole flock of birds who sought shelter in his boughs, and who fed and built their nests on him, as on any wild service tree, he was, notwithstanding, reputed a secret magazine of springs; and they were scarce able to find eyes for the visible berries which fed them, in their scrutiny after the supposed glossier snares.

In the interval between two apoplectic fits, he had drawn up his will, and had deposited it with the magistrate. When he was just at the point of death he transferred to the seven presumptive heirs the certificate of this deposit; and even then said, in his old one—how far it was from his expectation, that by any such anticipation of his approaching decease, he could at all depress the spirits of men so steady and sedate, whom, for his own part, he would much rather regard in the light of laughing than of weeping heirs; to which remark one only of the whole number, namely, Mr. Harprecht, inspector of police, replied as a cool ironist to a bitter one—"that the total amount

of concern and of interest, which might severally belong to them in such a loss, was not (they were sincerely sorry it was not) in their power to determine."

At length the time is come when the seven heirs have made, their appearance at the town hall, with their certificate of deposit videlicet, the ecclesiastical councillor Glantz; Harprecht the inspector of police; Neupeter, the court agent; the court fiscal Knoll; Pasvogel, the bookseller; the reader of the morning lecture, Flacks; and Monsieur Flitte, from Alsace. Solemnly, and in due form, they demanded of the magistrate the schedule of effects consigned to him by the late Kabel, and the opening of his will. The principal executor of this will was Mr. Mayor himself: the sub-executors were the rest of the town council. Thereupon, without delay, the schedule and the will were fetched from the register office of the council, to the council chamber; both were exhibited in rotation to the members of the council and the heirs, in order that they might see the privy seal of the town impressed upon them; the registry of consignment, indorsed upon the schedule, was read aloud to the seven heirs by the town-clerk; and by that registry it was notified to them, that the deceased had actually consigned the schedule to the magistrate, and entrusted it to the corporation chest; and that on the day of consignment he was still of sound mind:—finally, the seven seals, which he had himself affixed to the instrument were found unbroken. These preliminaries gone through, it was now (but no until a brief registry of all these forms had been drawn up by the town-clerk) lawful in God's name, that the will should be opened and read aloud by Mr. Mayor, word for word, as follows:—

"I, Van der Kabel, on this 7th of May, 179—, being in my house, at Haslau, situate in Dog-street, deliver and make known this for my last will; and without many millions of words, notwithstanding I have been both a German notary, and a Dutch schoolmaster. Howsoever I may disgrace my old professions by this parsimony of words, I believe myself to be so far at home in the art and calling of a notary, that I am competent to act for myself as a testator in due form, and as a regular depositor of property.

"It is a custom with testators to premise the moving causes of their wills. These, in my case, as in most others, are regard for my happy departure, and for the disposal of the succession to my property—which, by the way, is the object of a tender passion in various quarters. To say any thing about my funeral, and all that—would be absurd and stupid. This, and what shape my remains shall take, let the eternal sun settle above, not in any gloomy winter, but in some of his most verdant spring.

"As to those charitable foundations, and memorial institutions of benevolence, about which notaries are so much occupied, in my case I appoint as follows; to three thousand of my poor townsmen, of every class, I assign just the same number of florins, which sum I

will that, on the anniversary of my death, they shall spend jovially in feasting, upon the town common, where they are previously to pitch their camp, unless the military camp of his Serene Highness be already pitched there, in preparation for the reviews; and when the gala is ended, I would have them cut up the tents into clothes. Item, to all the school-masters in our principality I bequeath one golden Augustus. Item, to the Jews of this place I bequeath my pew in the high church. As I would wish that my will should be divided into clauses, this is to be considered the first.

CLAUSE II.

"Amongst the important offices of a will, it is universally agreed to be one, that from amongst the presumptive and presumptuous expectants, it should name those who are, and those who are not, to succeed to the inheritance; that it should create heirs, and should destroy them. In conformity to this notion, I give and bequeath to Mr. Glantz, the councillor for ecclesiastical affairs; as also to Mr. Knoll, the exchequer officer; likewise to Mr. Peter Neupeter, the court agent; item to Mr. Harprecht, director of police; furthermore to Mr. Flacks, the morning lecturer; in like manner to the court bookseller, Mr. Pasvogel; and finally, to Monsieur Flitte,—nothing; not so much because they have no just claim upon me—standing as they do, in the remotest possible degree of consanguinity: nor again, because they are, for the most part, themselves rich enough to leave handsome inheritances; as because I am assured, indeed I have it from their own lips, that they entertain a far stronger regard for my insignificant person than for my splendid property: my buddy, therefore, or as large a share of it as they can get, I bequeath to them."

At this point, seven faces, like those of the seven sleepers, gradually elongated into preternatural extent. The ecclesiastical councillor, a young man, but already famous throughout Germany for his sermons printed or preached, was especially aggrieved by such offensive personality; Monsieur Flitte rapped out a curse that rattled even in the ears of magistracy; the chip of Flacks, the morning lecturer, gravitated downwards into the dimensions of a patriarchal beard; and the town-council could distinguish an assortment of audible reproaches to the memory of Mr. Kabel, such as prig, rascal, profane wretch, &c. But the Mayor motioned with his hand and immediately the Fiscal and the booksellers recomposed their features and set their faces like so many traps, with springs and triggers, all at full cock, that they might catch every syllable; and then, with a gravity that cost him some efforts, his worship read as follows:

CLAUSE III.

"Excepting always, and be it excepted, my present house in Dog-street; which house, by virtue of this third clause, is to descend and to pass in full property, just as it now stands, to that one of my seven relatives above mentioned, who shall, within the space of one half

hour [to be computed from the reciting of this clause.] shed, to the memory of me his departed kinsman, sooner than the other six competitors, one, or if possible, a couple of tears, in the presence of a respectable magistrate, who is to make a protocol thereof. Should, therefore, all remain dry, in that case, the house must lapse to the heir general--whom I shall proceed to name."

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN.

Rio Janeiro—The following is an extract of a letter dated Jan. 30th, published in the New York Gazette.

"Small fast vessels have found for some months a ready sale here. At least a dozen of them are now fitting out for Mozambique. Dollars, which a short time since were worth 1540 reis, are now selling at 1830, so that they are determined to improve the time. Nearly 10,000 slave have arrived from the coast in the last 6 months, besides vast numbers thrown overboard! They are a heartless set of villains.

HAYTI—The Editors of the American have been politely favoured with Port-au-Prince papers to the 9th of March. It would appear that the account of the reported insurrection at Aux Cayes, received via Norfolk, has been much exaggerated. The following article on this subject, is translated from the *Feuille du Commerce* of the last date:

"On the 4th inst. some evil disposed persons endeavoured to disturb the tranquility of the community near L'Anse-a-Veau. But as it is difficult to seduce Haytiens from the paths of honour, as it is to persuade them to destroy each other,—and as every one knows that our political existence depends upon our union,—these deluded men a prey to idleness, could persuade no influential citizen to join their designs. A few hours were sufficient to disperse the assembly. Three or four persons were killed on the spot, unfortunate victims of their rash enterprise; and the remainder are given up to justice. With the greatest pleasure we announce to the public that order and tranquility have been perfectly restored."

SUMMARY.

Capital Trial—Capt. Alexander Drew, of Nantucket, who recently arrived at Edgartown from the Pacific Ocean, was brought to this city on Saturday, in custody of Marshal Harris, charged with the murder of Charles H. Clark, his second mate, on the high seas, on the 1st of Sept. last. He was examined before Judge Davis, and fully committed for trial. Francis Bassett, Esq. appeared as his counsel. Captain Drew commanded the whale ship John Jay.

The schr. Gen. Geddes, Morrilton, arrived at St. Augustine 12th inst. in 3 days from Key West, with 118 Africans in custody of the Marshal, being the same who were taken in Dec. last from the brig Guero.

Fire—The store of Ezra Weston, Esq. at Duxbury, has, with nearly all its contents,

been destroyed by fire; loss estimated at four thousand dollars.

Suicides—Capt. John Ball, of St. Albans, Vt. cut his throat, from ear to ear, with a razor on the inst. and quickly expired.—Gilbert Benson, a glassmaker at New Albany, shot himself through the head with a pistol on the 29th ult. In New-Orleans, 29th ult. Mr. A. P. Hagan blew out his brains with a pistol. About three hours before his death he wrote the following:—"In a few minutes I will be with my God; I hope he will forgive me for this untimely end: the crime I am charged with I am as innocent of as the child unborn."

A. P. HAGAN.

New-Orleans, Feb. 29th, 1828.

He was accused by his best and dearest friend of *ingratitude*. The Louisiana Advertiser says, he was a man of the finest feelings, and of the most chivalric honour; and could not bear the imputation.

Death by Strangling—In Philadelphia, on the 23d inst. a man expired in a house at the corner of Broad and High streets. He sat down to breakfast that morning as well as usual: when it was presently discovered that something was the matter with him, and he died soon afterwards—the cause of his death proved to be in the words of the jury's finding, "*in consequence of being strangled by a large piece of meat in his throat.*"

Delaware and Hudson Canal—The American of last evening says—A resident Engineer on the Delaware writes, that the water will be let into the Canal from the Neversink to the Delaware, on the 9th inst. and from river to river from the 6th to the 15th inst.

A very large meeting to concert measures for relieving the Greeks, was held at Utica on the 26th ult. Committees were appointed for the wards of the city, and the Clergymen were requested to take up collections in their churches.

Accident—On the 3d inst. a sudden squall of wind, a sloop upset in the North River—and Miss Rachel Vreeland, a young lady, aged 17, was drowned in the cabin. Miss V. was going to a neighbouring town to attend a wedding, which was to have taken place the next evening.

Fire—The confectionary store of H. Murat, in Market-square, Savannah, was destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. with the adjoining buildings of W. C. Barten, J. Ringsley, the office of Justice Chadbourne, and several out buildings.

Morgan—The Rochester Daily Advertiser says:—"The trials of Downer and Avery for an alleged participation in the Morgan affair, are postponed by reason of an informality, which is fatal likewise to all other criminal business which was to have been called up at the late session of the Oyer and Terminer in Orleans county. The state requires the issuing of a venire at least 15 days previous to the opening of the Court; and on this ground, the array was challenged when the above cases were called, it appearing that, instead of complying

with this provision, the venire, for what was so termed, was not issued in the present case till the second day of the session; when the business of issuing, returning, and filing the same was performed.

Interesting to the Lovers of Music—Mr Peter M. Sloeum, an ingenious artist, of this town, has discovered a method of preparing wood for stringing instruments, of music, such as Violins, Violas, and Violoncellos, and sounding Boards of Piano Fortes, in such a manner as to produce a much greater degree of vibration than has been attained since the days of the celebrated instruments of Cremona. There are violins now in use, which can be compared with those made by Mr. S. for the strength, fullness and melody of their tones, and they are well worth the notice of amateurs, and proprietors of Music Saloons.

Newport, R. I. Repub.

Steam-Boats—A line of steam boats to carry merchandize and produce between Baltimore, Petersburg, and Richmond, is about to be established. The capital (150,000) is already subscribed.

William and Mary College, Va. is in a flourishing condition. A few years ago, but 30 students were pursuing their studies there—there are now upwards of 100.

Intemperance—The Goshen Patriot says we understand that the body of a man was found in the Drowned Lands, near Blackwalnut Island, on Friday 21st inst. with his head partly under water, and a bottle containing spirits in his pocket. He was said to be a labouring man by the name of Doyle.

Near New Orleans, on the 8th March, a skiff was upset, in which were seventeen slaves, five of whom were drowned—they belonged to Gen. Wade Hampton.

The Rogue's Paradise—Florida must be a paradise for rogues. On the 16th ult. a man named James Moore, was apprehended for making and passing counterfeit dollars, and after examination was ordered to be committed to prison. A *mittimus* for this purpose was made out by the magistrate; but as there was neither jail nor jailer in the county this document was ultimately thrown away by the sheriff, and the coiner discharged.

On Saturday, 29th inst. there was discovered, by some persons in the neighbourhood, a new born male, coloured infant, floating in the East River, near the foot of Gouverneur street; from its appearance it was supposed not to have been long in the water; it was incased in a coffin, and was first seen by a person working near the place where it floated. Justice and humanity demand that every exertion should be made to find out and punish the perpetrator of so foul and cruel a deed. It is revolting to every mind, to think that a human mother could divest herself of all parental feelings, and lower herself below the brute creation, by perhaps taking the life of, and casting her offspring into the waves.—*City Gaz.*

Solomon's description of a Fool.—1st, he will be meddling, Prov. ii, 3; 2dly, he is mischievous, Prov. x, 13; 3dly, afflictions will not humble him; 4thly, he is full of words, Ecc. x, 14; 5thly, he tells all his mind, Prov. xxix, 11; 6thly, prosperity destroys him, Prov. i, 32; 7thly, he is slothful, Ecc. iv, 5; 8thly, he trusteth in his own heart, Prov. xxviii, 26; and 9thly, he holdeth it folly to depart from evil, Prov. xiii, 19. If Solomon was correct, are not many who are reputed as wise among men nevertheless great fools.

The Devil.—Bishop Latimer, speaking of the clergy, says, "Moses was a marvellous man, a good man: Moses was wonderful fellow, and did his duty, being a married man; we lack such as Moses was." And again, "Now I will ask you a strange question. Who is the most diligent bishop or prelate in all England, that passeth all the rest in doing office? I can tell you, for I know who it is; I know him well. But now I think I see you listening and harkening that I should name him. Then it is one that passeth all the other, and is the most diligent preacher and prelate in all England; and well you know who it is? I will tell you—it is the Devil. He is the most diligent preacher of all other; he is never out of his diocese; he is never from his cure; he is ever in his parish; there was never such a preacher in England as he. In the meantime the prelates take their pleasure; they are lords and no labourers; therefore, ye unpreaching prelates, learn of the Devil to be diligent in doing your office. Learn of the Devil, if ye will not learn of God and good men; I learn of the Devil, I say."

From Blackwood's Magazine.

MR. DUFFLE'S ADVENTURE.

A Jeannie Deans in Love.

Among the passengers was a Mrs. Mashlam from the vicinity of Mineybole, whom I knew when formerly she was servant lass to Bailie Shuttle, before she gaed into Edinburgh. She was then a bonnie guileless lassie, just a prodigy of straight forward simplicity, and of a sincerity of nature by common; indeed, it was all owing to her chaste and honest demeanour, that she gaut so well on in the world, as to be married to her most creditable gudeman, Mr. Mashlam, who is not only of a bein circumstance, but come of a most respectable stock, having cousins and connections far advanced among the gentility in Edinburgh. He fell in with her on her return from her great adventure with the Duke of York at London, which made such a great noise throughout the West at the time, and which, but for her open hearted innocency, would have left both cloors and dunkles in her character.

At the first I did not know Bell again, but she knew me, and made up to me, introducing her gudeman, and telling me that they were going up on a jaunt to London, because she had been for some time no in very good health, but chiefly to see the King crowned, the which I have a notion, was the errand's end of most of us, notwithstanding what Doctor and Mrs. Pringle said about their daughter's lying in.

After some change of conversation, we sat down on stools on the decks great convenience, and most pleasant in such fine weather as we had; and on my speering at Mrs. Mashlam anent her former journey to London, of which I had heard but the far-off sough of rumour, she blushed a thought in the face, and then said, "Noo, that a a's part, and my folly of teen love cured, I need na be ashamed to tell the particulars hofore the face of the whole world, and the fifteen Lords."

When I was servan with Captain MacConochy, Serjeant Lorie of his company had a wark with me. He came often about the house, and as he was of a serious turn like myself, I thought the mair o' him that he never spoke of love, for he wasna in a way to marry. But ae night as I lay on my bed, it was, as it were, whispered in my ear, that if I could do a thing for him that would mak him hae a pride in me, he would master the doubts of his fortune, and mak me his wife. Wi' this notion I fancied that I might hae the power to persuade the Duke of York, if I could get a word of his Royal Grace, to gie the Serjeant a commission. The road, however, is lang between Edinburgh and the Horse Guards, but a woman's love will travel farther than horses; so I speered at the Serjeant, without lettin' on to him o' what was in my head, about the way of going to London, and how to see the Duke; and when I got my half-year's fee, I got leave frae my mistress for a fortnight to see a friend and set out for the Horse Guards.

When I reached London, I dressed myself in my best, and speered my way to the Dukes office. The first day I lingered blately about the place. On the second, the folks and soldiers there thought I was nae in my right mind, and compassioned me. A well bred gentleman, seeing me hankering at the gate, inquired my business, and when I told him it was with his Royal Grace, he bade me bide, and he would try what could be done; and shortly after going into the house, he came out and said the Duke would see me.

Up to that moment I felt no want of an encouraging spirit; but I kenna what then came o'er me, for my knees faltered, and my heart beat, as I went up the stairs; and when I was shewn into the presence, in a fine room, with spacious looking-glasses, I could scarcely speak for awe and dread. The shawl fell from my shoulders, and his Royal Grace seeing my terrification, rose from his sittee, and put it on in the most ceevelzed and kindly manner. He was in reality a most well bred gentleman, and for discretion, would be patron to mony a Glasgow manufacturer, and Edinburgh writer. He then encouraged me to proceed with my business, asking me in a hamely manner what it was.

"Plase your Royal Grace," said I, "there's a young lad, a friend o' mine, that would fain get promoted; and, if your Royal Grace would like to do a kind turn, he would soon be an officer, as he's a serjeant already. He has nobody to speak a word for him, so I hae come frae Scotland on purpose to do it myself."

"The Duke looked at me with a sort of kindly curiosity, and said, 'well, I have heard and read of such things, but never met with the like before.'

"He then enquired very particularly all about what was between the serjeant and me, and if I was trysted to marry him; and I told him the plain simple truth, and I could see it did not displease him that I had undertaken the journey on the hope of affection. He said there were, however, so many claims, that it would n't be easy to grant my request. I told him I knew that very well, but that others had friens to speak for them, and the serjeant had none but myself. Upon which he looked at me very earnestly, with a sort of mercifulness in his countenance, and putting his hand in his pocket, gave three guineas, and bade me go away back on the Sunday following by the smack to Leith. He gart me promise I would do so; and then as I was going out of the room, he bade me, after I had taen my passage place, to come again on the morn, which I did, but on that morning he had broken his arm and couldna be seen. I saw, however, one of his Lords. They told me since syne, it was no doubt my Lord Palmerston, and his Lordship informed me what had happened to the Duke, and gave me two guineas, obliging me, in like manner as his Royal Grace had done, to promise I would leave London without delay, assuring me in a most considerate manner that my business would be as well attended to in my absence as if I were to stay. So I thankit him as well as I could, and told him he might say to the Duke, that as sure as death, I would leave London on the Sabbath morning, not to trouble him any more, being content with the friendship of his Royal spirit."

"Accordingly, on the Sabbath, I gaed back in the smack, and the serjeant would hardly believe me, when I said what I had been, and what I had done for him. But when he was made an ensign, he turned his back on me, and set up for a gentleman. I thought my heart would have gurged within me at this sight; and a very little would have made me set out a second time to the Duke, and tell him how I had been served; but after greeting out my passion and mortification on my secret pillow I thought to myself, that I would let the serjeant fall out in some other's hands; and that I was none the worse for the good I had wished to him as a soldier—though, by altering his vain heart, it had done himself none as a man; and when I came into this contentment, I got the better of my pining and sorrow." And in saying these words, she took Mr. Mashlam in a loving manner by the hand, and said, 'I hae no reason to rue the disappointment of my first love; and I only hope that Mr. Lorie, for the kind-natured Duke's sake, will prove true to his colours, lightly though he valued my weak and poor affection.'

Every body in the steam-boat was greatly within with Bell, and none in all the company was treated with more respect than her and gudeman. So on we sailed in the most agreeable manner.



POETRY.

For Freedom's Journal.

INGRATITUDE.

There is a crime of blackest die,
Which man, on brother man commits;
And well this trait of infamy,
His dark unfeeling breast befits.

It is not foul 'st homicide,
The felon bath a purer heart;
Not sacrilege that I deride!
Though this would make a demon start.

Go, search the code of wickedness,
You'll find it not inscribed there,
But to one lone and dark recess,
Of man successfully repair.

There in his primal horror stalks,
This fiend with aspect coarse and rude,
All love and sympathy he mocks,
His name is vile Ingratitude!

ARION.

From the New-York Recorder.

If the following be not merely 'Fancy's
Sketch,' it is at least to be hoped that the
'Palace' of the fair original who sat for the
picture, rears its cobwebbed ceilings in some
far distant land.

[From a Gentleman's Pocket Album.]

THE SLATTERN.

A Sketch from Real Life.

Give me one ounce of civit, good apothecary,
To sweeten my imagination.

I mark'd her well. She wore a cap so soil'd,
It seem'd as though 't had hung a month in
smoke;
And in ungraceful manner 'twas dispos'd
Around her temples—serving not 't adorn
Nor to protect a head which all eyes saw,
Of such kind office stood in utmost need.
Her hair in many clusters from beneath
Their dirty cap escap'd, and waving free
In wild disorder, half her features hid.
Her dress had once been white [when it was
new];
But now, alack, conjecture had been puz'd
To guess its proper hue. 'Twas stained with
spots
Of ev'ry dye, and stripes of every shape,
Save those which Fancy, with her handmaid,
And, 'Taste—best pleas'd and best employ'd
When call'd to decorate the Fair, and then
Most happy in their skill—are wont to use.
In her silk a grievous rent appear'd
On either heel—designed, I ween, to let
Her feet enjoy the benefit of air,
Since water was denied them—and, for lack
Of garters circumcinct and well secur'd,
All their supernatural length in ample folds,
Had round her ankles settled;—while her
shoes,
Slipshod and loose, with seam-rent soles and
gaps,
Were worn, all fitting, on contrary feet.
Her children were unwashed, their hair un-
com'b'd,
Their garments patch'd with ill-assorted cloth,

And 'out at elbows' was her husband's coat.
Her house was topsy-turvey; cobwebs hung
From the smok'd ceiling; tables, desks and
chairs

With dust were covered; and the windows
look'd

As though they'd not been wash'd since the
great flood.

With busy bustle fidgeting about,
In "setting things to rights," she was em-
ploy'd

While strange confusion worse confounded
mark'd

Her efforts at adjustment—for what yet,
Perchance, had in its proper station stood,
Was by her over-activeness displac'd—

Apologies abundant, for the plight
In which her person and her house were found,
Were glibly made; while the whole blame

Of that most dread disgusting filthiness,
Was cast on all, save the true cause—herself.

Determin'd at the moment to be neat,
And to display her skill in housewifery,

At a distorting glass, a twitch or two,
She gave her cap—then seiz'd a broom,

And with such force her dirty carpet swept
That soon a cloud of dust the chamber fill'd,

And, like a mist, its friendly veil spread o'er
The scene abhorrent. Gladly I escap'd

From that loath'd interview; and as I left
The palace of the queen of filth, and breath'd

Heaven's purer air again, I vow'd and said
I rather would be tied down to a stake,

And thrice be flogg'd on each returning day,
Than be the husband of *thing* like her.

I cannot call her *Woman*.

V. L.

From Neele's Romance of History.

SERENADE.

Wake, lady, wake,—the midnight moon
Sails through the cloudless skies of June;
The stars gaze sweetly on the stream,
Which in the brightness of their beam,
One sheet of glory lies.

The glow-worm lends its little light,
And all that's beautiful and bright,
Is shining on our world to night,
Save thy bright eyes!

Wake, lady, wake,—the nightingale
Tells to the moon her love-lorn tale!
Now doth the brook that's hush'd by day,
As through the vale she winds her way,
In murmurs sweet rejoice;
The leaves, by the soft night wind stirr'd,
Are whispering many a gentle word,
And all earth's sweetest sounds are heard,
Save thy sweet voice!

Wake, lady, wake,—thy lover waits!
Thy steed stands saddled at the gate!
Here is a garment rich and rare,
To wrap thee from the cold night air;
The appointed hour is flown,—
Danger and doubt have vanish'd quite,—
Our way before is clear and right,—
And all is ready for the fight,—
Save thou alone!

Wake, lady, wake,—I have a wreath,
Thy broad fair brow shall rise beneath;
I have a ring that must not shine
On any finger, love but thine!
I've kept my plighted vow.
Beneath thy casement here I stand,
To lead thee by thy own white hand,
Far from this dull and captive strand,—
But where art thou?

MARRIED,

In this city on 'Tuesday evening las', by
the Rev. Mr. Todd, Mr. William Wall, to
Miss Philiat Jackson.

By the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. John Jacobs, to
Mrs. Betsey Wilson,
Mr George Snipes, to Miss Meriah Sey-
mour.

TO LET—House No. 16 Grand-street
5 Rooms on the upper floor—3 rooms in the
garret with good light, besides very large—2
large pantries. Apply at No. 2, Walker st.
New-York, April 11.

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street,
near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an
assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES.**

Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking,
free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manu-
facture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repair-
ed on the most reasonable terms.
New-York. Jan. 25

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respect-
fully informs his friends and the public gen-
erally, that he intends to open a Boarding
House on the first day of May next, for
the accommodation of *coloured men* of
Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who
may favour him with their patronage, that
no pains will be spared on his part in ren-
dering their situation as comfortable as pos-
sible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for
the above mentioned time will please to
call at No 114 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1825

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes
this method of informing the coloured popula-
tion of this city, that he teaches English Gram-
mar, upon a new and improved plan, by which
a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a cor-
rect knowledge of the principles of the En-
glish language, by attending to the study there
of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would
be willing to teach a class of coloured persons,
either in the day or in the evening (as may suit
their convenience;) and his terms will be
such, that no one desirous to learn will have
cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this
opportunity of learning English Grammar will
please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6
York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 68,
Crosby-street, with whom also the names of
those who determine upon becoming pupils of
Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his
coloured brethren, **TWO THOUSAND**
Acres of excellent **LAND**, at less than one
half its value, provided they will take meas-
ures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured
farmers. The land is in the state of New-
York, within 70 miles of the city; its location
is delightful, being on the banks of the Dela-
ware river, with an open navigation to the city
of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the
Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through
the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-
York city. The passage to either city may
be made in one day or less. The land is of
the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his
brethren, who are capitalists, will at least in-
vest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To
such he will take the liberty to say, this land
can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by
coloured men,) though it has been selling for
25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to ob-
serve that the purchase will be safe and ad-
vantageous, and he thinks such a settlement,
formed by coloured families, would be con-
ducive of much good. With this object in view
he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post-
paid, will be received and attended to.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, (One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate,	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50
Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.	

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828.

Wanted immediately, a first rate Journey man who understands Shaving and Hair Cutting perfectly, for the summer season only, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to
JAMES KELLY,
At Newark, N. J.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, Oil, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if no claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have reopened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room; under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1829, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD ELZIE
E. M. AFRICANUS, HENRY KING,
Trustees.

G. & R. DRAPER,
(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles
SAMUEL E. CORNISH

ADAM SUDER,**CABINET MAKER,**

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,

RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1829.

B. HUGHES'

School for Coloured Children of both Sexes. Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY with the use of Maps and Globes, and History. Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller. New-York, March 14. 1

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office. March 28.

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with
BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house, is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, 75cts.

Each repetition of do. 33.

12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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JOB and FANCY PRINTING, neatly executed at this Office.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1828

WHOLE NO. 56

From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

On the Demoralizing Influence of Slavery.
(Continued.)

There are, doubtless, many respectable men, among slave proprietors; and some slaves must be found possessed of good moral qualities; but the effect of slavery, as a system, is to give a stamp of low cunning to the character of both. The relation of master and slave gives rise to a continued exercise of skill on each side. The thoughts of the master are perpetually engrossed with the best means of turning the labour of his slaves to advantage, and of securing his property against their depredations; while the thoughts of the slaves are generally occupied about the most dexterous methods of deceiving their master, and robbing him of his property. A slave has, in fact, no character, and the motives which operate upon a free peasantry have no influence in his case; his ambition has no scope beyond the gratification of his animal propensities, and he has few scruples about the means he employs to accomplish his object. From infancy slaves are trained up to lie and steal; and, when they are detected, they feel no shame; they receive the punishment of the offence with sullenness, or a pardon without gratitude; and, in either case, perhaps, retire from their master's presence, with a determination to avail themselves of the first opportunity, to renew the practice for which they had experienced their severity or their clemency.

The conversation of the Colonists frequently turns upon the management of the slaves, and the different methods they employ to promote their industry, or restrain their propensities to stealing. Mr. (a Cape-Dutch gentleman, or the writer's acquaintance,) has a number of slaves, who all eat and sleep under one roof. Adjoining to the slave-lodge, there is a house from which it is separated by a low partition, to which the master has access without being noticed by the slaves. When any thing is stolen in the course of the day in the evening he calls his slaves together, and interrogates them respecting the stolen articles. If he does not obtain the information he requires, they are dismissed, and he retires to his secret observatory that he may overhear their conversation; and he seldom needs to remain long, before he obtains a clue for the wished for discovery. Next morning, he sends for one who is not implicated in the theft, questions him, and promises a reward for the additional information required. In this way the offender is convicted, and the punishment takes place before the other slaves of the family. When this method fails, he assembles his slaves next morning; informs them that all their indulgences are to be stopped; that they are not to go to town, to see their friends, nor to have

any treatment but that of culprits till the stolen articles are recovered.

When plans of this nature are well executed, the criminal can have little chance of escape, and the certainty of detection must prevent the frequency of the crime. The colonists being brought up from their infancy among slaves, know much better how to manage them than Englishmen; and this circumstance explains an observation frequently made, that the generality of the English treat the slaves with greater cruelty than the colonists. Acquainted with the habits and practices of the slaves, the colonist carries his point by address, and he adopts a preventative system; but the Englishman, finding himself over-reached and unable to find a remedy, loses the command of his temper, and is not unfrequently, by this circumstance, betrayed into brutal violence.

But while the master by such methods, secures himself against the dishonesty of his own slaves, he finds it more difficult to secure his property from the slaves of his neighbours. If the slave proprietors do not encourage their slaves to plunder their neighbours, they are, at least, deeply interested in concealing the theft, and in defeating the ends of justice.* If a slave is convicted of stealing to any valuable amount, he may be condemned to imprisonment, to work in irons, to be sent from the colony, or to be hanged. Under such circumstances, the proprietor is exposed to a serious loss. He may have been ignorant of the theft committed by his slaves; but he may be ruined by the consequences of it. The evil effects which must arise from such a system, are too obvious to make it necessary to enlarge upon them. An illustration in point occurred a short time ago. Mr. F. a shopkeeper in Cape Town, had his store of warehouse broken open, and money and goods to a considerable amount were abstracted. He immediately waited upon the Public Prosecutor, requesting an order to search for the stolen goods. The order requested was somehow delayed, till it was known to the gentleman whose slaves were suspected, and till the slaves had it in their power to prepare for the domiciliary visit, with which they were threatened. After calling a second or third time requesting the order, the injured party was told by the public prosecutor, that he himself had waited upon the master of the slaves, and inquired into the affair, and that he was satisfied the goods had not been stolen by the suspected persons. The reasons for this mode of proceeding was intelligible

*This is applicable to the Cape of Good Hope, in a greater degree than to the West Indies. If a slave is condemned to suffer death in the West Indies, his master is indemnified out of the public purse. But at the Cape no compensation is, in such cases, made to the master.

enough; the man whose slaves were accused in this instance, was a man of influence in the colony.

Persons coming to settle in South Africa, from such a country as England, where the peasants attach as much importance to character as their masters, have no idea of the difficulty of managing large concerns that depend upon the labour of slaves. The vices of the system are imputed to the individual, and the masters, under the influence of this error, are, on their first attempt, generally found vacillating between undue familiarity and severity. Ignorant of the force of long established habits, and of the state of the human mind in slavery, they flatter themselves that every thing is to be gained by lenient means; but when they find their property purloined; or think that the labour obtained from their slaves is small in quantity; they are apt to give them up as incorrigible, and to lay it down as a settled maxim, that nothing will do with slaves but the horse-whip.

When a master, at first even disposed to be lenient, sees his property wasting, his farm unproductive, and himself verging to bankruptcy, (it may be through his own mismanagement, though he may attribute it to the indolence and dishonesty of his slaves) while his neighbours, who neither clothe nor feed their slaves so well nor treat them with the same kindness, preserve their property, obtain a greater quantity of labour, and are prospering in their circumstances; he is apt to form a bad opinion of the slave character. He will then be heard confessing that, on his arrival in the colony, he formed an erroneous opinion of slavery, and of slave treatment; that he imagined every thing might be done by kindness, and that he was too severe upon the discipline of his slaves; but he now sees that these people are fit for nothing but for being slaves, and that nothing will do with them but the lash. This conversion from his former opinion to the established opinions of the experienced colonists, gives rise to a correspondent practice. The indulgence with which he may have treated his slaves in the first instance, is exchanged for severity, and in every case, where he may be driven by his passions to exercise brutal cruelty on his slaves, or where his general conduct may be rigorous, harsh and oppressive, he satisfies his conscience, and consoles himself, while he refers to the indulgence with which his slaves were at a former time treated, with thinking that he is the most tender-hearted man alive, and that the severities to which he is now obliged to subject his slaves, are the necessary result of their own obstinacy and depravity.

Conundrum.

Why is a Tragedy a more natural performance in a Theatre than a Comedy?—Because the boxes are always in *Tiers*.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 18, 1828.

NOTICE.

✂ *Subscribers in the City, who intend changing their places of Residence on the first day of May next, will confer a favour by giving us notice at our Office.*

✂ *Subscribers are informed that the first-half Yearly payment for the Journal is now due.*

On the Varieties of the Human Race.

No. I.

As the varieties of the human race have been urged as arguments in favour of the illiberal doctrines of superior and inferior races of men; we propose in the following essay to combat some of the facts which are daily brought forward by the most visionary philosophers of this school. At this day, it is certainly our duty to dispel the still pervading darkness which envelopes the community concerning us—to bring forward argument to argue, not to battle against prejudices of long standing. In the discussion of this interesting subject, it must not, however, be expected that we shall be able to furnish all our readers with something original; our principal aim being rather to prevent long established facts to their consideration, than to bring forward any new theories of our own.

To us, this subject is the more interesting, as we, by the kind permission of these liberal philosophers, are allowed a place, though rather low, in the human family. Has the human family proceeded from one source or from many? Various and somewhat laughable have been the opinions of different learned men on this interesting question. For while Revelation and the Book of Nature, which is daily unfolded before our eyes, admonish us that all mankind are the descendants of Adam, how impious, how inconsistent are the opinions of Linnaeus, Buffon, Mevetius, and Kalms who wish us to believe that our primogenitor is the Monkey; or of Darwin, that the Oyster is the favoured animal.

To us, it has always appeared, astonishing that men of acknowledged talents and genius should be so long of placing their names before posterity as supporters and propagators of doctrines alike inconsistent and devoid of sense. From the fact of wild men and women being found in various parts of Europe, reported as having the voice of sheep and oxen; being dumb; walking on all fours, &c. Linnaeus has thought proper to introduce the Orang Outang into the human family. From the flying reports of "Flying Dutchmen," as much to be relied on as the preceding, Lord Monboddo has come to the conclusion that the primitive race of men must have had tails like those of cats or monkeys!—must have been a dreadful set of cannibals, killing and devouring every "flying Dutchman" they could lay their hands upon.

While we admit that the present varieties in the human family are great and somewhat un-

accountable, it must be acknowledged by every reflecting mind, that man is not the only animal, in which they occur most frequently or in the most extraordinary manner. The varieties in man are not so astonishing as what occurs among the races of swine in different quarters of the globe—nay even in kingdoms almost bordering upon each other. In Piedmont we find swine are black; in Bavaria, reddish brown; in Normandy, white; in the United States white; in Africa, black. The Orang Outang so highly extolled by Linnaeus, and which approaches nearest to man, has three vertebrae less than the human skeleton. It has no regular feet; it has no great toe, that great organ for walking in man; its larynx or organ of the voice is so formed, as to render it less capable of even inarticulate sounds than most any other animal.

Of the man of reflection, we respectfully enquire, are the varieties in the human family so much greater than in other animals, as to lead him to the honest and unprejudiced conclusion, than they have proceeded from more sources than one. The two great sects of rival Philosophers of ancient Greece, the Epicureans and Stoics, though they differed so much on the great subject of morals, and on almost every other point, concurred in their opinion concerning the origin of man, believing him to have sprung, equally with plants and animals of every kind, from the tender soil of the newformed earth, at that time infinitely more prolific.

Daily experience shews us that the love of riches and honours, party views and bigotry, all have their full play even at the present day—and among this number ought we not, who feel its evil effects so much, to reckon, *prejudice*. Intending in a future number to shew some of the causes of this variety, we deem it inexpedient to enter upon the subject now.

Original Communication.

For Freedom's Journal.

Mr. RUSSWURM.

You will oblige me by inserting the following in your columns.

"An Organ has recently been purchased by the Vestry of St. Thomas Church. A Coloured woman, a member of the Congregation acts as Organist." The above statement appeared in the U. S. Gazette, on the 3d inst. In justice to the Congregation generally, whose contributions for that very express purpose were so liberal, it is requisite that a true statement of the facts should be given. The congregation appointed a committee to obtain contributions to purchase an Organ, and in a short time from their enterprising manner of proceeding, they collected sufficient to purchase the Organ, and place it in the Church with the necessary fixtures. As this is a true statement, it is evident that the Vestry did not purchase the Organ, but a committee entirely separate from the Vestry appointed by the Congregation. As to the disrespectful manner in which the Organist is introduced in the above statements, I am sorry to say that the author

is one of those men who either in speaking or writing of the people of colour, loses sight of that respect which should be extended towards us by every man of just principles; and moreover, it is certainly more becoming in every man to exercise that respect which is due to all who are deserving. But there is some excuse for him, as from his style we may easily discover that he is one of those somewhat prejudiced against us, and from such we cannot expect respect. For fear he cannot discern wherein consists the disrespect, it will merely ask. If it had been any other Episcopal church in this city, would he have written "a" white "woman, a member of the Congregation acts as Organist," let him think on this and ask

RESPECT

Philadelphia, April 12, 1828

Summary

Distressing Event.—On the 18th March, Joseph Fulson, of Wadlen, Vt. in attempting to jump from a barn-row fell upon the end of a flail staff, which entered his body by the natural avenue, and perforating the rectum about three inches above its termination, passed upward and backward, bruising and lacerating the intervening parts, and resisted by the inferior curvature of the spine. The immediate consequences were the most excruciating pains and general inflammation, which, in spite of the most strenuous efforts to relieve and arrest their progress, extinguished life in the course of 36 hours. He has left a disconsolate widow and six children to bewail their loss, and his untimely removal from this to the eternal world.

A slave man with a stone fastened to his neck was found in Camden's dock at Charles-on, S. C. last week, having by that means made his escape from the chains of slavery.

Charleston, April 4.

Singular Detection.—On Tuesday evening last, a gentleman was robbed in the Circus of one thousand dollars—a few hours afterwards another gentleman returning home, met in the street a man greatly intoxicated, and who after a short conversation, was found to have on his person 8 or 9 hundred dollars. The latter gentleman conceiving he would be serving a man who, in his conviviality, had gone farther perhaps than he intended—and who, in the condition he was then, run the risk of losing the money he had, determined on the benevolent purpose of conducting him to the watchhouse and deposited the money with the officer of the guard. Early the next morning the gentleman who lost the money made application at the guard-house, and identified the same as his property—and jolly Bacchus was lodged in jail, to wait his trial at the next sessions for this District. We are informed the above person is just out of a seven years' apprenticeship in the New-York State Prison;—[Courier.

Robbery.—We are informed that a person on passing through Buxton lane, the night before last, was knocked down, and had his pockets rifled of a large sum of money;

[Chronicle.



POETRY.

For Freedom's Journal.

SPRING.

'Tis Spring and Winter in his iron car,
Has wheel'd his progress to the arctic shores,
Now Ursus wafts his balmy gales from far,
And Sol his warm and bright effulgence pours
And see, Old Frost, his prison gates unbar;
Each captive he to liberty restores;
Though reft of vesture soon each flow'r will
bloom,
With heighten'd grace, a fairer coat resume.

The birds that late were flown to southern
plains,
Now carol blithely on each forest spray,
Waking with joy their animating strains,
In choral glee at earliest burst of day.
Oh, happy hour! another Eden reigns
It day-spring time when Phoebus' golden ray,
Gleams o'er the groves, and tips the verdant
hills,
Pierces the vales, sheds effluence on the rills.

The jocund lambkins gambol in their glee
A thousand ways in mimic sport they hie,
All unrestrain'd for nature's heirs are free,
And these of all enjoy their purity.
Ye types of innocence! Ah, would that we
In this, that principle might with ye vie.
But no, if pure at first, how soon we change,
Leave Virtue's path, and still inconstant range.

Dear, transient, Spring? I love thy balmy
breeze,
I love thy verdure and thy fragrant grove,
Thine are the beauties that can truly please,
And make the spirit of the coldest move,
Thou sweet and tranquility time of ease?
Sigh soft thy gales around my fair's alcove,
And hearts in unison shall own thy reign,
And musing Memory thy sweets retain.

ARION.

THE MAGIC MIRROR.

"One evening—'tis an eastern story—
The lily slept, the bat was flitting,
The sun, on clouds of crimson glory,
Was like an ancient sultan sitting;
The sky was dew, the air was balm;
The camels by the tents were grazing,
A pilgrim sat beneath a palm,
Upon the Western splendor gazing.

He plucked, in careless reverie,
A bud beside him; was't a flame,
That quivered on his startled eye?
From earth the little kistre came.
He lisped a prayer, and half in terror,
(The night had just begun to close in)
Dug up the turf and found a mirror,
And hid the sparkler in his bosom.

Next morn, 'ere Sol's first ray had shot,
The pilgrim gazed upon his treasure;
The edge with mystic shapes was wrought,
Wreathed in a dance of love and pleasure.
But in the centre was the wonder;
His face with youth and beauty shone!
Old Time had yielded up his plunder—
By Allah! fifty years were gone.

His hour of precious gazing o'er,
The pilgrim strayed to Bagdad city:
Then sat him by a Kiosk door,
And tuned his pipe, and sang his ditty;
But not a soul would stop to listen,—
At last an ancient dame passed by,—
She saw by chance, the mirror glisten,
Stopped, gazed, and saw her wrinkles fly!

A dozen like herself soon gazed,
And each beheld a blooming beauty;
The story through the city blazed,
Their alms were but a Moslem's duty;
The men and maids by thousands gathered,
Each visage won the rose's dye;
The pilgrim's nest was quickly feathered,
The mirror's name was—Flattery."

AN EVENING'S WALK IN BENGAL.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

"Our task is done! on Gunga's breast
The sun is sinking down to rest;
And, moored beneath the tamarind bough,
Our bark has found its harbor now.
With furled sail, and painted side,
Behold the tiny frigate ride.
Upon her deck, 'mid charcoal gleams,
The Moslems' savory supper steams,
While all apart, beneath the wood,
The Hindoo cooks his simpler food.

"Come, walk with me the jungle through;
If yonder hunter told us true,
Far off, in desert, dark and rude,
The tiger holds his solitude;
Nor (taught by recent harm to shun
The thunders of the English gun,)
A dreadful guest but rarely seen,
Returns to scare the village green.
Come boldly on! no venom'd snake
Can shelter in so cool a brake.
Child of the sun! he loves to lie
'Mid nature's embers, parched and dry,
Where o'er some tower, in ruin laid,
The peepul spreads its haunted shade;
Or round a tomb his scales to wreath,
Fit warder in the gate of death!
Come on! Yet pause! behold us now
Beneath the bamboo's arched bough,
Where, gemming off that sacred gloom,
Glews the geranium's scarlet bloom,
And winds our path through many a bowet
Of fragrant tree and giant flower;
The celiba's crimson pomp displayed
O'er the broad plantain's humbler shade,
And dusk anada's prickly blade:
White o'er the brake, so wild and fair,
The betel waves his crest in air.
With pendant train and rushing wings,
Aloft the gorgeous peacock springs;
And he, the bird of hundred dyes,
Whose plumes the dames of Ava prize.
So rich a shade, so green a sod,
Our English fairies never trod;
Yet who in Indian bow'r has stood,
But thought on England's 'good green wood?'
And 'bless'd beneath the palmy shade,
Her hazel and her hawthorn glade,
And breath'd a prayer, (how oft in vain!)
To gaze upon her oaks again?"

"A truce to thought! the jackall's cry
Resounds like sylvan revelry;
And through the trees, yon falling ray
Will scanty serve to guide our way.
Yet mark! as fade the upper skies,
Each thicket opens ten thousand eyes.
Before, beside us, and above,
The fire-fly lights his lamp of love,
Retreating, chasing, sinking, soaring,
The darkness of the copse exploring!
While to this cooler air confest,
The broad Dhatura bares her breast,
Of fragrant scent and virgin white,
A pearl around the locks of night!
Still as we pass, in softened hum,
Along the breezy alleys come
The village song, the horn, the drum.
Still as we pass, from bush and briar,
The shrill eclair strikes his lyre;
And, what is she whose liquid strain
Thrills through yon copse of sugar-cane?
I know that soul-entrancing swell!
It is—it must be—Philomel!"

"Enough, enough, the rustling trees
Announce a shower upon the breeze,—
The flashes of the summer sky
Assume a deeper, ruddier dye;
Yon lamp that trembles on the stream,
From forth our cabin sheds its beam;
And we must early sleep, to find
Betimes the morning's healthy wind.
But oh! with thankful hearts confess
Ev' here they may be happiness;
And he, the bounteous Sir, has given
His peace on earth—his hope of Heaven!"

BOARDING

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 114 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1828

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 68, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE HOUSE OF WEEPING.

From the German of Richter.
Concluded.

Here Mr. Mayor closed the will; doubtless, he observed, the condition annexed to the bequest was an unusual one, but yet in no respect contrary to law; to him that wept the first the court was bound to adjudge the house; and then, placing his watch on the session table the pointers of which indicated that it was now just half past eleven, he calmly sat down—that he might duly witness, in his official of executor, assisted by the whole court of aldermen, who should be the first to produce the requisite tear or tears on behalf of the testator.

That since the terraqueous globe has moved or existed, there can ever have a more lugubrious congress, or one more out of temper and enraged than this of Seven United Provinces, as it were, all dry and all confederated for the purpose of weeping,—I suppose no impartial judge will believe. At first some invaluable minutes were lost in pure confusion of mind, in astonishment, and in peals of laughter; the congress found itself too suddenly translated into the condition of the dog to which in the very moment of his keenest assault upon some object of his appetites, the fiend cried out—Halt! whereupon, standing up, as he was standing on his hind legs, his teeth grinning, and snarling with the fury of desire, he halted and remained petrified:—from the groanings of hope, however distant, to the necessity of weeping for a wager, the congress found the transition too abrupt and harsh.

One thing was evident to all—that for a shower that was to come down at such a full gallop, for a baptism of the eyes to be performed at such a hunting pace, it was vain to think of raising up any pure water of grief; no hydraulics could effect this: yet in twenty-six minutes (four unfortunately were already gone) in one way or other, perhaps, some business might be done.

"Was there ever such a cursed act," said the merchant Neupeter, "such a piece of buffoonery enjoined by any man of sense and discretion? For my part, I can't understand what the devil it means." However, he understood thus much, that a house was by possibility floating in his purse upon a tear; and that was enough to cause a violent irritation in his lachrymal glands.

Knoll, the fiscal, was screwing up, twisting, and distorting his features pretty much in the style of a poor artisan on Saturday night, whom some fellow-workman is barbarously razor-ing and scraping by the light of a cobbler's candle; furious was his wrath at this abuse and profanation of the title Last Will and Testament; and at one time, poor soul! he was near enough to tears—of vexation.

The wily bookseller, Pasvogel, without loss of time, sat down quietly to business; he ran through a cursory retrospect of all the works in any ways moving or affecting, that he had him-

self either published or sold on commission;—took a flying survey of the Patheutic in general; and in this way of going to work he had fair expectations that in the end he should brew something or other; as yet, however, he looked very much like a dog who is slowly licking off an ametic which the Parisian surgeon Demet has administered by smearing it on his nose; time,—gentlemen, time was required for the operation.

Monsieur Flitte, from Alsace, fairly danced up and down the session chamber; with bursts of laughter he surveyed the rueful faces around him; he confessed that he was not the richest among them; but for the whole city of Strasbourg and Alsace to boot, he was not the man that could or would weep on such a merry occasion. He went on with his unseasonable laughter and indecent mirth, until Harprecht, the police inspector, looked at him very significantly, and said—that perhaps Monsieur flattered himself he might by means of laughter squeeze or express the ears required from the well-known Meibomian glands, the caruncula, &c. and might thus piratically provide himself with surreptitious rain; but in that case he must remind him that he could no more win the day with any such secretions than he could carry to account a course of sneezes or wilfully blowing his nose: a channel into which it was well known that very many tears, far more than were now wanted, flowed out of the eyes through the nasal duct; more indeed, by a good deal, than were ever known to flow downwards to the bottom of most pews at a funeral sermon. Monsieur Flitte of Alsace, however, protested that he was laughing out of pure fun, and for his own amusement; and, upon his honour, with no ulterior views.

The inspector, on his side, being pretty well acquainted with the hopeless condition of his own dephlegmatised heart, endeavoured to force into his eyes something that might meet the occasion by staring with them wide open and in a state of rigid expansion.

The morning lecturer Flacks, looked like a Jew beggar mounted on a stallion which is running away with him:—meantime, what by domestic tribulations, what by those he witnessed at his own lecture, his heart was furnished with such a promising bank of heavy laden clouds, that he could easily have delivered upon the spot the main quantity of water required, had it not been for the house which floated on the top of the storm; and which, just as all was ready, came driving in with the tide too gay and glad some a spectacle not to banish his gloom, and thus fairly dammed up the waters.

The ecclesiastical councillor,—who had become acquainted with his own nature by his long experience in preaching funeral sermons, and sermons on the new-year, and knew full well that he was himself always the first person, and frequently the last, to be affected by the pathos of his own eloquence,—now rose with dignified solemnity, on seeing himself and the others hanging so long by the dry rope, and addressed the chamber:—No man, he said,

who had read his printed works, could fail to know that he carried a heart about him as well as other people: and a heart he would add, that had occasion to repress such holy testimonies of its tenderness as tears, lest he should, thereby draw too heavily on the sympathies and the purses of his fellow-men, rather than elaborately to provoke them by stimulants for any secondary views, or to serve at indirect purpose of his own: "this heart," said he, "has already shed tears, (but they were shed secretly,) for Kabel was my friend:" and, so saying, he paused for a moment and looked about him.

With pleasure he observed, that all were still sitting as dry as corks; indeed, at this particular moment, when he himself by interrupting their several water-works had made them furiously angry, it might as well have been expected that crocodiles, fallow-deer, elephants, witches, or ravens, should weep for Vander Kabel, as his presumptive heirs. Among them all, Flacks, was the only one who continued to make way; he kept steadily before his mind the following little extempore assortment of objects:—Van der Kabel's good and beneficent acts;—the old petticoats, so worn and tattered, and the grey hair of his female congregation at morning service; Lazarus with his dogs; his own long coffin; innumerable decapitations; the Sorrows of Werter; a miniature field of battle; and finally, himself and his own melancholy condition at this moment, itself enough to melt any heart, condensed as he was in the bloom of youth, by the second clause of Van der Kabel's will, to tribulation, and tears, and struggles;—Well done, Flacks! Three strokes more with the pump-handle, and the water is pumped up—and the house along with it.

Meantime Glantz, the ecclesiastical councillor, proceeded in his pathetic harangue:—"O, Kabel, my Kabel," he ejaculated, and almost wept with joy at the near approach of his tears, "the time shall come that by the side of thy loving breast, covered with earth, mine also shall lie mouldering and in cor—"

—ruption, he would have said: but Flacks, starting up in trouble, and with eyes at that moment overflowing, threw a hasty glance around him, and said,—"with submission, gentlemen, to the best of my belief, I am weeping;" then sitting down, with great satisfaction he allowed the tears to stream down his face; that done he soon recovered his cheerfulness and his activity. Glantz, the councillor, thus saw the prize fished away before his eyes,—those very eyes which he had already brought into an accessit,* or inchoate state of humidity; this vexed him: and his mortification was the greater on thinking of his own pathetic exertions, and the abortive appetite for the prize which he had thus uttered in words as ineffectual as his own sermons; and, at this moment he was ready to weep for spite—and "to weep the more because he wept in vain." As to Flacks, a protocol was immediately drawn up of his watery compliance with the will of Van der Kabel; and the message in Dock-street

was knocked down to him for ever. The Mayor adjudged it to the poor devil with all his heart; indeed, this was the first occasion ever known in the principality of Haslau, on which the tears of a schoolmaster and a curate had converted themselves—not into mere amber that incloses only a worthless insect, like the tears of the Heliades, but, like those of the goddess Freia, into heavy gold. Glantz congratulated Flacks very warmly; and observed with a smiling air, that possibly he had himself lent him a helping hand by his pathetic address. As to the others, the separation between them and Flacks was too palpable, in the mortifying distinction of wet and dry,—to allow of any cordiality between them; and they stood aloof therefore; but they staid to hear the rest of the will, which they now awaited in a state of anxious agitation.

* To the English reader it may be necessary to explain, that in the Continental Universities, &c. when a succession of prizes is offered, according to the degrees of merit, the illeptical formula of "Accessit" denotes the second prize; and hence, where only a single prize is offered, the second degree of merit may properly be expressed by the term here used.

VARIETIES.

Fatal Effect of Extraordinary Joy.—In the year 1797, when a stagnation took place owing to a war with France, a young man in Dunfermling, a flax-dresser, entered his Majesty's Navy at Bolness. Upon his arrival at Spithead, he happened to be put on board the ship Admiral Cochrane, a brave and generous commander. The Admiral, from some cause or other, took a liking to the young man, and exalted him step by step, till at last he was promoted to be prize-master of the fleet. In the situation he accumulated £50,000. This sum was transmitted to Edinburgh, and deposited in the Royal Bank of Scotland at the same time the flax-dresser wrote to his former employers in Dunfermline, to desire his father to purchase an estate to the amount of the above sum, and as near to his native place as possible.—The old man was sent for, and too hastily acquainted with the affluent circumstance of his son. The effect was fatal. The sudden tide of joy rushed with such impetuosity upon him that he stood motionless, his eyes expanded, his nostrils dilated his mouth wide open like the picture of horror. At last he fell insensible on the floor, never spoke more, and expired in the course of a few days.

Liverpool Advertiser.

Specimen of English Comfort.—An English provincial paper, (the Lincoln Mercury) gives the annexed description of a funeral in that country, and of the well lighted and comfortably warmed apartment, into which the perishing relic of mortality for its last abode.

"On Monday night last, at six o'clock, the funeral of Mrs. Manners, the wife of Otho

Manners, Esq. of Goadby Hall, (who died eleven weeks ago) took place at Forth witham, in this county, in the church yard of which parish a noble mausoleum had been built for the occasion. The coffin, covered with crimson velvet richly ornamented, was deposited on a canopy bedstead in the mausoleum, decorated with escutcheons. From the roof of the building was suspended a beautiful ground glass chandelier, having the armorial bearings emblazoned on the sides; and the vault, (which is of sufficient capacity for a large number of coffins) was warmed with a stove, the fire of which, and the lights of the chandelier, we understand are still kept up."

Rustic Rewards.—The Lincolnshire Agricultural society has given a prize of ten guineas to one man for having had *seventeen children* (ten living) and been forty years in the service of one master; and another of five guineas, for *twenty-five children* (ten living) and a service of forty-one years.

Figures of Speech.—A member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Tuesday last closed his speech with the following very conclusive argument. "Mr. Speaker if this bill is postponed I shall be as crazy as bed-bug."

BOTANY BAY CONVICTS.

"The ruling passion strong in death." There are always, among a cargo of either sex, a few who have pretended to have reformed their lives, and are constantly to be seen with the Bible in their hands; but Mr. Cunningham soon discovered that these were invariably the greatest hypocrites and the least worthy of trust—in short, the very worst of the set. Among numerous instances of this barefaced hypocrisy, he mentions that one Breadman, who, on arriving at Sidney, was in the last stage of consumption, and unable to sit up without fainting. This expiring wretch, who grasped his bible to the last, mustered strength enough, while the hospital-man was drawing on his trousers, to stretch out his pale trembling hand towards the other's waistcoat pocket, and actually to pick it of a comb and pen-knife; next morning he was a corpse. "Yet," says Mr. Cunningham, "during his whole illness this man would regularly request some of the sober minded rogues to read the Scriptures to him, and pray by his bed-side." There was another, who resumed the character of a saint, one Jones, a Welshman, who while in the hospital, was so fond of scripture-reading, that "I never passed his birth," says Mr. Cunningham, "without observing him earnestly toiling away, with a pair of huge spectacles arched over his nose, or else the bible lying close to his hip, ready to be snatched up on the instant. Indeed, so earnest was he in his religious exercises, that he could not even attend muster without the bible in his hand, and his forefinger stuck between the leaves to mark the passage he had been reading."

This fellow robbed the surgeon's assistant who attended him of a sum of money. Shade of Le Sage! who shall deny that father Hilary and brother Ambrose de Laniela are but too true portraits of poor frail human nature!

It was just the same thing among the first settlers. "They stripped each other of their blankets, and the dying men watched with eagerness the moment of snatching away the covering of his neighbour, even before the breath was out of his body."

The women are described as infinitely more difficult to manage than the men; but those composing the cargo which our author once superintended, were pretty well kept under by 'an old sybil' of seventy, a 'most trust-worthy creature,' who had been, during forty years of her life, in all the houses of correction, prisons, and penitentiaries of the metropolis. Some of Mrs. Fry's reformed damsels from Newgate, very soon after getting on board, set about *papering their hair* with the religious tracts that the good lady had supplied them with for their edification.—*Quarterly Review.*

The Scotch Novels.—It is not generally known, that none of the parties engaged in these immortal works,—not even their distinguished author—at first anticipated their astonishing success; or rather, they all feared that 'Waverly might prove a failure.'—Waverly was written about the period when the author's poetical fame began to decline; and it lay half printed for about two years in the warehouse of Messrs. Ballantyne & Co. in whose bookselling trade Mr. Scott was said to be a partner. Upon the failure of Mr. Ballantyne's part of his stock was transferred to Mr. Constable; but even that sagacious bookseller demurred to the purchase of the half printed Waverly. At last, however, the novel was completed, and appeared. Its success was equally sudden and surprising; and its anonymous author received all the honours of a first-rate Novelist, long before either Review or Magazine had proclaimed to the world that such a mighty genius had arisen.

The Spade of Sforza.—The founder of the Sforza family, and father of Francesco, the first duke of Milan, who died, according to Mr. Roscoe, about 1465, was a peasant, and following his labour, when he was invited by his companions to follow the army. He did not draw lots whether he should go or not, but threw his spade into an oak, declaring, that if it fell to the ground he would continue his labours; but if it hung in the tree he would try his fortune as a soldier. Some bit of a branch intercepted its fall, and gave a father to a long line of princes, the most splendid sovereigns of Italy.

Shakspeare's pedigree is known solely by the entries on the court rolls of the manor of Rowington. "It there appears that John Shakspeare, the eldest son of Richard, died in 1609, and that Thomas Shakspeare was admitted to the Hill Farm, as his son and heir. This Thomas, from his will, which was made in 1614, appears to have been a mealman or baker, and lived at Moulsey-End, in Rowington, May 5, 1614; his widow was admitted in the court baron to her free bench, and afterwards surrendered to her son John, who was then admitted accordingly. He died in February, 1653, leaving two sons, William, who died in 1690, and John, who died in 1710." No less than five descents appear in this instance on the copyhold court rolls; there may possibly be further particulars upon them.—*Tag. pap.*

TO LET.—House No. 16 Grand-street. 5 Rooms on the upper floor—3 rooms in the garret with good light, besides very large.—2 large pantries. Apply at No. 2, Walker-st. New-York, April 11.

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES. Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms. New-York, Jan. 25

The following interesting Story, from a work just published, entitled "Posthumous papers of a person about town," we find condensed in the last number of that very popular and clever journal the Athenæum.

A STORY OF THE OLDEN TIME IN ITALY.

"I am the daughter of noble parents, whom I will not name,—for they should rest undisturbed in their tombs,—who left me sole heir of a large estate in the most fertile fields of Italy. I had fair and stately halls, vassals for service in court or field, ladies for attendance, and every other thing needful or unneedful with which human pride can be pampered, and honour or honour deaire or deserve. Mistress of these enviable possessions, I had many princely suitors, who met with such honourable entertainment as their many pleasant qualities merited. But there was one, never seen among those fluttering suitors, who was a thriving wooer with my heart, though he had never worshipped at its shrine; and might have had that woman's joy as a gift, which he was either too humble or too proud to ask.

"This was the noble gentleman called Guido de Medicis, the owner of a poor estate, touching upon the wider skirts of mine. He was of an ancient race of poets, painters, sculptors, legislators, and members of all the intellect of Italy—that proud land, where the hand of humble genius is of more nobility than the entire body of merely honourable birth. But he of whom I now write is cold in a grave only vaster than his great capacity, the earth-embracing sea; and could these miserable and shameful tears, which fall at the recollection of the wrong which I have done him, outwater that sea, they would not enough mourn him who is the drowned hope and pride of my dear father-land; vainly, therefore, do I weep a sin which tears may never wash away, nor my life or death atone for to heaven or my country."

An eloquent and impassioned description of Guido follows this:

"From some inquiries which I had made among his domestics, I learnt that his heart, (which I had thought possible to be mine,) was irrevocably given to the fair Bianca, daughter of Baptista Bonaventti, an old merchant of Florence; and that, in a few days, he was to set out for Syracuse to claim her hand, in fulfilment of a solemn compact, made when passing his noviciate in that city. This intelligence came like death upon my heart; and, for many days, I held myself averse from the gay company and the old courtesies of my house. My noble friends saw my spirit to be sick, and strove to come at its disease; but I had already formed my resolution, rather than confess my weakness to die of an undiscovered grief, and, since my malady was hopeless, that it should be also voiceless. I preserved that strict silence which is alone the security of secrecy. But, nevertheless, I kept my sorrows in the lone-

liness and darkness of the sleepless night; and this I did, till the paleness of my cheek was now so constant, instead of its wonted ruddiness, that it was scarcely noticed, either by the pitying kindly, or the prying curious."

Guido leaves his house for Florence, and the Italian lady, unable to support his absence, follows him in secret, and becomes introduced to his intended bride:

"Bianca Bonaventti was indeed a woman worthy of a sculptor's love; for all those beauties which Art has imitated from Nature were mingled in her. In her form were blended all that I had till then thought the idealities of Grecian grace and Roman majesty; in motion, she was stately as the swan; and swam the air, rather than walked the earth. Her step was an inaudible music; her voice sweeter than the recollected music of a dream. Her mind was a book of pure and wise thoughts, written surely by some hand divine. Her countenance such as angels wear—and they were made fair that man might love heaven, where all is beautiful.—Love shone in her eye, but with so holy and placid a fire,—two sister stars burning in the winter-heaven, beam not a cluster light:—wherever they turned, all eyes were illuminated, and whatever she looked upon reflected back the beauty she turned upon it. Indeed in all those fair and admirable qualities which make woman worthy of that paragon of earthly creatures—man—she was perfection. That Guido should love the gentle girl was no longer wonderful; for I even loved him the more that he did love her, so endearing a power hath beauty in its purity."

They were to be married on the morrow; and the Italian lady, subduing her passion to a sister's love, attended the solemn ceremony, and agreed to accompany them from Florence to the sea-coast, where they all took shipping for Syracuse, the residence of Bianca's family, and are overtaken by a storm:

"The frail vessel, which had lain on the waters like a log, strained under their strong stirring, and creaked as if its ribs were severing. High wave followed high wave, as if they were indeed not waves, but mountains sliding off the face of the earth into the sea of space—when, rolling some way over the common level of the waters, they fell with a crushing noise into the bed of the sea. At length all the fury of the tempest seemed gathered, and again the lightning glanced along the deck, and mingled with the washing waves; so that it was not easy to say, whether the water was not lightning, or the lightning water, for they appeared one. The crazy vessel now dipped down, and now heaved to this side, and now to the other, like a toy in the hands of the mighty tempest. The master gave command, seeing that the sea broke with every rush over the ship, that those who feared the peril should go below; but not one of the trembling throng stirred from where they held by the ship,—for all

saw the worst, and none thought it possible to escape from it. Bianca clung, in silent horror to her husband, who strove to comfort her, and bid her take heart. The old man covered his grey head with the foldings of his cloak; and, as he sat motionless and wordless, seemed the very resignation of despair."

The storm increasing, the vessel was driven on the rocks; but again floated off, without sinking. The tragedy now thickens:

"It was true that she had endured but little hurt, and, with the recoiling rush of the waves, was thrown afloat again; but ere the master could leap to the helm, to put her farther out, a strong sea came driving before the wind, which now blew as it would part the poles, and again flung her, as if she were no mightier than a sea-shell, upon the sharp rocks. She broke at the blow like parted bread, the stern half of her huge bulk tumbling over into the sea, while the head of the vessel lay reeling on the rock. Then the shriek of dismay and death went up from men that were never more to call on Heaven; for the many of the crew were crowded about the helm; and, when it parted, went down with her, never to rise again with life. The venerable Baptista, Guido, his fair wife, and my wretched self, still clung to the chains at the bow; but not long held we there, for a strong wave came mounting at our backs, and in a moment we were hurled with the halved vessel down from the reef into the gaping abyssal depth it had left in the sea. Again the fragment mounted to the surface-sea, and we had all held to each other and to the ropes which were coiled round our bodies, save the feeble Bianca, who had sunk out of the grasp of her husband, but being entangled in the coil of the ropes, was not swept into the sea. We might hear another wave coming with a rushing roar towards us, as it had determined we should be its prey; when Guido, seeing with the calmness of courage, that, if we awaited it, our escape was hopeless, cried out, "Father, take thou the care of the Lady Erminia, as I will of thy daughter, and let us at once leap beyond the reef into the sea, and struggle for the land."

"And now shrink not as from the serpent-fiend, to hear me tell the story of that time which has cursed me here, and may hereafter. After these words, he again cried out, "Bianca, my beloved, where art thou?" The fatal love which had fed upon me like a flame upon a living sacrifice, even in this awful hour burnt seerily in my hateful heart; and prompted by that miserable passion, and the love of him and of life, some fiend answered surely with my tongue, "Here!"—and he caught at me as a desperate drowner doth at a floating weed, and leaping into the sea, cried to the old man, "Follow me, father, follow me!" But he heard him not; for I saw that he was dead, and had fallen on his swooned child, who, as we leaped into the sea, shrieked out, and audibly informed me that she still lived, though my struggling soul would fain have quieted its conscience with

the thought that she was dead, and so have palliated to itself, if it failed afterwards to Guido and to Heaven, its damnable deceit. Guido heard not her cry, or if he did, took it in the stunning turbulence of the tempest's roar, for mine. For a long time he buffeted the waves with a giant's strength, and a courage that could not be weakened; and still as he beat the waves aside, or breasted them like a living rock, he cried, "Be of good cheer, my Bianca, I shall save thee yet!" And when I heard him call upon her name, my heart smote so fearfully within me, that tho' I was sure of death if I disclosed that I was Erminia, I thrice had nearly confessed the dreadful truth; but my love of life, and cruel love of him, stifled my voice. Twice I saw, in the glaring flash of the lightning, that he gazed upon me, to see if I had life; for the fear of disclosure, and the peril of the waters, made me voiceless and strengthless, and I lay almost lifeless in his clasp, as he struck through the waves with the other. He looked on me again, but the waters had washed my long hair over my face, so that he knew me not; and still he clasped me to him tenderly, and beat his burdened way through the sea. Long time thus he contended resolutely with death, when, just as his strength was spent, and he bade me commit my soul to Heaven, he descried lights not far before us, and faintly told me still to hope, for we were near land. This nerved him anew, and he plied his way lustily, till at length we touched the rocky shore, where, summoning a desperate man's might, he clambered up the low craggy cliffs, and, feeling the firm earth under him, dropped to the ground, from utter exhaustion. For some time I knew not what occurred, for safety then seemed more dreadful to me than the dangers I had passed through, and I swooned. When I recovered, I found Guido endeavoring to bring life back, by cherishing me in his bosom, and ever and anon he would call for help, as strongly as he might, to the distant fishermen's cottages, where he had first discerned the light which led him to the shore.

At length we descried a light approaching the spot where we lay still on the ground, and could hear the loud halloo of the cemers; and, after some time guided by his continual cry, a fisherman came up with a torch. As it neared us, I shrank from it like a foul and guilty thing, that loves darkness rather than day, but in vain; for Guido's anxious eye looked at last on my face, as the light fell on it, when, uttering a dreadful shriek of dismay and despair, he dropped me from his arms, and starting from the ground, like one made instantly mad by some sudden stroke upon the brain, he rushed staggering and strengthless, but wildly, to the cliff. I clung to him heavily, to prevent him again from leaping into the sea; but I dared not speak to him save by feeble inarticulate cries. He glanced at me a look which withered me, and, shaking me like a serpent to the earth, with a terrible cry, flung himself from the cliff into,

the sea. I beheld him beating his way back to the wreck, as the lightning momentarily flashed from the firmament; and, at length, I saw him grasp at some white burden on the waters, and gain turn for the shore; but, suddenly his right arm ceased to strike out, and though I kept my breaking eyes fixed on the same spot, when next the lightning flashed, I saw that he had sunk; when crying to God in my despair, I fell on my face, and was insensible to all about me.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Brighton*, Capt. Sebor, arrived here on Saturday from London. She sailed from Cowes on the evening of the 2d and brought us London papers to the evening of the 1st, and we are indebted to Capt. S for a Portsmouth paper of the 3d. The accounts from Constantinople are to the 28th January, and it will be seen, by the subjoined extracts, that warlike preparations were making with increased activity and zeal. According to a London editor, "no doubt is any longer entertained that Wallachia will be again the theatre of war, and her capital the field of battle. In this cruel situation they expect a double invasion from the north and south; and as the Turks have not fifteen leagues to march, and the Russians at least sixty, the Turks will profit by their proximity to give themselves up to the greatest excesses." In reference to this subject, the British Traveller of the 1st, remarks that despatches are said to have been received at St. Petersburg, which leave no hopes of accommodation. The Czar, says that paper, will parley no longer, and if the Russians march, the fate of the Turks is sealed.

Among the extracts will be found, a painfully interesting account of the destruction of the royal Brunswick theatre by the falling in of the roof, which resulted in the loss of many lives, and crippling and mutilating more. The event had produced the greatest excitement in London, and all the papers are occupied with copious details of the facts connected with it. The Courier says that this sudden and overwhelming calamity has deprived hundreds of human beings, men, women and children, of the common necessities of life.

The British Traveller of the 1st says, the King, we regret to state, is said to be seriously indisposed, but if any danger existed, his majesty's physicians would not, we are convinced, withhold the usual bulletins. The Morning Chronicle says he has to be carried to his carriage; and that his legs are not only weak but very much swollen.

•The latter paper remarks, "from the accounts of all who have visited Hanover of late, we were prepared for the rumors which now begin to circulate respecting the nature of the illness of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge."

In the house of commons, on the 29th February, Mr. Brougham moved the order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate, on the state and administration of the Law. After a long and interesting debate, in which the Solicitor

General, the Attorney General, and Secretary Peel took a distinguished part, Mr. Brougham withdrew his original proposition, and submitted the following resolution, which was put and carried unanimously:—"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to direct that a Commission may be appointed to inquire into the defects of our law, occasioned by time and other circumstances, in all that relates to the conduct of an action in law, from its origin to its termination; and also, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that a Commission be appointed to inquire into what amendments can be made, or are expedient, in the common Law, in all matters relating to real property."

Two Norwegian brigs and two Swedish men of war were about sailing from Stockholm to the Mediterranean for the protection of the Swedish flag there.

German papers to the 22d confirm the return of part of the Egyptian fleet to Alexandria. 14,000 were landed from the ships, including 4,000 troops who were unfit for service. The Viceroy surveyed the wreck of his once powerful fleet, with expressed feelings of mortification and anger. He is extremely indignant that the Greeks should be allowed to keep the sea, while his vessels are prevented from having recourse to active operations. The battle of Navarino has humbled his pride and destroyed his prospects.

Lord Cochran has left London for Paris, in order, says the Times, to engage the Greek Committee, of the Continent to promote his plan for putting an end to piracy in the Mediterranean, whether committed by Greeks or others. Previous to his Lordship's departure, arrangements were made for the prompt preparation of two steam vessels; with these, no doubt whatever is entertained but that the excesses, which are not less injurious to that commerce, than to Greece herself, would be terminated in a few weeks.

Since the Duke of Wellington's appointment to be Master General of the Ordnance, (18-20) to his resignation last year, the annual yearly saving in the expenditure of that department, is estimated at 320,000.

The French papers contain the nomination of four vice-presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, all equally liberal as M. Royer Collard, the President.

Major Gen. Sir Campbell, K. C. B. has been appointed Governor and Commander in-chief of the Island of Tobago.

The project of a Bank to be established in the island of Cuba, so long talked of and so long neglected, is at length destined to be put in execution.

The "Memoirs of the Right Hon. George Manning, by Dr. Styles," is announced in the late London papers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A first rate journeyman *Hair-Dresser*, who understands Shaving and Hair Cutting perfectly, for one year. He will receive 10 dollars per month through the summer season, and liberal wages through the winter.

Apply to

JAMES K. LLY, Newark, N. J.
Newark, April 16, 1828.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828.

Wanted immediately, a first rate Journey man who understands Shaving and Hair Cutting perfectly, for the summer season only, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to

JAMES KELLY,
At Newark, N. J.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c., Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if no claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

NOTICE

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1829, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, **JAMES MYERS,**
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, **ARNOLD ELZIE**
E. M. AFRICANUS, **HENRY KING,**
Trustees.

WANTED.—A suitable Person to procure Subscribers for a periodical work Enquire at this Office.

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SE-GARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles

SAM: EL E. CORNISH:

ADAM SUDER.

CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,

Jan. 10, 1828.

RICHARD FIELD.

B. HUGHES'

School for Coloured Children of both Sexes. Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY** with the use of Maps and Globes, and History, Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller.

New-York, March 14.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office. March 28.

FRANCIS WILLIS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding	
22, 1st insertion,	75cts.
" Each repetition of do.	33
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion,	50
" Each repetition of do.	25
Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.	

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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JOB and FANCY PRINTING neatly executed at this Office.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 57.

From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

On the Demoralizing Influence of Slavery. (Continued.)

A brutal depravity of character is indeed inseparable from slavery—and this depravity is frequently urged as an apology for the cruelty of the masters; but the evils in both cases ought, in candour, to be ascribed to the system, and they form an irresistible argument for its total and speedy abolition. Men must be in another condition than that of slavery, before they can be effectually acted upon by

be long obliged to manage slaves, without being changed into tyrants.

When we think of the horrors experienced by the unhappy African, when torn from his native soil, or of those he endures in the middle passage, or when fainting under the whip of a cruel task-master in a foreign land, our sympathy with the oppressed, and our indignation against their oppressors, unfit us for contemplating more than half the evils of the slave system. In the scene of excitement presented to us, we have no sympathies to waste upon the agents of these cruelties. While we look at the brutality of the oppressor, we forget how large a share of that brutality is to be ascribed to the system we deprecate; and that many of the individuals who call forth our detestation, were, perhaps, before they had the misfortune to engage in this vile traffic or to become the owners and drivers of slaves, as humane, and as kind-hearted, as those who hold their conduct in abhorrence. Nero wept when first called upon to put his fiat to the sentence of death.

The following fact stated upon the unquestionable evidence of Capt. W. F. Owen, of the private illustration of this subject.

Senor Manuel Pedro d'Almeydra, is a native of Portugal, and now a considerable merchant at Mozambique, on the eastern coast of Africa. In the early part of his life, he commanded a slave vessel which traded between the eastern coast of Africa and south America. During period, on some of his visits to the Cape of Good-Hope, while engaged in this traffic, he became acquainted with a respectable family at the Cape, and married one of the daughters, a lady of good character and amiable disposition, and who possessed also considerable talents, polished manners, and a good address. Before he obtained the consent of the lady, he was obliged to promise that he would relinquish the slave-trade, and employ his vessel in some other branch of commerce. After marriage, however, his wife went to sea

with him; and from attending to navigation as an amusement, she soon made it a serious occupation; and while she continued at sea, the whole management of the ship devolved upon her. She used to take lunar observations, and to keep the ship's reckoning much better than Captain d'Almeydra, and he trusted every thing to her. Habit, which soon reconciled her to a life at sea, ere long reconciled her also to the slave trade. After several years, in which they were successful, they settled at Mozambique, and are, at present, people of the first influence at that settlement. When His Majesty's ships, the *Leven* and *Barracotta* employed in surveying the coasts of Africa, were at Mozambique, the ladies of the household were introduced to the family, and it was an opinion agreed in by all, that Donna Sophia d'Almeydra was the most superior woman they had seen from the time they had left England. Captain Owen, the leader of this expedition, expressing to Senor d'Almeydra, his detestation of slavery, the Senor replied, "You will not be long here before you change your sentiments. Look at my Sophia there. Before she would marry me, she made me promise that I should give up the slave trade. When we first settled at Mozambique, she was continually interceding for the slaves and she constantly wept when I punished them, and now she is among the slaves from morning to night; she regulates the whole of my slave establishment; she inquires into every offence committed by them, pronounces sentence upon the offender, and stands by and sees him punished."

While the same vessel were at Delagoa Bay, a party of thirteen black people were surprised in the neighbourhood of the fort. After having been flogged with extreme severity, they were cast into a dungeon, out of which they were dragged, when their wounds began to fester, and they were left to perish under the bushes where they were left to perish. The people treated in this manner, were free people: the whole transaction took place by the order of the Governor; and no motive could be assigned for it, but his caprice. What Christian parent, who hears of such a tragedy, would not, were he forced upon such a dreadful alteration, rather have his sons among the murdered, than they should have been the murderers? Yet it is probable, that the Governor and the bloody ruffians who were his associates, might have been respectable members of society, had they remained in Europe, and never engaged in this infernal traffic. It is highly probable that, had a prophet met those young men when leaving home, and for the first time embarking for the coast, and had he told them, that they would one day commit such things, they would have replied, in the words of Hazeel, "are thy servants dogs to commit such things?"

It has been remarked by an intelligent and unprejudiced observer, that the Portuguese, on the African coasts, are remarkable for every vice which degrades human nature, without one redeeming virtue. But is not this likely to be the tendency of things in every place, whether Portuguese or English, French, Spanish, or Dutch, where slavery exists?

The desperation to which the miserable slaves are often driven, and the want of sensibility to their feelings which becomes habitual to their masters, might be illustrated by a thousand cases; but I shall add only one, which occurred at the Cape not many years ago, and fell under my own observation.

The master of a slave woman, who had three children, had repeatedly threatened to separate her from her offspring, by selling them to a distant proprietor. Finding, at length, that he was about to put his threats into execution, the wretched mother carried her children down to the shore,—flung the whole of them from the rocks into the sea,—and precipitated herself after them. She was observed by some persons at a distance; help was procured—but the life of the mother alone was saved. She was reserved, however, only to be subjected to an ignominious death, as an example to deter other slaves from similar crimes. The affair was much talked of in Cape Town for several days, and much regret and sympathy were expressed—not, however, for the unhappy slave or her children—but only for "that unfortunate man Brink!" who had thus "lost" at one stroke property worth more than five thousand rix dollars!"

When men reason upon abstract principles their reasonings respecting the rights of others are generally correct; but they seldom live long in a slave colony before their principles are undermined, and all their former reasonings vanish. When they have tasted the wealth, and the luxurious tables of the colonists, and have tasted their hospitality, the contrast between the master and the slave insensibly operates in favour of the former. And with the favourable opinion they now entertain of their new friends, they very soon imbibed their prejudices. The change which perhaps, had its commencement in some such, is gradually carried on by the influence of the same causes; and the stranger no sooner becomes a slave proprietor, or is obliged to hire slaves to do his work, than it is seen that a new moral colouring has been given to the frame of his mind, his actions, and his conversation. The writer of this article has seen, in the course of five or six years, as great a change upon English ladies and gentlemen of respectability, as that described to have taken place in Donna Sophia d'Almeydra; and one

of the individuals he has in his eye, while he writes this passage, lately confessed to him this melancholy change, remarking at the same time, "how altered I am in my feelings with regard to slavery. I do not appear to myself the same person I was on my arrival in colony, and if I would give the world for the feelings I then had, I could not recall them."

THE DI-INTERMENT.

By the Author of "Altham and his Wife."

.....My late espoused saint
Brought to me, like Alcestis, from the
grave.

Rescued from death by force, though pale
and faint.

Milton.

On a fine day in the month of June, a funeral procession issued from the park gates of Woodley Hall, in the county of Gloucester. The poor inhabitants of the neighbouring village hovered about the train, with mute reverence, paying the last sad testimony of respect and affection to one who had been endeared to them by many acts of kindness and solicitude. They were following to its cold home the corpse of Eliza, wife of Sir William Fanshaw.

Never was there a lovelier summer than the one appointed for this dismal ceremony. The trees looked proudly in the lustiness of their young green ; the dark blue of the sky was unspotted by a single cloud ; and the sun shot out his sultry strength, making the birds wanton and noisy with the exuberance of their joy.

Alas ! what was all this glory of nature to the sad company, who were moving along the road, thinking of the tomb and the premature death of that young, beautiful, and virtuous one whom they were conveying thither ? How could they enjoy the quick carols of the birds, when the death-bell, gaining in strength as they proceeded, smote their ears and startled their secret sorrowing with its measured and obstinate recurrence ? The glad colour of the grass and of the leaves was not in harmony with their mourning garments ; and the vital sun could scarcely be rejoiced in, shining as it did on their tears, and on that dark, slow moving hearse.

The service for the burial of the dead is not easily endured by even an unconnected auditor ; so oppressive is the obscure and gloomy imagination in which it is written. What then must our mourners have felt (their loss being unexpected and sorely afflicting) when the priest, meeting the dull coffin at the church porch, walked on before it repeating his solemn words ? Then the agony of grief burst forth in sobs and hysterics ; and then did the dreary thought arise that there was nothing but corruption and mortification in the world !

But we are slaves of circumstances; for these ideas, which seemed to lie down unavailably in despair, were soon lifted into happy aspirations on the swell of the organ's sounds; and the cottagers who stood moodily in the church-yard while the silence continued, were also relieved by the music, and blest it as it trembled out into the sunny air.

When the lady of whom I write was stricken with illness, which was only a week before her death, she begged her husband to bring her the gold chain and locket enclosing his hair which he had given her before their marriage. This she hung round her neck, and solaced her weary and painful hours with contemplating it, and by force of the association of ideas it excited, living again in times gone by. One evening she beckoned Sir William, who

was sitting in the chamber, to her side, and said, "each me your hand, my dear husband; I am growing much worse. I feel a perilous sinking in my frame, and death is in my thoughts. If this be nothing more than womanly timidity, bear with it, dearest, for my sake, and give me courage by staying by my side through the night."

"Be comforted, my love," replied her husband. "This weakness is common enough. You will be better in the morning; and in the mean time I shall not stir from your bed. You will talk to me in a different manner, when, after you have had a good sleep. I shall show you the cheerful sunlight stealing on the dawn. I see, even now, your eyes are closing; compose yourself, therefore, dear one, and sleep."

The chamber was hushed; the patient lay still, and seemed in so profound a repose that her breathing was not heard—The curtains were softly adjusted round her bed; and Sir William, happy and full of favourable omens in the idea that his wife had at length a remission of pain, took a book, and fixing as much attention on it as he could command, wore the night-hours away. Every thing within and without continued in deep stillness, broken only towards the morning by the pleasant sounds of awakening nature, which might be heard in so removed a place—the shrill birds, the wheeling hum of the bees darting from their hives in the garden below, and the leaves dallying with the morning breath. These, together with the strong white lines which intersected the shutters, admonished Sir William and the nurse of the time their patient had slept. The light was therefore admitted into the room, and they looked into the bed.

'How is this?' said Sir William. 'She has not moved a hair's breath since we saw her last night. Good God! how pale her face and lips are! Heaven grant all may be well, but I tremble under my fears. Go instantly, and bring the physician.'

The physician came; he was alarmed at her appearance; a feather was placed on her lips, and Sir William bent with keen eyes over it. It did not move. Alas! alas! her spirit had passed away, while her husband, sitting close to her, was congratulating himself on the prospect of her recovery.

She must have stirred once in the night, thought it was done with such gentleness as not to be perceived; for one of her hands was found inside her garment, pressing the locket, of which I have spoken, on her naked breast.

I will not attempt to describe the swelling of her husband's heart, and the gush of his tears, when this touching instance of her love was made known to him. His soul brooded over it night and day. He saw in her action the wish she had not strength to utter in words and determining it should not be violated, he gave directions that she should be placed in her coffin without disturbing the locket or her hand.

It will be readily imagined that so affecting a circumstance could not escape being much talked of, and as in these cases no particulars are ever omitted, the value of the trinket, which was set round with brilliants, found a place in the story.

The sexton of the church, containing the family vault, was one of the persons to whom this anecdote became known---and he was not long in conceiving a plan by which he might possess himself of the buried jewels which glittered so temptingly in his mind's eye. I do not think he would have meditated a common theft---a theft capable of injuring any living creature; nay, although he was in business, he was never known to practise any of the usual tricks or deceptions of trade. He was a charitable, well-meaning man; but he could not comprehend the sentiment which

ordained those love-tokens to lie in hallowed immovability on a dead breast.—I was in his opinion a silly waste of treasure; no harm could come of his appropriating it; and he therefore determined that, on the night of the funeral, he would enter the vault, open the coffin and remove the jewels. The church was well situated for his purpose: it stood apart from the village to which it belonged, and was a solitary edifice in the midst of fields.

Behold him then in the darkness of the night with his lantern at the lone church-door. He unlocks it and passes in. He was at first rather awe-struck by the dead stillness—the sudden cold smell so different from the genial air without, and the vacant pews standing in deep shadow, like melancholy and dreary recesses. The nature of his office had given him a familiarity with the building, but had not worn away the idea in his mind of its sacredness, and he quaked to think that it should be the spot where he was to perpetrate the crime of his life, which he would be ashamed to own. As he went along the aisle with his lamp, the white tombstones on the walls glared, as it were, reproachfully upon him one by one, and his perturbation was increased by the dart of a bat close to his face. He almost regretted he had come. but he went on nevertheless, and passed into the lady's sepulchre.

Having laid down his lamp upon a coffin close by, he proceeded with his instruments to take off the lid of the one he sought—which was soon effected. This was the first moment of real irresolution and terror. The sight of the corpse lying there by that dim light in the heavy stillness, with its white and placid countenance, made his heart swell and his nerves powerless. The sublimity of the sight made him feel the meanness of his action with double force; he almost fainted, and with the intention of abandoning the business, he returned into the body of the church. There he supported himself for a time, while the coolness of the air refreshed him, and he was at length about to depart, when, recollecting that the lid of the coffin should be replaced, he summoned a strong effort, and went again into the vault for that purpose.

But the sight of the corpse was not now so awful to him as before. The consternation had done its utmost. There was an imperceptible return of the original intention in his mind, and by a quick effort he lifted the body, drew the chain over the head, disengaged the locket from under the hand, and then lowered the corpse again into its place. As he did this, the arm which before lay upon the breast fell with a strange flexibility over the side of the coffin, and a faint sigh came from the body.

Had a thunder-clap broken in upon the silence, the man would not have been more staggered than he was at this little sigh. He rushed hastily forth, left the sepulchre unclosed, and opened the church door to go out, when, as if to increase his bewilderment, the first thing, which met his eyes was the great moon lifting itself in the unabated power of its light over the horizon's edge. It shone right opposite, and seemed looking at and coming to ex-

pose him. He did not dare to lift his eyes again; but, without stopping even to look up the church, he flew over the fields pursued by his fears.

It was at this time about 11 o'clock. The domestics at Woodley Hall had not yet retired to rest. Their minds were agitated and unsettled by the funeral; and they found relief in sitting up together, and talking over the circumstances connected with their lady's illness and sudden death. With hearts so full they could not endure the silence of their chambers, and it would have been vain to try to sleep; therefore, about the time I have just mentioned, they left their room and dull candles, to go out under the portico of the house and enjoy the balmy night air and the bright moon.

The subject of their talk continued the same—the youth of their lady, her gentleness, her unaccountable illness, the sublime testimony she gave of her love even in the grasp of death; and then of what would become of their heart-broken master, who had been secluded in his room all day, scarcely admitting any one oven to bring him needful refreshment—when one of them with a low voice said, “What can that white thing be which is fluttering about the beach trees there at the farthest end of the long walk?” They looked, and nothing was seen. It was, however, only leaf-bidden for a time, for presently it emerged altogether from the obscurity of the trees, and they saw it plainly enough.

The walk was about a quarter of a mile in length. The object advanced down it, and soon a fearful sight was seen by the company under the portico; an apparently human figure with long trailing white garments, staggering and stumbling across the open park at that solemn hour, and under the keen moonlight.

They did not stop to see any more; but, hastening to their master's room, told him what they had witnessed.

He answered them with his faint voice from within:

‘Go to rest, my friends; go to rest. Your minds are disturbed; and to tell you the truth, my own is too much subdued just now to bear the hearing of such things. Shut up the house; good night.’

But they all persisted so strenuously in avouching the truth of what they had stated, that Sir William came from his chamber, and said he would go with them into the park and see whether the apparition was yet visible. Poor man! he was at this time ill calculated to dissipate the terror which had taken hold of his servants. Sorrow, want of food, long privation of sleep, the dismal business of the day and then this phantom-story, had almost bewildered his faculties; and he descended the stairs trembling and uncollected.

Before they had reached the bottom, one of the servants cried out with a wild voice, ‘Look Sir, look!’

Sir William cast his eyes downwards, and lo! there—upon, the cold stone floor of the hall, lay a figure entangled in unseemly cloths,

moaning and sobbing naturally. The face was partially exposed. Sir William saw it. His faculties seemed suddenly scattered, for in a confused manner he dropped on his knees by the side of the figure, and there remained a few moments with clasped hands and vacant and immoveable looks. At length a weak faltering female voice was heard.

“I am afraid I have done wrong,” it said; but I must have been in a dream; do not be angry with me.”

‘God! God! my wife!—How is this?—No, no, no; it cannot be. She is in her tomb! And yet this countenance and these grave-clothes strike away my senses with wonder! Eliza! Eliza!—She cannot speak again. Yet she is not quite cold. What can this mysterious visitation portend?—Eliza! Let me once more hear that voice—silent, silent—Lift her up. Look, it is herself, her own self; her lips move; and see, her poor face is wet with tears. ‘God alone’ knows how this has come to pass; but I will thank him for it for ever. There—gently, move her gently; lay her in my arms; and some one go before me with a light.’

It was indeed his wife whom he embraced. He carried her to his chamber, laid her in the bed, and ordered warm restoratives to be prepared. These he administered himself, and she slept for two hours. On awakening she said:—

‘Are you there, my dear? let me hear you speak. Something strange has happened to me, I am sure. Have I been delirious? I wish they had watched me better. For I am certain that I have been wandering out in the open air. It terrifies me to think of it. The dream I have had since I saw you, dear husband, last night, presses on me with an intolerable sense of reality. It must have been those ghastly visions which scared me out of the house in my sleep. I am full of pain. My feet are sore and bleeding—Reach me your hand, and comfort me with your voice. I fancied that I was, just now, staying obstinately and yet unwillingly in a painful, dreary, dark place, and was startled there by a sudden rush of cold wind. I seemed to fall many times, and to bruise myself exceedingly in endeavouring to struggle out towards the light. This must have been a dream; but I am certain I have been wandering out of doors in my sleep, for I thought I should have gone mad when my perceptions came to me, and I found myself alone, barefooted, and the wide and silent park stretching far around me. I have endeavoured, but it is in vain, to recollect any circumstance connected with my leaving the house.’

Her husband shook from head to foot at this. The coffin and the hearse swam instantly in his eyes. He was sick at heart with the oppression of a mystery; but he looked at his wife again, and blessed heaven.

Having addressed a few cheering words to her, and promised not to leave her side, he exhorted her to be composed and to endeavour to sleep.

In the morning the whole thing was ex-

plained. Some rustics passing by the church had observed it to be open, and, going in, saw that one of the family vaults was unclosed, and that there was an empty coffin in it. This information they carried forthwith to the sexton who, alarmed at the probability of being detected, (as some one might have seen him escaping by the moon light,) and fearing that his guilt would seem greater than it was, went to Woodly Hall, and confessed the whole business, making a restitution of the locket, but declaring that he knew nothing whatever of the removal of the corpse.

He was readily enough forgiven, and I believe rewarded. It was plain now that Lady Fanshaw had been buried in a trance. It was of the utmost consequence that the subject of the interment should be kept from her knowledge. The sexton was enjoined to silence; but it was not so easy to quell the tongues of the village. Besides, when she was sufficiently to go out, every object she saw in the direction of the church perplexed her with some dim and uncomfortable reminiscence. She might some day stumble on the truth, and Sir William in the fear of this, sold his estate and purchased another in a distant part of the country. In this latter place Lady Fanshaw gave birth to a large family, and lived many years with her husband in health and comfort.

Domestic.

Fire.—The new two story dwelling-house of Charles Johnson, in Southborough, was consumed by fire on the afternoon of Monday last.—The fire took in some shavings, in a room occupied as a carpenter's shop. Most of the furniture was destroyed. The kitchen adjoining in the rear, was saved by the great exertions of those present. Loss estimated at from \$1200 to 1500.

Another.—A dwelling house was destroyed by fire, in New Braintree, on Sunday last. We understand that the character of its occupants, and some other circumstances, warrant the belief that the fire was intentionally communicated by some person unknown.—*Worcester [Mass.] Spy.*

Great Fire in Albany.—At a few minutes before 1 o'clock, on the morning of Friday last, a fire broke out at Albany, more destructive than any experienced in that city for many years. It originated in Aspinwall's bell foundry, in Beaver street, about midway between Green and South Market streets. The adjoining buildings being of wood, the fire spread with great rapidity and was not subdued under about three hours. The whole number of buildings destroyed, exclusive of rear and out buildings, was 23, viz. on the south side of Beaver street, 12; on the north side of the same street, 5; on Green street, 2; and on the north side of Hudson street, 9. No estimate of the loss of property had been formed. The amount insured in that city and in New York, was \$15,000.

A dreadful Fire had taken place at Bondorf, a town in the Black Forest. Fifty-two buildings were destroyed and 280 persons were without shelter.

SLAVERY.

The fulness of compassion, and of honest indignation, at the wrongs and sufferings of the oppressed Africans, are more easily excited, in the minds of Northern men, than in those of the South. There can be no doubt that familiarity with the spectacle of hopeless servitude, and with instances of unproved injustice and wrong, renders the mind in a degree callous to the sense of this injustice. It is to be expected, therefore, that instances of gross injustice of this kind would be most loudly complained of at the North.

A notable instance of most gross violation of all the principles of right and justice has just been made public. The facts of the case are given in the following paragraph from a southern paper.

~~A coloured man, who stated that he was entitled to freedom, was taken up as a runaway slave, and lodged in the jail of Washington city. He was advertised; but no one appearing to claim him, he was, according to law, put up at public auction for the payment of his jail fees, and sold as a slave for life! He was purchased by a slave trader, who was not required to give security for his remaining in the District and he was soon after shipped at Alexandria for one of the southern states. An attempt was made by some benevolent individuals to have the sale postponed until his claim to freedom could be investigated; but their efforts were unavailing, and thus was a human being sold into perpetual bondage, at the Capital of the freest Government on earth, without even a pretence of trial, or an allegation of crime."~~

The New-York Statesman, in giving the above paragraph, heads it with the words "*Our Free Country!!*"—and proceeds to remark,—"we publish this paragraph with astonishment and indignation. If such outrages are to be permitted at the very seat of our 'Free' Union, in the very face of our 'free' representatives, and with the sanction of our 'Free' government, let us no longer declaim against other ages for barbarism, or other nations for tyranny;—let us be ashamed to associate for the purpose of colonization, or to lift up our voices against the slave trade. Nothing can be added to national dishonor and political turpitude greater than this." We say amen. And we add the devout wish and prayer, that the present session of our national legislature may not close without some effectual measures for preventing the recurrence of events so adapted to sink our national character to the lowest grade of infamy. *Christ. Reg.*

On Tuesday, 13th inst. the remains of the late Ex-President Adams, and those of his Lady, were removed from the family tomb in Quincy, and deposited in a stone vault under the new Church. A marble monument is to be erected over them in the interior of the Church. The remains of the late President had undergone no material change. With the exception of a trifling decay of the nose, his countenance was as perfect; we understand, as when his body was interred twenty months since.—[*Boston Gaz.*]

Gartettes.

A lady in this town, having blessed her husband with two pledges of love at one birth, and being in want of two nurses for the infants, received the following answer from a man in the country to whom she had applied for suitable women for the office:—"Mrs. —, thease lines I send to you, To let You now I Leet Two Noses Near Neabors Good Character."

When Lord Byron was cut by the great on account of his quarrel with his wife, he stood leaning on a marble slab at the entrance of a room, while troops of duchesses and countesses passed out. One little, pert, red-haired girl staid a few paces behind the rest; and, as she passed him, said with a nod, "Aye, you should have married me, and then all this would have happened to you!"

A craniologist once dined in company with a gentleman who was too much addicted to sacrifice to the jolly god. The philosopher, who never lost an opportunity to prosecute his favourite science, studied the toper's head with great attention. The gentleman left the room, when the craniologist took occasion to observe to the wife of the buchanalian—"Ah, madam, what a fine musician your husband is. I never saw the organ of music so fully developed." "Indeed, Sir," said the lady, "I don't know what organ he may have, but if he have any, I am sure it's a barrel organ." [*Brighton Gaz*]

The Frenchman and the Pigs.—A Frenchman one day seeing a sow and a litter of pigs pass, stood for some time admiring them, till he found an opportunity of popping one under his coat, and running off with it. This he attempted, but was pursued by the ostler, who overtook and seized him with the pig in his possession. He was taken to Bow-street and fully committed. When the trial came on, the circumstance of the theft being clearly proved, he was found guilty, and asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed? "Me lord, I vil trouble your attendez two tree vord vat I sal say. I French jontleman—I no understand vat you call da tief in dis country.—Mais I vil tel you bout d'affair, and you vil find dat I am innocent. Me lor, I never tef a pig in my life time." "Why, it was found upon you." "Oh, certainly, but I tak him vid his own consent." "How do you mean?" "Vy ven I vas see de mamma pig, and his shildren, I vas very much in love vid him; and dis little pig, I look in dis face, I say you pretty little fellow vil you come live vid me one month? He say, a week! a week! So I have take him for a week, dat's all."

Want of Point, a Nice Point.—An ingenious expedient was devised to save a prisoner charged with robbery in the criminal Court at Dublin. The principal thing that appeared in evidence against him was a confession, alledged to have been made by him at the police office, and taken down in writing by a peace officer.

The document purporting to contain this, self-criminating acknowledgment was produced by the officer, and the following passage was read from it:—

"Mangan said he never robbed but twice
Said it was Crawford."

This, it will be observed, has no mark of the writer's having any notion of punctuation, but the meaning he attached to it was, that

'Magan said he never robbed but twice
Said it was Crawford.'

Mr. O'Gorman, the counsel for the prisoner, begged to look at the paper. He perused it, and rather astonished the peace officer by asserting that so far from proving the man's guilt, it clearly established his innocence. 'This,' said the learned gentleman, 'is the clear and obvious reading of the sentence;'

~~"Mangan said he never robbed:
But twice said it was Crawford."~~

This interpretation had its effect on the jury, and the man was acquitted.

An enlightened damsel, sent to a music-shop by her master for some cat gut, ashamed to pronounce the vulgar word, and to show her gentility, asked the shopman for some *puss's bowels*.—[*Bath Chron.*]

A semi-weekly paper will shortly issue from the press in Williamsburgh, entitled "*A Voice from the tide water country.*" It will support the cause of Jackson.—It is proposed to publish in Dover, Delaware, a semi-weekly Adams paper, entitled—"The Political Primer, or a Hornbook for the Jacksonites."

At Plymouth the other day, an Irish sentinel who had mounted guard several times during the Prince Miguel's stay, had been in the habit of pointing out the different persons of the suite, as they passed and re-passed, to the spectators, was at last puzzled. 'Who's that O'Reilly?'—'Lord Mount Charles'—'Who's that, Paddy?'—'Sir William.' 'Who's that, O'Reilly.'—'Marquis Pall-malla.' 'Who's that?' 'Don Miguel.' 'Who's that?'—'Don Francisco.' At last one of the suite, distinguished by a golden key which he wore at his button, went by, 'Who's that, Pat?' Pat did not know, for he had never seen him before; however, he was determined not to show his ignorance, 'That,' said he, 'why, that—why Don Key—there are half-a-dozen of the family down here.'

Tom Cooke, was asked by a Mr Bailey, to explain the meaning of '*cord of suspension.*'—'Ask your friend Ketch, it is more in his line.'

Fashionable Routes.—"How strange it is," said a lady, "that fashionable parties should be called routes? Why rout formerly signified the defeat of an army, and when the soldiers were all put to the flight or to the sword, they were said to be routed." "This title has some propriety too," said a clergyman, "for at these meetings whole families are frequently routed out of houses and homes."

Summary

The body of a man was found dead in the road, in Georgia, a few weeks since, who was claimed by the parents of a Mr. Martin, as their son, from his appearance and several marks upon his body. The corpse was buried by them, and a sermon was preached on the occasion. But the true Henry Martin has called upon the editor of the Burlington, Vt. Sentinel, while on his way to his parents in Georgia, in good health, to visit his mourning relatives.

Diamond.—The Diamond in the sceptre of the Emperor of Russia, is one of the most costly known. The Empress Catherine gave for it \$400,000, a life annuity of \$18,000 and a title of nobility.

The Pensacola Gazette states that the Yellow Water River has been navigated for the first time, by a barge. Obstructions in the river have been removed, and hereafter it will be navigable to a considerable extent for produce from the country.

A letter from the United States Consul at Teneriffe, of Feb. 12, received at Boston, says—"Please inform your Board of Health that the Small Pox is raging here like the Plague."

The lost found.—The body of Mr. Awbell, who suddenly and mysteriously disappeared at Wrightsville, Pa. some time since, was found last week in a dam on Kruetz creek, with his money, watch, &c. undisturbed about him.

Suicide.—Andrew Van Buskirk, a resident of Catskill, N. Y. put an end to his existence, on the 1st inst. by cutting his throat.

A chest of tea was lately opened at Newburgh, which contained 5 or 6 pounds of earthenware, neatly packed in pieces about the sides of the box.

In Union county, Ohio, a few days since, a young lady was shot dead by a lad who presented a musket to frighten her, not knowing it was loaded.

Murder.—Mr. John Whitman, a mechanic, of Womeldorf, Penn. was murdered a few days since, by a man calling himself Ulmstead. The parties were at a tavern, dancing.

Drowned.—A daughter of Maj. Peter Moakley, of Albany, aged four years, was drowned a few days since, by falling into his cellar, which was filled with water.

Drowned.—A seaman named Bradley, fell from the foretopmast yard of the brig Rising Sun, of N. York, while furling sails in Hampton Roads, and was drowned.

Robbery.—The store of B. Robinson, Market-street, Philadelphia, was robbed on Sunday evening, 12th inst. of silver and gold watches, chains, seals, keys, rings, spoons, &c. \$100 is offered for the detection of the thieves.

Canals.—The Albany papers state that the Western and Northern Canals are now navigable through their whole extent.

Hogs.—Upwards of 80,000 hogs have been slaughtered in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the present season. Last season there were only 36,000 slaughtered.

Heroic.—On Friday of last week, as a ferry boat containing a man, woman and child, was crossing the Hudson river between Peekskill and Caldwell's it suddenly upset, and precipitated the passengers and the man who managed the boat into the water. The boatman, with commendable presence of mind, grasped the gunwale of the boat with one hand and the woman and child with the other, and in that manner, supported their heads above water, until assistance was rendered from the village of Peekskill. The three persons were safely landed, though greatly exhausted. We have not learnt the name of either of the individuals rescued, nor of their preservers. *[Westchester Herald]*

Dreadful Occurrence.—As Mr. George Love, in Barre, Orleans Co. on the 18th ult. was cutting wood near a maple sugar manufactory, his wife dodging from the flame which a gust of wind blew in her face threw her husband's axe, which descended upon her neck, and severed the muscles and tendons and entered the bone. The unfortunate woman, with medical aid, survived a number of days, and left her miserable husband and 3 children to mourn their loss. Mr. Love was so terribly affected by the first shock as never to retain his perfect senses, and on the day of her death left his house in a state of derangement: and though searched for on the day of the funeral, in every direction, by an hundred men, has not yet been found—*[Ib.]*

Snow.—The Buffalo papers of the 8th inst. speak of a fall of snow the preceeding week, to the depth of 22 inches. We should judge from the remarks of the papers north and south of this city, that as much snow had fallen during the month of April as in either of the winter months.

Greeks.—Upwards of 1700 garments have been forwarded to the Greek Committee of this city by Ladies of New-London.

Peach Tree.—The Trenton, N. J. papers of the 14th inst. state that the fruit of the peach-tree in that vicinity, has sustained considerable damage by the late frosts.

Greeks.—The New-York Greek Committee announce, that a vessel will sail from this port between the 1st and 10th of May next, with clothing and provisions to the suffering inhabitants of Greece.

Snow.—The last Cincinnati Gazette mentions a fall of snow in that city to the depth of two inches. The fruit trees were in full blossom. Great fears were entertained that the fruit would be entirely cut off.

The new frigate Hudson, originally built for the Greeks, is fitting out at the Navy Yard—for where, it is not stated, but conjectured for the coast of Brazil.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. *Prospectus.*

As Education is what renders man superior to the savage; as the dissemination of knowledge is continually progressive among all other classes in the community; we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into operation all the means with which our benevolent Creator has endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our injured race. Experience teaches us that the Press is the most economical and convenient method by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public: through which a single voice may be heard, in defence of *Five Hundred Thousand free People of Colour.* For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the ALMIGHTY; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation that as the means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavour to urge our brethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider ourselves as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

The JOURNAL has now been published over one year with encouraging success as regards the number of subscribers, but much loss having accrued from subscribers in different parts of the country, the subscriber feels it his incumbent duty to make another appeal to his brethren, for their continued patronage to the arduous undertaking in which he has embarked.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM,
Editor and Proprietor.

New-York, April 25, 1828.

Mr. Samuel Rodgers, in his witty way, says the late turn-out of the Whigs is the "march of intellect."

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25, 1828.

NOTICE.

☞ *Subscribers in the City, who intend changing their places of Residence on the first day of May next, will confer a favour by giving us notice at our Office.*

☞ *Subscribers are informed that the first-half Yearly payment for the Journal is now due.*

Original Communication.

For Freedom's Journal.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

A large and respectable meeting of the people of Colour, was held at the Rev. JAMES LEES' Meeting House, for the purpose of enquiring whether the Freedom's Journal had been conducted in a manner satisfactory to the subscribers and to the Coloured community at large.

Mr. Horsea Eastern was called to the Chair and Henry Tyler appointed Secretary. After the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, it was addressed by Mr. G. B. Holmes, in behalf of the Freedom's Journal. He briefly stated the object of the meeting, and then took a cursory view of the origin of the paper. He laboured hard to revive that spirit of patriotism that manifested itself at the first meeting held on this subject, and to give it a lasting impression.

He made known his doubts about its being successfully conducted at its commencement. But acknowledged his doubts were removed, and complimented the Editor for the ability with which he had brought the first volume to a successful issue.

He endeavoured to make obvious the many advantages that would result to the people of Colour, from the existence of the Journal. He reminded them of their former pledge, to support it and showed them the necessity of supporting it with something more substantial than good wishes.

He concluded by exhorting them to be punctual in their pecuniary engagements with the proprietor on which the existence of the paper so much depends.

He was followed by Mr. J. T. Hilton, who urged the great necessity of a continued union among the firm supporters of the paper, adding that they have had much credit conferred on them the last year for their pledge of honour in its support. He credited the editor for the able manner in which he had conducted the paper thus far, and thought it merited the continued patronage of its friends. He regretted that there should exist any opposition to the work, and said that he greatly pitied the weakness and principle upon which they were actuated, who were hostile to the interest of the Journal; but such things were always expected since no enterprise of the like importance had ever escaped even the great mystery of Godliness; he reiterated the many advantages to be derived from the continuance of the

Journal by the Coloured population, and closed by endeavouring to create in the gentlemen of Colour, a spirit of benevolence and patriotism, in support of the great cause of their much injured brethren.

Mr. David Walker also addressed the meeting at some length, after having expressed his coincidence with the foregoing remarks of Messrs. Holmes and Hilton—stated largely the disadvantages the people of Colour labour under, by the neglect of literature—and concluded by saying, that the very derision, violence and oppression, with which we as a part of the community are treated by a benevolent and Christian people, ought to stimulate us to the greatest exertion for the acquirement both of literature and of property, for although we may complain of the almost inhospitality with which we are treated; yet if we continue to slumber on and take our ease, our wheel of reformation will progress but slowly.

After which a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the approbation of this meeting with regard to the Freedom's Journal.

The following resolutions were subsequently submitted, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we have viewed with great and increasing interest, the commencement and progress of the Freedom's Journal, and we have had the satisfaction of seeing that it has been conducted on such principles as in our opinion is coincident with the interest of the people of Colour.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the Editor of the Freedom's Journal, and all those who have contributed its columns in defence and support of the African cause, are entitled to our unqualified approbation and unfeigned thanks.

Resolved, That we view the Freedom's Journal as a powerful auxiliary in the cause of injured Africa, and well worthy of our unremitted exertions for its support, and we willingly reiterate those assurances of encouragement that we have hitherto expressed.

Voted that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the Editor for publication.

Boston, March 26, 1828.

DOMESTIC.

New Orleans, March 25.

Crevasse.—We were informed last night, just as our paper was going to press, that the river had broke through the levee some where near the Port of Orleans; but we could not learn the exact point, neither the extent of the crevasse.—The Mayor, immediately on the receipt of the information, ordered out the jail convicts and chain negroes, together with what other force could be raised at so unseasonable an hour, we trust therefore the water will be stayed without any serious injury being sustained.

New Style of Copper Plate Printing.—An invention has been recently made in London by two German artists, of a kind of metallic ink, which may be used in copper plate printing. When substituted for the common ink, particularly on paper of a

superior smoothness and beauty, the effect is very fine. Messrs. Behr & Kahl have just received specimens of cards, engraved writing, portraits and groupes printed with different kinds of this ink on patent enamelled paper, which are highly elegant. Some of the ink has a basis of copper, and some of gold, and it has a glittering surface of the color of those metals. Among the portraits is a fine head of Canning.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Accident.—The schr. Temple, which sailed on Tuesday last for Wilmington, N. C. returned yesterday morning in consequence of a fatal accident to her commander. It appears that on Wednesday last, about 2 o'clock, P. M. whilst off Cape Roman, Captain Long was adjusting one of the blocks at the foremast head, when he unfortunately fell, and his head coming in contact with the deck, almost instantly expired. A jury of inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict rendered, of death by an accidental fall. Captain Long was a native of Philadelphia, about forty years of age, and has left a wife and large family to deplore his unfortunate end.—*Charleston City Gaz.*

From Washington—pulling of noses.—A correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, under date of Washington, April 15th, states, that on that day Mr. John Adams, the son and Secretary of the President, was assaulted by Russel Jarvis, the Junior editor of the Telegraph. Mr. Adams, it seems, had first delivered a communication, sent by the President, to the Speaker of the House, and being on his way from thence to the Senate Chamber, was met in the Rotunda by Mr. Jarvis, who rudely attacked, and endeavored to seize him by the nose. Mr. A. in the mean while defended himself with a riding whip which he held in his hand until another gentleman interposed. The news of this encounter is stated to have caused some exultation among the friends of the hero.

Afflictive.—An occurrence as singular as melancholy, took place in the town of Winhall, Vt. on the 14th ult. Mrs. Susan Chapin, wife of Mr. Ezra Chapin, of that town, having gone to visit a sick neighbor, about three-fourths of a mile distant from her own dwelling, was expected to return before evening. In the course of the day following, as she had not returned, Mr. C. found by inquiry, that his wife had left the house she had visited, before evening, on the preceding day. A search was then made for the lost woman. In a piece of woodland which she would have passed on her way home, about 100 rods from the house, one of her shoes was found, and near it her apron—at no great distance her handkerchief—still further onward, her cloak, and at length, her lifeless body. It was thought that she became frightened at something she either saw or heard, and from fear was unable to proceed to her home. From the state of her clothes and hands she had evidently crept a considerable distance during the night.—The deceased left a large family, in a situation particularly to require a mother's care.

Morgan Discovered in Asia.—We have seen and conversed with the captain of a ship recently arrived from Smyrna, who has informed us that there is now living at Smyrna an American who is undoubtedly the much talked of, mysterious, Mr. Morgan. He arrived at Smyrna about a year and a half ago, in a brig from Boston, and immediately on his arrival placed himself under the protection of the Hadgi-Bey, was circumcised, indued himself with a monstrous turban and a pair of wide trousers—had his head shaved, and so became an undoubted mussulman. He frequently spoke of the United States, and manifested a very intimate acquaintance with the western part of this state, and the Canadas. He had when he arrived at Smyrna a considerable sum of money, with which he commenced business, but the Turks took an opportunity of robbing him, in spite of his turban; and when our informant left, Mr. Morgan was very anxious to return to the United States.—His real name could not be ascertained, because when asked, he gave himself different appellations; but it was the general opinion among the American merchants and captains at Smyrna, that he was no other than the unhappy, murdered Morgan. He was commonly known by the name of the American Turk. Our informant describes him as being a man of about 50—about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high and rather stout built.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

All for Love.—A tragical circumstance is stated to have taken place in Burlington, Ohio, on the 29th of January. Hardy, an overseer of the slaves of a Mr. Stephens, in S. Carolina, came thence into Ohio, bringing with him two of Stephens' slaves one of them a young female. They had been there but a short time when Stephens and another person arrested them. Some inquiry was made and it was ascertained that Stephens had taken the proper mode of recovering his slaves, and was allowed to depart with them. Hardy was set at liberty, and going on before the other party into the woods, he hung himself with a small grape vine. When the party came up they found Hardy dead; and the female slave seeing him, immediately drew a razor from her bosom cut her throat from ear to ear and clasped her arms round the dead body, saying that he died for her and she would die for him. Fortunately the girl, in her trepidation used the razor unskilfully, and did not injure the main blood vessels, and there is hope of her recovery. She states that if they were separated they would die for each other. It is stated that Hardy's connexions were respectable.

March of Intellect.—The following is to be seen on a window in Poole's buildings, Gray's inn-lane, London;—A Day School kept hear nite and mornin, Children taught reading, riting, sifring, and rithmittick. Books kept and closed. Caps, Gowns, Coats, add Pennyfoals made and Re-Paired. Letters Roté, Petitions and Leases drawn.

Married.

In this city, by the Rev. Benjamin Paul, Mr. John Bleecker, to Miss Matilda Campbell.

POETRY.

From the London Keepsake for 1828.

HEBREW MELODY.

In Judah's hall the harp is hushed,
Her voice is but the voice of pain;
The heathen heel her helm has crushed,
Her spirit wears the heathen chain.
From the dark prison-house she cried,
How long, O Lord! thy sword has slept!
O quell the oppressor in his pride!—
Still Pharaoh ruled, and Israel wept.

The morning breezes freshly blow,
The waves in golden sunlight quiver;
The Hebrew's daughter wanders slow
Beside the mighty Idol River.
A babe within her bosom lay,—
And must she plunge him in the deep?
She raised her eyes to heaven to pray;
She turn'd them down to earth to weep.

She knelt beside the rushing tide,
'Mid rushes dank, and flow'rets wild;
Beneath the plane-tree's shadow wide,
The weeping mother placed her child.
'Peace be around thee—though thy bed
'A mother's breast no more may be;
'Yet he that shields the lily's head,
'Deserted babe, will watch o'er thee!

She's gone! that mourning mother! gone—
List to the sound of dancing feet,
And lightly bounding, one by one,
A lovely train the timbrel beat.
'Tis she of Egypt—Pharaoh's daughter,
That with her maidens come to lave
Her form of beauty in the water,
And light with beauty's glance the wave.

Oh, woman's heart is like the rose,
That glows beneath the tropic's flame,
That blooms as sweet 'mid Northern snows,
For ever lovely—and the same.
What'er her rank—what'er her lot,
Where'er her gentle influence ranges,
The art to bless is ne'er forgot,
The will to comfort never changes.

The monarch's daughter saw and wept—
(How lovely falls compassion's tear!)
The babe that there in quiet slept,
Blest in unconsciousness of fear.
'Twas her's to pity and to aid
The infant Chief, the infant sage,
Undying fame the deed repaid,
Recorded upon heaven's own page.

Years pass away—the land is free,
Daughter of Zion, mourn no more!
The Oppressor's hand is weak on thee,
Captivity's dark reign is o'er.
Thy chains are burst—thy bonds are riven—
On! like a river strong and wide;
A Captain is to Judah given—
The babe that slept by Nile's broad tide.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and man-stealing, auxiliary to the

Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter *post paid*, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 8th South-Fourth-St. above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACY JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 69, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov 16, 1827.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A first rate journeyman *Hair Dresser*, who understands Shaving and Hair Cutting perfectly, for one year. He will receive 12 dollars per month through the summer season and liberal wages through the winter.

Apply to

JAMES KELLY, Newark, N. J.
Newark, April 16, 1828.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office. March 28.

TO LET—House No. 16 Grand-street. 5 Rooms on the upper floor—3 rooms in the garret with good light, besides very large.—2 large pantries. Apply at No. 2, Walker st New-York, April 11.

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**. Also a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitiol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.
New-York, Jan. 25

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c.ots. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if no claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore. Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles—

SAMUEL E. CORNISH

ADAM SUDER,

CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured-children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 828.

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 114 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1828

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding	
22, 1st insertion,	75cts.
" Each repetition of do.	38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion,	50
" Each repetition of do.	25
Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.	

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Rev. S. E. CORNISH, General Agent.
Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.
Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem.
Connecticut—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven, Isaac Glasko, Norwich
Rhode-Island—Mr. George C. Willis, Providence.
Pennsylvania.—Mr. Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Carlisle.
Maryland.—Mr. Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore.
District of Columbia.—Mr. J. W. Prout, Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.
New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Grass, Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo.
N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick; Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton
Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.
North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.
England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.
Hayti.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

JOB and FANCY PRINTING, neatly executed at this Office.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 58.

From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

On the Demoralizing Influence of Slavery.

Concluded.

We had lately at the Cape a General Officer in the army, who, on his arrival in the colony, expressed considerable commiseration for the oppressed aborigines of the country. But this gentleman had not breathed the Cape atmosphere more than a twelvemonth, when his generous sentiments underwent a remarkable change and he reprobated, in the strongest terms, the conduct of an individual for bringing to the ears of government the delinquency of a public functionary, who had been for many years, one of the greatest oppressors of the enthralled Hottentots. The motives of the person conducting the prosecution were arraigned; and it was affirmed he could have no end but the gratification of a malicious passion in complaining of the magistrate, and that he ought to be sent out of the colony as a disturber of its peace. The gentleman who made these remarks was, at onetime, loud in his expression of indignation against the oppressions he witnessed; but he had been subsequently entertained at the table of this very provincial functionary, and had heard him tell his own story, and the cruel oppression of 30,000 people was forgotten in his commiseration for the wounded feelings of his unprincipled but insinuating host.

I shall, at present, close these illustrations of the demoralizing effects of slavery with the dying testimony of one who fell a victim to them. The person alluded to was Mr. L. Gebhardt, son of the Rev. W. L. Gebhardt, clergyman of the Paarl, who was executed in Cape Town in 1822, for the murder of a slave. To a question put to him a few minutes before he ascended the scaffold, by the Rev. W. Wright, the colonial chaplain at Wynberg, asking his opinion of slavery, he replied, "Sir, slavery is a bad system, it is even worse for the masters than it is for the slaves." Were it necessary to add any thing to the dying testimony of this unfortunate youth, it would be sufficient to say, that the statement of this declaration, after the execution, gave great offence to the Colonial Authorities. More evil was feared from such a declaration, than they had anticipated good from the example afforded by this unprecedented execution. This fact furnishes an additional proof of what has never been attempted to be concealed, that this execution was not so much intended to repress cruelty to the slaves, as to support the slave system. The death of the slave happened at an unfortunate time for his master, just as the news of the proceedings of the British Parliament in relation to slavery, and of the appointment of the commissioners of Inquiry, reached the colony, and when all the abettors of the Slave System, from the highest to the lowest, were trembling for its safety.

Few Englishmen come to the Cape, who are not, in the first instance, shocked at the sight of the evils of slavery. There is something, however, so insidious in its nature, and so congenial also to certain dispositions of mind, that this repugnance is, in general, speedily overcome; and, as a last proof of its demoralizing effects, I shall only add to the facts already stated, that I have never met with any class of men, in that colony, so much intoxicated with the love of this baneful system, so enraged against every one who condemns it, so loud in their execration of the abolition of the slave trade, or so anxious to have it revived in all its former extent, as many of the natives of our own free country.

From the same.

Observations on the present state of Anti-Slavery Cause.

Our four last Numbers, and especially that for December, No. 31, have given to our readers full and precise information respecting the progress of Reform in our various slave colonies, and have irrefragably established the fact, that, after nearly five years of effort and of expectation, no substantial mitigation of the evils of slavery has yet taken place, nor any material advance been made towards its extinction. It has now, indeed, become perfectly manifest to all, as it has long been to us that no rational hope can be indulged of attaining these ends while we pursue our present policy; while, that is to say, in the first place, we leave it to the Colonial Authorities to legislate for their bondmen; and while, in the second, we most strangely and inconsistently continue, by means of our bounties and protecting duties, to indemnify the planter for the waste of negro life which we affect to deplore, and to uphold, and even to aggravate the worst evils of the colonial system. Thus, do we not only make ourselves large participators in all the guilt of slavery; but we impose upon ourselves heavy pecuniary burdens for its support, while, at the same time, we greatly aid in cramping and impeding the growth of our manufacturing and commercial prosperity. It is impossible not to perceive that such a course of proceeding, if persisted in, must, of necessity, issue, as it has hitherto done, in the disappointment of every hope of improvement cherished by the public, and in the frustration of every promise of reform made by the Crown.

We are, at the same time, disposed to hope, that whoever the ministers of the Crown may be they will be sincerely desirous of redeeming the solemn pledges given both by his Majesty's government, and by Parliament, on this subject, and of accomplishing that great work of national justice and mercy to which they stand so deeply committed before the country and the world; and, we believe, that, if prevented from doing so, it will only be by means of the formidable opposition which

colonial prejudices and colonial interests may excite. How this opposition may best be overcome, and the government en-

couraged, and their hands strengthened to execute their avowed purposes, is a grave and weighty question. For our own parts, should obstacles continue to intervene, we know of no measure so likely to be efficacious in removing them as that the people at large should again convey, to both Houses of Parliament, the same concurrent, simultaneous, and earnest expression of their wishes on the subject, which has already marked so clearly the deep interest they feel in it. We have thought indeed, that generally and unequivocally as the national sentiment has been declared, in the immense mass of petitions which during the last three years, have been laid on the tables of Parliament, any further movement of the same kind might be spared. We cannot, however, deny that circumstances may occur, and perhaps, in no long time, which may render the renewal of that declaration necessary. And should this necessity arise, we can have no doubt that any call founded upon it will be promptly and zealously answered. In the mean time, it is of importance to maintain, in full vigour, and to diffuse still more widely, the public feeling on this question. The measures adapted to this end, will, of course, depend on local circumstances; and the friends of the cause, in each district will best decide for themselves, on the propriety of holding public meetings, from time to time, where the subject may be fully and openly discussed; or of adopting such other means of spreading information, and of fixing the public attention, as may be deemed most expedient. But, whatever course it may be thought right to take, it cannot be too strongly impressed on all our minds, that the occasion is urgent and critical, and the object to be contended for most momentous. It involves the fate of multitudes of our fellow-subjects now living, and of millions yet unborn,—their rescue from the yoke of a cruel and abject bondage; the vindication of their inalienable claim to the protection of British law, and to the enjoyment of Christian light. It involves, moreover, in no slight degree, the comfort of our own labouring population, and the substantial interests of the empire; not its commercial and financial interests merely, but those higher interests which are inseparably linked with His favour, by whom kings reign, and nations exist and flourish.—Let but the friends of humanity and justice, be firm, vigilant, and united, and they may look forward, with the Divine blessing, to the most satisfactory results.

A gunsmith in Paris shot himself dead in January last, with his own carbine, because he had long tried in vain to be a great marksman. The variety of ambition's freaks is endless.

Summary

A wretch named Stotler was lately tried in Maryland for an intent to murder his wife by denying her the necessary comforts of life during her illness. He had chained her to the floor by horse chains, when she was in a delicate state, and in that situation she was by accident discovered. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years, a part of the time to be confined in the solitary cells. An occurrence of this kind lately took place in Georgia, though not half so wicked.

At the last term of the Court of Common Pleas for Greenville district, S. C. a writ of habeas corpus was returned which had been issued at the instance of a father and mother, for the purpose of getting possession of a son, nine years old. It appeared that the boy had been placed when only six days old, in the possession of his present foster parents, who had raised and supported him, and that he had been wholly neglected by his natural parents. They now wanted to take him, but the lad was unwilling to go, and the old lady and gentleman who had raised him, refused to give him up. Both parties were poor and had many children. The Courts would make no order, and the child returned with his foster father.

Asylum for Indigent Boys.—The Boston Traveller says, that since its establishment in 1815, no less than 510 have applied for admission; of whom 122 were received. Of these, 75 have been put out as apprentices—three have died, and 40 now remain in care of the asylum.

A puzzle for Post-masters.—A day or two since, a letter came to the North Adams Post Office to be mailed, with the following superscription:—

"to Mr. Henry Clark—
or marinda Ford
to Troy & then to Newburge
take the Owago Stage
from there to Newton
and then to Jersey Shore.
[Berkshire American.]

Intemperance.—A coloured man named Jim Truxton, was hung in Easton, Md. on the 11th inst. for the murder of Jim Mackey. When he reached the scaffold, he addressed the spectators for about ten minutes, warning them against the vice of drunkenness, which had led him to his untimely fate.

Another victim to Whiskey.—We learn that a short time since, an inveterate old toper in Burke county, familiarly known as *Old John Martin*, having broken into his neighbour's still-house, drank of the (to him) delicious contents of a whiskey-barrel, till he was dead. On entering the still-house, the owner found the body of *Old John* lying near the whiskey cask,—the spirit of life having forsaken (or rather been driven from) its tenement of clay, to make way for the material spirit!

Snivide.—A woman named Mary White, was taken up in the streets in Baltimore, much in-

toxicated, and put into a back room of the watch-house, where she hung herself during the night.

FIRE!—The barn of Mr. J. Buck, in Montgomery county, Penn. was burnt to the ground on the 9th inst. It is somewhat singular that the fire was communicated by a *Cat*, which, it is supposed, caught fire when in the house, and immediately ran to the barn.

Churches in New-York.—The whole number at the present time, including four new buildings, is 101. Of these, 20 are Presbyterians, 14 Reformed Dutch, 14 Baptist, (including those of the Free Will Baptists,) 12 Methodists, 4 Roman Catholics, 8 Friends, 3 Lutherans, 2 Jews, 2 Independent, 2 Unitarian, 2 Universalist, 1 Moravian, 7 Jerusalem Church, 1 Mariners' Church, 1 Bellevue Chapel, and 1 State Prison Chapel.

Of the whole number, 41 are of stone or stone fronts, 35 of brick or brick fronts, and 22 of wood.

In 1822, the number of churches was 81, and the population perhaps 147,000. In 1828 there are 101 churches, and the population is probably 200,000.

Collections for the Greeks to the amount of \$220,22, principally in cash, but part in clothing, have been made in Lenox, in Berkshire county, to be sent to the New-York Committee.

Fire!—On the 20th ult. a house attached to Mr. Duncan's Upper Mill, in Gregg township, Penn. was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Godfrey Smelchor was burnt to death. Mr. Snyder was so severely burned in endeavoring to rescue Smelchor, that his life was in jeopardy.

Drowned.—Sarah Ann, the daughter of Robert Benediet, of Charlton, aged 13 years was Drowned in the Canal, at Schenectady, on Saturday evening, 20th inst. Being a stranger in Schenectady, she took the wrong road in coming out of Church, and fell into the Canal.

The Southern cities have been recently visited by severe gales, accompanied with snow, hail and sleet. In Philadelphia, many participated in the pleasure of a sleigh ride. In Baltimore, on the 14th, garden vegetables and the young fruit of the orchards were completely enveloped in snow. But mark the next morning! as beautifully illustrated by the Baltimore Patriot—"The sun came out in all its glory, and January, thus caught napping in Miss April's lap, is sneaking off quite sheepishly."

Bachelor's Journal.—The first number of this paper was published on Monday last, in a quarto form of 8 pages, composed almost entirely of original articles, and not a lisp against the fraternity of Old Maids!

James O. Abbot, was lately shot in the town of Macon, Geo. by William Fields, and died the next day—Fields has been subsequently tried, and convicted of murder, and ordered for execution.

Haytien Debt.—By a communication from M. Lafitte, the Banker of the Haytien government at Paris, which is published in the English papers, we observe that a loan of 37 millions, which was to have been raised under a plan of M. Hendrick, if acceded to by the French government before the 15th of February, will not be ratified by the government of Hayti. The subscribers will therefore lose the interest on any money they may have advanced.

Bunker Hill Monument.—We are glad to hear (says the Journal of Commerce) that operations are again commenced on this work. A quantity of hewn stone sufficient to carry it up to the 30th course is said to be ready on the ground. Only four courses have as yet been laid. It is confidently hoped, that the gratitude and patriotism, which stimulated its projectors, will carry them forward to the execution of their design.

Jail Fever in New-York.—The Jail Fever, a mortal sickness, arising from the crowded state, confined air and filth of prisons, has prevailed at the Bellevue Penitentiary in New-York, nearly all the winter. Between 100 and 200 have sickened out of 415, the whole number. Many deaths have occurred, but the precise number is not stated. The disease is stated also to have broken out in the Alms House and Hospital adjacent. For three years past the same fever has returned, and each year increased in malignity. In this period, nine keepers and one matron have taken it; five of whom have died. During the same period, of twelve physicians residing in the establishment, seven have sickened and three died.

Surgical operation.—The Hon. Peter De Noyelle, one of our brethren, and Judge of the County Court of Rockland, N. Y. came from his residence at Haverstraw, to this city, a few days since, suffering the most excruciating torture from a disease of the jaw bone, which had increased with so much rapidity and violence, as to threaten immediate death. The opinions of our most distinguished surgeons having all concurred in the necessity of the removal of the bone by an operation, as the only means of rescuing the patient from death by suffocation, Dr. David M. Reese, of this city, performed the operation of amputation of the lower jaw, on Friday, April 5th, removing a tumour extending from the chin nearly to the ear, which, with the bone, we understand weighed seven and three quarter ounces. The patient was sustained by the introduction of nourishment through the stomach tube, and as early as the tenth day after the operation, this instrument was laid aside, the wound being so far healed, as to enable him to swallow with entire facility. He has now entirely recovered from the operation, and expects to return home in a few days. [Christ. Adv.]

At the Court of Sessions held in New-York three persons of the names of J. I. Read, Wm. E. Read, and Mc Donald, were tried and convicted of keeping common gambling houses. Evidence was produced on the trial of the two former that from 30 to 40 persons, of various ages and classes, were frequently engaged in the ruinous practice of gambling. On the trial of Mc Donald, a witness testified that he had seen five and forty persons, men and lads, in the room at a time. The establishment was very large. Brokers were employed to raise money to enable some of the young spendthrifts to pursue their demoralizing employment; while others of them staked their watches and other valuables when their pockets were empty. Who can calculate upon the amount of misery, wretchedness, and crime, resulting from such habits?

Distressing—The Norfolk Herald states that William J. Stidel, Frederick Rodgers (son of Com. Rodgers) and Robert M. Harrison, midshipmen in the U. S. Navy were drowned a few days since while on an excursion from that harbor in a pleasure boat—Bushrod W. Hunter, who was in company with them was picked up by an East River schooner and landed at the Navy Yard.

Distressing Circumstance—Two men belonging to Harpswell, (Mr. Toothaker, one of the selectmen, the others name we have not learnt) on Wednesday, last week went out on to the fishing ground off Harpswell, in two small wherries, soon after which a violent wind arose and they have not since been heard from.

[Brunswick Herald.]

FATAL AFFAIR.—A distressing event occurred in Philadelphia on Friday near the corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill Front-streets, the particulars of which are thus related in the Gazette of that city :

A man named William Wray, who was in the employ of the City Commissioner, attempted to remove some bricks that were on the property leased by the city to Tucker and Auline, manufacturer of porcelain. Mr. Tucker forbade his removing the bricks and mildly remonstrated with him on his conduct. Wray made use of violent language. Mr. Tucker mildly laid his finger on his shoulder, telling him that such conduct was unbecoming in a man of his years, and added that he (Tucker) even if he had the power, had not the disposition to injure him. Wray then ran at Tucker, and pushed him over on his back. Before Mr. Tucker could regain his feet, Wray seized him again, and one of the other laborers in the employ of the Commissioners, inflicted a blow on Tucker while he was held down by Wray. In the struggle both Mr. Tucker and Mr. Wray fell from a bank about six feet high, Tucker falling first and dragging Wray after him. Mr. Tucker received little or no injury from the fall, but Wray fell on his head, on some bricks and was killed.

Wray's fellow workmen, actuated by their *esprit du corps*, or perhaps suspecting foul play, cried out "kill the damned rascal, and Mr. Tucker had to seek safety in flight.

Thirteen witnesses were examined by the coroner's jury. From their concurrent testimony, the jury were fully convinced that Mr. Wray came to his death accidentally, and gave their verdict accordingly. The jury were also unanimously of opinion that Mr. Tucker acted wholly in self-defence.

Mr. Wray was, we understand, a native of Ireland, and had been for many years a drayman in this city.

Greeks—The gentlemen in Brookfield, West Parish, Ms. have generously contributed 100 dollars in money, and the ladies have collected the same amount in clothing in aid of the suffering Greeks.

Hydrophobia—The Eastport Sentinel, says—"We understand that two persons lately died at Calais of Hydrophobia."

President Adams.—We are happy to learn that our talented townsman, Mr. H. Greenough, has not only completed an admirable portrait bust of President Adams, but has been equally successful in executing one of the venerable Chief Justice Marshall. Mr. G. has also been commissioned by President Adams, to prepare a bust in marble of his late father. We cannot but hope that arrangements will be made at the approaching exhibition at the Athenæum, for the reception of works in this department of art; it has not had many successful cultivators among our own countrymen, but there are no works in any branch of art which we have looked upon with greater pride, than those of the gentleman of whom we have just spoken. [Mass. Journal.]

Terrible Earthquakes.—Madras papers give an account of the destruction of the fort of Kolitaran, where a thousand persons were buried beneath its ruins. The same convulsion had shivered a mountain in pieces, which falling into the river Rower, caused the country to be inundated to a distance of 100 coss round. Three thousand workmen were employed in cutting a channel through the mountain; and great apprehensions was entertained of the injury likely to be sustained by Lahore, whenever the river should force its way through the channel.

It is also computed that no fewer than thirty thousand victims had perished from Cholera, in Amritser, Lahore and the Camp.

Another Catastrophe.—A dreadful accident occurred at Manchester, (Eng.) on the 29th February, by which many lives were lost.

It appears that the New Quay Company was to launch a new flat from the yard, and that she would be full rigged for the occasion. The novelty of the circumstance caused a numerous company to assemble to witness the spectacle. A great number then succeeded in getting on board the vessel, supposed not less than 300. Precisely at one o'clock she glided along the cradle to her destined element. As soon as she got into the water, it was observed that her position inclined to the right side; in a moment after he struck against the opposite bank, and then turned over on her right side, her mast striking deep in the water. The consequence of this sudden occurrence was, that nearly the whole of the individuals who crowded the deck were plunged into the water. The scene at this awful moment baffles all attempts at adequate description. The spectators appeared to be panic-struck, and alarm and terror were visibly depicted in every countenance. In the river the groans and wailings of those who were drowning, and the cries of others for help, when struggling to gain the shore amidst the dense mass of persons immersed in the water, where lamentable in the extreme. Scores of men and boys were to be seen swimming towards each shore, some bringing companions with them; whilst others had great difficulty to save themselves from destruction, owing to the attempts made by drowning persons to lay hold of

them for safety. While those painful sights presented themselves, many unhappy persons, unable to obtain assistance, were observed to disappear from the surface of the water. In a few moments the greater number had succeeded in reaching the land; but very many, particularly boys and girls, who had sunk more than once to the bottom of the river, had become so feeble that they could hardly move, and others were dragged out apparently in a lifeless state. Two flats were hauled, as soon as possible, near the capized vessel, and men began immediately to drag for bodies which had sunk. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, several men who are good swimmers, stripped, and repeatedly dived into the water. In a short time, one dead body was pulled out, and in the space of an hour no less than thirty were discovered.

The St. John Star says—"We are informed from a source which may be deemed authentic, that our Governor, Sir Howard Douglas, has been nominated by government, as the person qualified for adjusting the disputed North Eastern Boundary, before the Emperor of Russia, who has been agreed upon by Great Britain and the United States as the umpire between them. In this case it is probable His Excellency will soon embark for St. Petersburg on his important mission.

MR. BURR'S LEGACIES.

We find in the Rutland Herald the following statement of the sums bequeathed by the late Mr. Burr, (whose death we mentioned last week) to the cause of learning and Christian philanthropy.

American Board of For. Missions,	\$17,000
" Home missionary Society,	10,000
" Tract Society,	10,000
" Colonization Society,	7,000
" Bible Society,	15,000
Vermont Domestic missionary Soc.	5,000
Manchester Congregational Society,	5,000
" Literary Seminary	10,000
Middlebury College,	12,000
Williams College,	1,000
Dartmouth College,	1,000
N. W. Branch of Am. Ed. Soc.	3,000
Total,	\$96,000

APHORISMS.

The enemies of books are the enemies of knowledge, and consequently of mankind.

Mercier.

Calumny.

Calumniators are those who have neither good minds nor good understanding.

De Genlis.

We ought not to think ill of any one till we have palpable proof; and even then, we should not expose them to others.

Character.

You need not hear seven words to know a man, five or six are sufficient.

Lavater.

Avoid as a serpent him who writes impertinently yet speaks politely.

Lavater.

There is always something great in that man against whom all the world exclaims, at whom every one throws a stone, and on whose character all attempt to fix a thousand crimes without being able to prove one.

He who is ashamed of the poor in the presence of the rich, and of the unknown in the presence of the famed, may be a base enemy but never a faithful friend.

Lavater.

Varities.

"*All for love, and a little for the bottle.*"—Some time ago, it was mentioned that the body of a woman was found in the canal, near the Nose, Montgomery co. It now appears from a statement in the Canajoharie Telegraph, that the name of the woman was Martha Laman. She had "taken a fancy" to Conard Van Alstyne, one of the steersmen of the boat, and, and desired to marry him, but he gave her no encouragement. One evening last fall, when the boat was frozen in, Van Alstyne returned to the boat, after an absence of a few hours, and found her intoxicated, when she renewed her solicitations, and enquired whether he had an affection for her, to which he replied that he "liked her well enough to use her well." She then gave him the keys of her trunk and chest, remarking at the same time, that he must not think it strange if he found her dead in the morning, as she should hang herself in the mid-ship—which is between the bow and stern cabins of the boats. On this he told her that she must not be so foolish, when she left him in the cabin, shut the door, and went upon deck, and as it now appears threw herself into the canal. Search was made at the time, for her, but without effect, and it was supposed she had thrown herself into the Mohawk.

Love's Wing'd they Cry.—At Dollar, in Scotland, in February last, a marriage was consummated between Mr. John Mooney, a gallant swain of sixty-six, to Miss Almira Good, a blooming spinster of sixty. It appears they ultimately attained the "haven where they would be," after a courtship of thirty odd years, which time was winged on Love's fleetest courses. No cause is assigned for the delay, but we expect he had an idea that Miss Good, like wine, would become BETTER by age. If so, he was welcome to his taste.

Charles Fox.—The memorable Charles Fox, previous to the birth of his nephew, (the present Lord Holland) was scarcely ever importuned by his creditors for their capital, as he had been, for some time, punctual in paying them the interest there for; but at the birth of his nephew, they having no further hopes of his succeeding to the title and estates of his brother, assembled together, and waited on him, that he might fix the time when he thought it would be most convenient for him to liquidate the sum total. Mr. Fox, being thus taken by surprise, as usual, walked up and down in the room in apparent reflection; and after considerable pause, said "Gentlemen, I was thinking of fixing the day of the resurrection; but, as it will be a busy day with all of us here above ground, let it be the day after, if you please."

Curious Fragment of Ancient Art.—There is in the Royal Museum of Paris, an Etruscan bas-relief, representing a man sitting at a sort of chess-board, over which he appears to be moving three little balls. He has one of these balls in his right hand, while in his left he

holds a tablet covered with written characters. On the edge of the bas-relief is the word *Abcar* in the Etruscan character. Professor Orioli of Bologna, has lately published a dissertation on this curious fragment of ancient art, in which he expresses his belief, that the figure represents an ancient calculator, and that the tablet in his hand exhibits Etruscan arithmetical cyphers. He supposes that the word *Abcar* should be *Abacar*, from *Abacas*, and that the three little balls are *abacali* of Pliny (Book xxvi. chap. 9.) Professor Orioli likewise endeavours to determine the numerical value of the cyphers on the table, and to explain the process of the calculation.—[*Pyrex.*]

A young gentleman near Manchester, having a fine water spaniel, in order to exhibit his powers to some spectators, threw a stone in the pond; the dog went in after it, and brought up a green bag, containing a fine viola and bow. An Irishman cried out, "throw in another stone who knows but the dog may bring up the fiddler himself! and then we can have a jig on the spot."

Lawyer Oblivious.—Several years ago, a young gentleman went to consult a certain attorney how he might marry an heiress. "You cannot do it with safety," said the counsellor; "but I'll tell you what you may do—let her mount a horse, and hold a bridle and whip; do you then mount behind her, and you are safe—for she runs away with you." The counsellor, however, was sufficiently punished for his quibbling advice, when next day he found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

Swimming after a Lover.—The Waterford Chronicle relates an instance of female determination, which, if it had been carried into effect, would have made the feats of Leander and Lord Byron appear contemptible. "Last night about ten o'clock, a female was observed on the parade, standing in rather a forlorn attitude upon the brink of the river. After a moment or two, she proceeded to take off her clothes; but before she had quite unrobed herself, a sailor from the brig Apollo, who was observing her with astonishment, and who suspecting what her intentions were, rushed from the vessel and caught the unfortunate creature at the moment she was about to plunge into the river. Upon being questioned who she was, she refused to answer, but said she was an English girl, (which from her account was quite evident,) and that she was going to swim after her lover, who was gone to America. She was lodged in the tower, where she at present remains." *London paper*

Factious Preachers.—There are some persons, who may think that,

"Dulness is sacred in a sound divine," and that the most rigid austerity of manners should always be preserved in the pulpit. There has, however, been a species of Preachers, who, while they enlightened and instructed their auditors by their moral obligations, and by teaching the great truths of Christiani-

ty, have done it by comparisons the most simple, and have even sometimes descended to amuse with their jokes. There are very few who have not heard of the Reverend Rowland Hill. In preaching a charity sermon at *wapping*, he commenced by saying—"I come to preach to sinners—to great sinners—yea, to *wapping* sinners."

[Percy Anecdotes.]

A bold Appeal to a King.

A poor woman had in vain attempted to obtain the ear of Phillip of Macedon, to certain wrongs of which she complained. The King at last abruptly told her, "he was not leisure to hear her." No! exclaimed she. "Then you are not at leisure to be a king." Phillip was confounded: he pondered a moment in silence over her words—then desired her to proceed with her case; and ever after made it a rule to listen attentively to the application of all who addressed him.

If Afflictions were considered as naturally consequent of moral evil, and not as a vindictive display of divine powers, many might be convinced of its expediency as a corrective, and be induced to submit to it, as to a rod in the hands of a wise parent.

Charity.

The residuum of all virtues defecated and reduced to their first principles, is faith, hope, and charity, but that which is the *sine qua non* of the others, is Charity.

Injuries.

Hasty words rankle the wound which injury gives—soft words assuage it—for-*giveness* cures it—and forgetfulness takes away the scar.

To seek redress of grievances by having recourse to the law, is like sheep running for shelter to a bramble bush.

Justice, is a foundation principle, that cannot be violated without laying the mind open to the invasion of every species of moral depravity.

Personal blemishes, are so far like a mirror, that they expose as much, the deformity of those who ridicule them, as of those who are ridiculed.

Capital Punishment.—Governments which punish one man with death for killing another, seem in some degree to justify the act—one is an act of aggression—the other of retaliation.

Truth, as certainly existed before the Scriptures concerning it were written, as did the Sun and Planets, before any treatise appeared on the Solar System.

Beware of Flattery.

Trust not in man—he is by nature false, Dissembling, subtle, cruel and unconstant, When a man talks of love, with caution trust him— But if he swears, he'll certainly deceive thee.

Addison.

Flattery and praise.—Nothing is more offensive than flattery which is direct and pointed. Praise is considered as happy and elegant, in proportion to the slightness of the associations by which it is conveyed.—*Stewart.*

AN ODD SCENE.

Mansion-House, September, 1840.

The Lord Mayor was interrupted in the course of his business by a sailor, a showman, and a monkey, who arrived at the justice-room with a great multitude behind them.

The monkey was making a most hideous noise, and the sailor and showman, who had been arguing in their way to the Mansion-house, were so wholly absorbed in the subject of dispute, as not to take notice for some time of the authority presiding. The monkey was much more attentive to forms and, as will be presently seen, seemed to have an impression that he had got into better company than he had been accustomed to.

His Lordship, having noticed the respectable demeanour of the monkey, called upon the sailor and showman to follow the example of the animal, which at that moment began to play some of the most laughable tricks, such as pulling the showman's nose, untying his cravat, dragging open his waistcoat, and, in fact, proceeding to the business of stripping him. The Lord Mayor having desired that the complaint, if there was any, should be immediately stated, the sailor said he and the monkey were the injured persons, and the showman was the aggressor. The sailor then said, that he went into Gillman and Adkins' exhibition of wild beasts, in Bartholomew fair; and, while he was looking at the curiosities, he heard a very shrill noise to which his ears were no strangers. Upon looking to the upper part of a large cage, he saw the monkey, which was now before his lordship, in great agitation, and in an instant knew it to be his own property, which he had purchased at St. Kitt's for four or five dollars, and lost at Portsmouth sometime ago. He immediately told the keeper he was a knave if that was not his monkey, and have it he would. The keeper refused to give it up on such authority, and declared that his masters had bought it fairly for a pound.

The showman was by this time in a high passion with the monkey, which had seized him with such violence by the nose as to make him roar out. The animal, which was growing more and more averse to the control of the keeper, held out his paws to the sailor, and moaned in the most dismal manner.

The Lord Mayor said the only way for him to decide upon a case in which there was positive assertion on both sides, was to leave the matter to the monkey should be placed upon the table, and that each party claiming him should use his powers of fascination, in order to ascertain to whom the monkey was most attached.

The monkey was put upon the table, but it was nearly fatal to him; for a large dog, which had been a constant visitant at the Mansion-house, and which had been watching for some time, made a spring at him, and, but for the sailor, would have probably decided the matter without giving his lordship any further trouble.

The Lord Mayor marked the effect of this very important adventure upon the plaintiff and defendant, and was of opinion, that, as the greater concern was manifested on the part of the sailor, he was the right master.

The monkey clung about the neck of the sailor, and licked him, patted his cheeks, and caressed him in the most affectionate manner. The Lord Mayor desired the showman to take him from the sailor, but the attempt exasperated the animal greatly. The sailor said, that if farther proof was necessary he would give it.

The Lord Mayor suggested, that the parties should issue commands to the monkey.

The showman put a piece of stick in the monkey's paw, and ordered him to shoulder arms. Instead of complying with the order, the monkey struck the keeper on the head, and then threw it in his face.

The sailor then called to him, "Jack, make a *saluam* to his lordship." The monkey instantly stood on his hind-legs, raised his paws to the top of his head, and made a low bow to the Lord Mayor in the Turkish style; he then hugged the sailor as before. "If any thing is necessary," said the sailor, "I'll do something more; there is a hole in one of his ears, which I bored in St. Kitt's for it is fashionable for the bucks to wear one ear-ring there; his left paw is marked by a fishing-hook, and part of his tail is bitten by a parrot that used to quarrel with him."

These marks were observed. The Lord Mayor advised the showman to give up all claim to the monkey. The showman refused. The sailor refused to part with the monkey, and the monkey refused to part with him. The two disputants left the office, the monkey about the neck of the sailor.

PROFESSOR OF SIGNS.

King James VI., on removing to London was waited upon by the Spanish ambassador a man of erudition, but who had a *crotchet* in his head that every country should have a professor of signs, to teach him and the like of him to understand one another. The ambassador was lamenting one day, before the king, this great desideratum throughout all Europe, when the king, who was a queerish sort of man, says to him—"Why, I have a professor of signs in the northernmost college in my dominions, viz. at Aberdeen; but it is great way off, perhaps 600 miles."—"Were it 10,000 leagues off I shall see him," says the ambassador, and I am determined to set out in two or three days." The king saw he had committed himself, and writes, or causes to be written, to the university of Aberdeen, stating the case, and desiring the professors to put him off some way, or make the best of him. The Ambassador arrives, is received with great solemnity; but soon began to inquire which of them had the honour to be professor of signs? and being told that the professor was absent in the Highlands, and would not return nobody could say when; says the ambassador I will wait his return, though it were twelve months." Seeing that this would not do, and

that they had to entertain him at a great expense all the while, they contrived a stratagem.—There was one Geordy, a butcher, blind of an eye, a droll fellow, with much wit and roguery about him.—He is got—told story, and instructed to be a professor of signs; but not to speak on pain of death. Geordy undertakes it. The ambassador is now told that the professor of signs would be at home next day, at which rejoiced greatly. Geordy is *gowned, wigged*, and placed in a chair of state in a room of the college, all the professors and the ambassadors being in an adjoining room. The ambassador is now shown in Geordy's room, and left to converse with him as well as he could, the whole professors waiting the issue with fear and trembling. The ambassador holds up one of his fingers to Geordy; Geordy holds up two of his. The ambassador holds up three; Geordy clinches his fist and looks stern. The ambassador then takes an orange from his pocket, and holds that up. After which the ambassador bows to him, and retires to the other professors, who anxiously inquired his opinion of their brother. "He is a perfect miracle," says the ambassador, "I would not give him for the wealth of the Indies!"—"Well," says the professors, "to descend to the particulars?"—"Why," said the ambassador, "I first held up one finger, denoting that there is one God; he held up two, signifying that these are the Father and Son; I held up three, meaning the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; he clinched his fist, to say that these three are one. I then took out an orange signifying the goodness of God, who gives his creatures not only the necessities but the luxuries of life; upon which the wonderful man presented a piece of bread, showing that it was the staff of life, and preferable to every luxury." The professors were glad that matters had turned out so well; so, having got quit of the ambassador, they next got Geordy, to hear his version of the signs. "Well, Geordy, how have you come on, and what do you think of yon man?" "The rascal!" says Geordy, "what did he do first, think ye? He held up one finger, as much as to say you have only one eye! Then I held up two, meaning that my one eye was perhaps as good as both his. Then the fellow held up three of his fingers, to say that there were but three eyes between us; and then I was so mad at the scoundrel that I *steeked my neive*, and was to come a whack on the side of his head, and would ha' done it too, but for your sakes. Then the rascal did not stop with his provocation here; but, forsooth, takes out an orange, as much as to say, your poor beggarly cold country cannot produce that! I showed him a whang of a bear bannock, meaning that I didna' care a farthing for him nor his trash neither, as lang's I ha' this! But by a' that's guid," concluded Geordy, "I'm angry yet that I didna thrash the hide o' the scoundrel!"—So much for signs, or two days ways of telling a story.

Scrap Book.

The receipt of the Am. Tract Society for the month ending April 15, amounted to \$3455 94.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY 2, 1828.

The Office of the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, is removed to No. 149 Church-street, nearly opposite.

NOTICE.

Subscribers in the city, who have changed their places of residence, will confer a favour by giving us notice at our office

Subscribers are informed that the first half Yearly payment for the Journal is now DUE.

From the Genius of Temperance.

A DREAM.

Notice.—Will be sold on Monday next, the 16th of February, inst. at the jail of the county of Washington, D. C. at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. one negro boy, named Loyd Crane, aged about 18 years, seized and taken in virtue of a distress, as the property of Wm. Harvey, to satisfy rent due in arrears to the heirs of A. E. Vanhorn, for Wm. J. McCormie. Terms of sale, Cash.

J. W. BECK, Bailiff.

After reading in a Washington paper the above notice, and calling to the mind the following sentiment from the Declaration of Independence. "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," I set back in my chair, endeavouring to find some means of reconciling this contradiction between theory and practice. It was evening. The clock had already struck nine and the noise of the falling rain pelting against the walls of the house invited repose, I sunk into the arms of morpheus.

In a dream I went to Washington. I entered the city with emotions of delight. I gazed with admiration on her lofty spires which seemed to pierce the very heavens and viewed with pleasure her golden domes, reflecting back the sun beams.

This thought I, is the capitol of a nation of freemen, here the Genius of Liberty resides—and in transport I exclaimed, here she shall remain, so long as the clear streams sweep down the happy vallies of our country, or the evergreens of her mountain tops waved in the gales of heaven. I soon found that the people in the streets were moving in one direction. I mingled with the crowd, and was borne along, until I came where a great multitude were standing apparently intent on some momentous business. Seeing many gentlemen, who appeared to be of high rank, I enquired of a bystander who they were, and was told they were members of Congress. The thought came into my mind that I was near the Capitol, but looking up I perceived that I was in front of the jail. Then I bethought myself of the notice I had seen (for this still run in my mind) for the sale of a negro boy.

In a little time I saw Mr. Beck, the Bailiff, approaching from the jail and Loyd, the young slave with him. They went directly to a platform by the side of the street, on which Mr. Beck told the slave he must get and stand.

As Loyd was getting up rather slowly, and with apparent reluctance, Mr. Beck gave him a severe rap on the head with his walking staff. Loyd then suddenly sprang up; but as he gazed around, I marked the tears glistening in his eyes. "You see, gentlemen," says Mr. Beck, laughingly, "this is an athletic fellow." "Yes," says one, "but I see also that a cane is necessary to put him in motion." A burst of laughter followed, in the midst of which the auctioneer called out, "Who bids gentlemen, who bids." One enquired if the slave was patient of labour and of good disposition, and being answered in the affirmative, bid 300 dolls. "That," says the auctioneer, "is scarcely the price of a young horse; and can you suppose gentlemen, said he, raising his voice, "that one of Adam's race in the bloom of life, and in full possession of all his noble faculties likely to live and do good service for half a century, is of no more value?" At this moment I cast my eyes towards the Capitol, which was in sight, and on its high summit I beheld a being shaped and winged like one of those from heaven whose visits to our earth, it is well known, have in modern times, been "few and far between."

In appearance she reminded me of the figure my youthful imagination had given to the Aurora of Shakspeare, when clad in a russet mantle she walked at the dawn of day, over the dew of the high eastern hill. Her azure eyes were fixed on the place of the auction. The bids went on, until at last the hammer fell, at the sound of which, this celestial visitor, like an affrighted dove, spread her broad pinions which glittered in the rays of the meridian sun, and was soon out of sight among the fleecy clouds which skirted the western horizon.

The rough voice of the auctioneer, who pointing to the person who bid last, said to Loyd, "Follow him, that is your master," awoke me. It was dream; but my high notions of freedom were much fallen, and in the sadness of heart I exclaimed of it as Goldsmith has made his Edwin to say of friendship:—

"And what is 'Freedom' but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep,
A shade that follows wealth or fame,
But leaves the wretch to weep."

Communicated for the G. of U. Emancipation CIRCULAR.

From the Corresponding Committee of the Manumission Society of New-York.

SIR—At a recent meeting of the Manumission Society of this city, the undersigned were instructed to correspond with distinguished individuals, in other parts of the country, who are friendly to the emancipation of those unhappy sons of Africa who are held in slavery in the United

States—and particularly in reference to the patriotic and humane project of procuring the Abolition of Slavery, in the District of Columbia. It is understood that a resolution having this object in view, will be moved in the House of Representatives, during the present session of Congress. And with a view of strengthening the hands of the friends of African emancipation in that body, we have put into circulation in this city, a memorial, (a copy of which is herewith transmitted,) for the signatures of our fellow citizens, which will be forwarded to Washington with all convenient expedition. We cannot but believe that the continuance of slavery in the District of Columbia is grossly inconsistent with our republican institutions, and particularly disgraceful to our country. In this opinion we feel confident that you, and the free and intelligent people by whom you are surrounded, will coincide. At all events under the impression that the views of the people in your section of the country do not differ materially from ours, we have taken the liberty of calling your attention to the subject at this time, and of soliciting your active co-operation.

To be concluded in our next.

A silly young man who knew a scrap or two of French, and was excessively vain of his accomplishment, accosted a gentleman in the street with "Quelle heure est-il?" (What o'clock is it.) The gentleman replied in Latin, "Nescio." [I know not.] "Bless me" said the other "I had no idea that it was so late."

Married,

In this city, on Sabbath evening last, by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. MOSES BLUE, of this City, to Mrs. MARY ENNIS, formerly of Boston.

By the same, Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, to Miss ANN WHEATON.—Mr. ELIJAH SCOTT, to Miss CATHERINE SAMMONS.

In Albany, by the Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Mr. CHARLES HENRY, to Mrs. CATHERINE DAVIS.

NOTICE.

The Second African Presbyterian Church, will be open for the first time for public worship, on Sabbath afternoon next, the 4th of May: service to commence at half past 3 o'clock, P. M.—After which a collection will be taken to assist in defraying the expense of the building.

The church is situated in St. Mary street.
JAMES PROSSER.
Philadelphia, April 29, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON, No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.



POETRY.

For Freedom's Journal.

TO THE MOON.

Hail to thee ! bright and ever rolling moon,
 Wheeling thy car in splendour through the
 sky ;
 Thou art to mortals a most welcome boon,
 When waves Old Night his ebon wand on
 high,
 Thou beamest in thy beauty and how soon
 Flee the light clouds with their thin drapery.
 Then falls thy lustre on the silent lake,
 And silver glitters on each tiny wake.

'Tis pleasure---rapture at the evening hour,
 To guide our course along the winding stream,
 Commune with nature and to have her pow'r,
 Serene the passions, for I truly deem
 She hath the magic if our feeling sour,
 To smooth their surface with her melting
 beam;
 Above all art the soul hath ever found,
 By chance or search throughout life's varied
 round.

Bright moon ! the rover on the stormy sea
 Hath little, cheerful in his gloomy track
 Did not he think of her while viewing thee,
 And mem'ry bring his far flown pleasures
 back ;

Lo! retrospective pow'r ! (he saith) I see !
 A glimpse of home ! 'tis gone ! and billows
 black

Are all that greet my weary watching eye,
 Save the mild star of Hope and Thee on high !

Thou radiant Orb ! when sorrows pain my
 heart,

I flee the rabble for the distant grove ;
 Thou lookest there as on the domes of art,
 And gild'st the scenery with thy light of love.
 Divinest solitude ! thy bliss impart,
 To calm my bosom as through thee I rove ;
 And gratitude though unexpress'd shall
 glow,

For rapture felt Queen of the silver bow !

ARION.

HEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and
 the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends
 opening his GARDEN on the 1st of
 May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner
 of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refresh-
 ments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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HOUSE OF REFRESHMENTS,

OYSTERS, &c.

THE subscriber, grateful for past pa-
 tronage, respectfully informs his Friends and
 the public generally, that he still continues at
 his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROAD-
 WAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the
 Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served
 up at the shortest notice, and on the most rea-
 sonable terms. The least favour gratefully
 acknowledged.

WILLIAM PARKER.

New-York, April 29, 1828.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and coun-
 ty of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kid-
 napping and man-stealing, auxiliary to the
 Abolition Society of the above city, deem it
 expedient to inform their Coloured brethren
 generally, that this Society was formed in the
 year 1827 ; hoping that all will use their best
 endeavours to carry the benevolent views of
 the Society into operation. Of the many evils
 to which we as fallible creatures are liable,
 none is more to be dreaded and execrated than
 the system of kidnapping free persons of Co-
 lour, which has been carried on even in this
 city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years
 past. Persons desirous of assistance in the
 recovery of their friends who have been kid-
 napped, must make application personally or
 by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of
 the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A first rate journeyman Hair Dresser, who
 understands Shaving and Hair Cutting per-
 fectly, for one year. He will receive 12 dol-
 lars per month through the summer season,
 and liberal wages through the winter.

Apply to

JAMES KELLY, Newark, N. J.
Newark, April 16, 1828.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes
 this method of informing the coloured popula-
 tion of this city, that he teaches English Gram-
 mar, upon a new and improved plan, by which
 a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a cor-
 rect knowledge of the principles of the En-
 glish language, by attending to the study there
 of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would
 be willing to teach a class of coloured persons,
 either in the day or in the evening (as may suit
 their convenience) and his terms will be
 such, that no one desirous to learn will have
 cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this
 opportunity of learning English Grammar will
 please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6
 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 69,
 Crosby-street, with whom also the names of
 those who determine upon becoming pupils of
 Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public,
 that he continues to carry on his business
 as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door
 from Duane-Street, at the following re-
 duced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in
 proportion.

All orders thankfully received and
 punctually attended to

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828.

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street,
 near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an
 assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Also a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking,
 free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manu-
 facture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired
 on the most reasonable terms.
 New-York, Jan. 25

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her
 friends and the public generally, that she
 has opened a house for the accommodation
 of genteel persons of colour with Boarding
 and Lodging at No. 89 South-Fourth-St.
 above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens
 and strangers in want of Boarding and
 Lodging may depend upon having every
 attention paid to them on the most rea-
 sonable terms.

GRACY JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.



Economy is the Road
 to wealth—And a
 penny saved is a
 good as two pennys
 earned. Then call
 at the United States
 CLOTHES DRESSING
 Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway,
 and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes
 Dressing in correct and systematic style; hav-
 ing perfect knowledge of the business, having
 been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning
 and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by
 STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct
 system of CLEANING, which he will warrant
 to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. &c.
 Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the
 imposture of those who attempt the Dressing
 of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING. who
 are totally unacquainted with the business as
 there are many Establishments which have
 recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at
 the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired
 will be good for one year and one day—if no
 claim in that time, they will be sold at pub-
 lic auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his
 coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND
 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one
 half its value, provided they will take mea-
 sures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured
 farmers. The land is in the state of New-
 York, within 70 miles of the city ; its location
 is delightful, being on the banks of the Dela-
 ware river, with an open navigation to the city
 of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the
 Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through
 the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-
 York city. The passage to either city may
 be made in one day or less. The land is of
 the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his
 brethren, who are capitalists, will at least in-
 vest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To
 such he will take the liberty to say, this land
 can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by
 coloured men,) though it has been selling for
 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to ob-
 serve that the purchase will be safe and ad-
 vantageous, and he thinks such a settlement,
 formed by coloured families, would be con-
 ducive of much good. With this object in view
 he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post-
 paid, will be received and attended to.

WANTED.—A suitable Person to pro-
 cure Subscribers for a periodical work.
 Enquire at this Office.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
Prospectus.

As Education is what renders man superior to the savage; as the dissemination of knowledge is continually progressive among all other classes in the community; we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into operation all the means with which our benevolent Creator has endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our injured race.

Experience teaches us that the Press is the most economical and convenient method by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public: through which a single voice may be heard, in defence of *Five Hundred Thousand free People of Colour*. For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the ALMIGHTY; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation that as the means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavour to urge our brethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider ourselves as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

The JOURNAL has now been published over one year with encouraging success as regards the number of subscribers, but much loss having accrued from subscribers in different parts of the country, the subscriber feels it his incumbent duty to make another appeal to his brethren, for their continued patronage to the arduous undertaking in which he has embarked.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM,
Editor and Proprietor.

New-York, April 25, 1823.

JOB and FANCY PRINTING, neatly executed at this Office.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office.
March 28

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis for one year.

No paper discount—continued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. - - - 33
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. - - - 25
Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

CORNISH, General Agent.

Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem.

Connecticut—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven, Isaac Glasko, Norwich

Rhode-Island—Mr. George C. Willis, Providence.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Carlisle.

Maryland.—Mr. Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore.

District of Columbia.—Mr. J. W. Prout, Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.

New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Grass, Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo.

N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Coates, New-Brunswick; Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

Haiti—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

WANTED.—A suitable Person to procure Subscribers for a periodical work Enquire at this Office.

ADAM SUDER,
CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

PETER S. TITUS,

Jan. 10, 1823.

RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 114 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1828

G. & R. DRAPER,
(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles

SAMUEL E. CORNISH

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 59

Communicated for the G. of U. Emancipation
CIRCULAR.

From the Corresponding Committee of the
Manumission Society of New-York.
(Concluded.)

It is therefore respectfully suggested, in order to have something like a simultaneous movement in the cities and important towns in the free states, that your citizens be requested to join with us in memorializing Congress upon this important subject, and, at this time. We think—and we hope, you will agree with us—that the friends of abolition owe it to the great cause in which they are engaged, to adopt vigorous measures in support of the gentleman who, it is understood, is soon to bring the subject before Congress. And we therefore trust, that through the means of a public meeting or otherwise, you will get up a memorial to Congress upon this subject—obtain as powerful a list of signatures as possible, and transmit the same to Washington without delay.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH CURTIS,
WILLIAM L. STONE,
THOMAS HALE,
IRA CLIZBY,
WILLET SEAMAN,
MAHLON DAY,

Corresponding
Committee.

N. B. Our Society has determined likewise to petition the Legislature of this State, now in Session, for the purpose, if possible, of inducing that body to instruct its senators in Congress, and request the representatives from this state, to join in the effort to procure the Abolition of Slavery in the District aforesaid. Perhaps you will feel disposed to join us in this measure also. We should be happy of your co-operation in both applications.

To the Honourable the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States.

The Memorial of the subscribers, inhabitants of the city of New-York, respectfully represent,—

That your memorialist are desirous that your honorable bodies should pass a law, providing for the Abolition of Slavery, in the District of Columbia, in such manner as in the opinion of your honorable bodies may be most expedient

Your Memorialists, aware of the difficulties attending this subject, in some States of the Union, are from suggesting that your honorable bodies should, or that you have the right to interfere with those State laws by which slavery is authorised. But the territory of ten miles square, composing the District of Columbia, belongs to the whole people of this confederate republic, and is subject to exclusive jurisdiction of their representatives in Congress assembled. It appears therefore very obvious to your Memorialists, that the Code of Laws for the government of this District should be in consonance with the spirit of

the Constitution, under which you are convened, and which was formed among other things, to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty, to the people of the United States and their posterity. Moreover, it would seem that the great principles of republicanism and equal rights which our country, in its national capacity, has announced to the world, should be exemplified in practice. In that small territory at least, subject to the immediate government of the National Legislature. Your memorialist knows nothing more inconsistent with this plain duty, than the evidence of Slavery, under the eyes of those, whom the people have chosen to guard their liberties; and they therefore earnestly entreat your honorable body, that the government of this great "Republic, glorying as it does, in acknowledging and protecting the rights of man, and in diffusing the blessings of freedom, may no longer, by its laws, withhold those rights and blessings from any portion of the inhabitants of its own immediate territory; and that in the exercise of your constitutional prerogative, you will immediately provide for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in such manner as may seem to your wisdom best."

To the Honourable the Legislature
State of New-York, in Senate and
assembly convened.

The Memorial of the subscribers, citizens of New-York, respectfully represents,

That the undersigned, members of the Manumission Society of the city of New-York, have been appointed a committee with instructions to request from your honorable body the adoption of such measures on your part, as shall seem best calculated to procure the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Not only the Manumission and Abolition Societies in various parts of the country, but as the undersigned have reason to believe, a vast majority of the citizens of the free states, have for a long time regarded the existence of slavery in the only district of country subject to the immediate and sole government of Congress, as entirely inconsistent with our national character and our republican professions and institutions. This fact must be obvious to every man who reflects how explicitly and solemnly it is set forth in the preamble to the great charter of our independence, that "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS; AND THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

The undersigned are aware that several memorials have heretofore been presented to Congress upon this subject; but they have been got up without concert, sometimes by individuals, and at others by small societies, and altogether without

that force and energy, the result of combinations, so necessary in the successful prosecution of any cause, however worthy in its object, noble in its design, or benevolent in its operation. It is with a view, therefore, of procuring the united aid of your honorable bodies, that we now address you; and we do so the more readily inasmuch as by the gradual operation of the laws, enacted by the wisdom of your predecessors, slavery is entirely extinct in the state of New-York. You can come before Congress with clean hands. The soil of New-York is no longer polluted by the foot of a slave; and in the opinion of the undersigned, there could consequently be neither inconsistency nor impropriety in your requesting of Congress the enactment of laws which would soon produce like happy results in that territory which is entrusted to its exclusive legislation—that sacred spot, consecrated, as it were, to freedom, by being set apart as the seat of the national government, and the site of the Great National Temple of Liberty.

There is another reason why in the opinion of your memorialists, it would be peculiarly befitting and proper for your honorable body to adopt some measure which may be considered as a decisive opinion as to the expediency of the measure proposed. It may to some be matter of surprise, that in this free and enlightened country, laws should exist in the very capital of the Republic, by which a free citizen of New-York is liable, without trial, and even without the allegation of a crime, to be seized while prosecuting his lawful business, immured in prison, and though free, unless claimed as a slave, to be sold as such for the payment of his jail fees. Nor are such laws dead letters. Many of our coloured people are employed in various capacities, on board of our merchant vessels; in these they are carried up the Potomac, and when, as is not unfrequently the case, they are discharged within the District of Columbia, they are frequently seized, imprisoned, and advertised. Outrages of this description have been committed every year, for some years past; and it is an annual source of much trouble and expence to the Manumission Society to procure the liberation of those so unfortunate as to be seized under laws so revolting to every principle of humanity. The undersigned are therefore of the opinion, that the outrages thus offered to the citizens of this state, afford sure and strong evidence of the impropriety of the continuance of Slavery in the District of Columbia; and imperiously demand the interposition of your honourable body.

With these views, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, by whom they have been instructed to address to you this communication respectfully request your honorable body to pass resolutions, framed in decided language, recommending Con-

gress, without unnecessary delay to pass an act, for ever and entirely abolishing personal slavery in the aforesaid District of Columbia. They would also respectfully suggest that the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress be directed to this momentous subject, by a resolution of your honourable body. This suggestion is made the more readily, inasmuch as precedents for such requests from the Legislature, have long been upon your journals, and have been strengthened the present session by the late resolutions upon the subject of the tariff. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, &c.

William L. Stone, Isaac Corse,
Hiram Ketchum, Thomas Hale
Joseph P. Simpson, Ezekiel W. Morse,
Mendon Day, Joshua Underhill,
Robert Hicks, Isaac Hatch.

Summary.

Eagle Bank.—The agents of the Eagle Bank of New-Have, have given notice to all persons, holding bills, postnotes, &c. to present them on or before the first Monday in November next, and obtain a transferable certificate, which entitles the holder thereof to all dividends that may at any time thereafter be declared, out of the Assets of the bank.

Earthquake.—On Sunday evening the 6th inst. a little before sunset, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Selma, Alabama, and at several places in the country around that village, it was more sensibly observed. The motion was sufficient, in some instances, to occasion the china in the cupboards to rattle.

Magnanimity.—In a slander case, tried lately in this State, the Jury gave a verdict of \$10,000 for the plaintiff. In consequence of inability on the part of the defendant to pay so large a sum, the plaintiff magnanimously relinquished 9000 dollars.

Some of the convicts in the State Penitentiary of Georgia, have been detected in altering bank notes from 3 dollars. One of them on being shown an altered note and charged with the offence, with great composure admitted that he had "raised" a few notes, but did do his work in the bungling manner in which question was executed.

Cheap Travelling.—The opposition lines of steamboats to Norwalk and Bridgetown carry passengers free.

Another Newspaper.—We have received a new paper called the Juvenile Gazette, printed at Providence, with the request to exchange. We find upon measurement that this paper is about 5 inches long and 3 inches wide, very decidedly the smallest newspaper in the world. It is edited with ability, but without much labour, and is published by O. Kindall, jr. Market-square—price twenty-five cents per annum, payable Quarterly in advance.—N. Y. Inq.

Extraordinary Calamity.—The Dutchess True American says, that the family of Mr. Nathaniel Underhill, in the interior of that county, consisting of eight persons, all arose one day last week in a state of mental derangement, and from the last accounts so still continue. The case is worthy of the most scrutinizing investigation of the medical faculty.

It is stated in the Charleston papers, as a remarkable fact, that on the 7th inst. there was not a single debtor in jail, or on the limits of the Prison bounds, of Charleston District, from either the Court of Common Pleas, or City Court. On the 12th there was but one solitary instance of a debtor in jail. The District contains a population of [perhaps] 60,000.

A grand son of Mr. J. Burchard, aged 10 years, was born with but one nostril and his mouth so much awry and deformed that he was unable to close it by the space of an inch. Surgeons of eminence, far and near, were requested to operate on the child, but so faint was the prospect of success they uniformly declined. On the 15th March, however, Dr. Emmons of this town gave it as his opinion that something might be done; and he accordingly commenced by cutting the left side of the face—after detaching the ligatures that held the skin and muscles askew, he brought down a flap from the left side over the nose which completely answered the purpose by forming another nostril. He then brought the parts of the mouth together in a proper shape and dressed the wounds in the usual way. Such is the success which has attended this operation that the boy is now well, and so much improved both in looks and speech, that those who formerly knew him can hardly recognise him for the same person.

Williamsburgh Adv.

The notorious Lewis, who has already served several years in the state Prison in Charleston, was committed to jail in Boston on Friday last, charged with stealing a pocket book, containing 130 dollars, from a gentleman in an auction room. The pocket book was found secreted under his waistcoat. Lewis is the individual who robbed Messrs. Wyman & Stone, 7 or 8 years since, and more recently Mr. Dana, the broker.

Accident.—On the 24th inst. Mr. James Lawrence, of Middlesex, mounted his horse, and attempted to take up his rifle which stood by; but the lock caught against some shingles and the contents of the rifle were discharged into his neck. He walked to his door, about 50 feet, and fell and expired without a groan. He left a wife and three small children.

Another Indian Newspaper.—A new paper is about to be published, under the Cherokee nation. It is to be printed at Columbus, on the Chatahoochee river, in Georgia, under the title of "The Columbus Enquirer."

Steady Habits.—In Massachusetts alone, the enormous sum of one million, \$500,000, are annually expended for spirituous liquors! Is this the "land of steady habits?"

Distress.—A landlord, the other day threatened a poor Irishman that he would put a distress in his house, if he did not pay his rent. "Put a distress in, is it you mean?" said Pat. "Och, by St. Anthony's sow, but you'd better take distress out; there's too much in now."

[From the Bachelors' Journal.]

At this late period of my life, spent so far in that dubious state of equivocal ease, called Bachelership, I cannot but congratulate you upon your spirit in attempting to vindicate that cause, for which I have suffered, and in whose ranks I shall die.

Allow me to congratulate you and your

corps for myself. I have no disobedient son—no unloving wife—no 'two cents for yeast' to distract me, and though loneliness dwells by my side in my cosy library, yet disquiet never protrudes itself from its pages. In fact, when evening comes, like a friend, in its calmness in the window—when the sun like a bachelior, quietly goes to bed, and wraps the bright clouds under his head for a pillow; it is then that the state of single blessedness is most dear to me. There is a comfort in disturbing the burning embers with the friendly poker—a delight in running over the events of the long past—and a quiet in pondering in dreamy speculation upon the future. True it is, that no long train of relatives will follow me to the tomb—no hypocritical tears be shed, when the turf is sodded over my last home—and no outpourings of outrageous grief, at the reading of the will, which is to make or to mar the interested or disappointed. Yet still no less warm does my fire glow, and no less interest do my volumes afford, as the regular time for bed approaches, because of the lack of these posthumous honours or crocodile tears. I know not how happy may be a matrimonial life—yet I know how fearful is that of a Bachelor. The first may be joyous, like that of a stout baw over the waters, when heaven smiles and the seas in joyousness kiss his sides—the last may be like that of some hermit upon his lonely isle, who wakes to pray and who sleeps in peace—the former may meet with the varieties of storm, wreck and shine, and the latter may be doomed to a changeless tranquillity. The one may go down in horror, and the other deliberately hew out his grave under the bright sun, where the sun shall smile on it, in its noonlike gladness, and on which the moon, and fairies and stars, delight to revel in nightly sport. The mourner may shed a tear at the fate of the bark, and the anchorite be forgotten; yet as it respects both, to those individuals concerned, it amounts to the same result. They have passed away, and the coral and the turf alike conceal from mortal eye the victim.

But, my dear Sir, from your Journal, much is expected—not from us, who are without the pale of actual service in the cause of literature or public good, but from the squires and younger knights, in the field of literary fame. Though our life be the most quiet, yet still our amount of good must be furnished to man—Charity looks with a keen eye to the unembarassed, to the unemployed, and science makes us, in part the holders of her torch. Obloquy should not make us morose, and contemplation should qualify us for good. When the storm beats upon our casement the sorrows of others should be recollected, and when peace sits by our fire-side, then should be remembered the happiness of those who have embraced matrimony, instead of happiness. The sorrows of the fatherless will come to memory, when thought brings to reminiscence that which we owe to our mothers, and when we see the neglected sons of the unfortunate, let us remember our own disabilities in younger days, when we looked upon a wife as the consummation of our fondest wish. But the garrulity of an old man, has led him to a long article, when he intended only to have said a few things by way of encouragement to you in your project, even a wood-cutter sometimes hews up a whole tree when he calculated only to have felled it.

Yours, &c.

ICHABOD.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, 9, 1828.

VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN RACE.

No. II.

Notwithstanding those striking characteristics which distinguish man from inferior animals : Difference in the structure of the body : in the animal economy : in the faculties of the mind : in his erect posture : still there are learned men of the present day who advocate the *wise* systems of Buffon, Darwin and Linnaeus. Of all systems ever advanced by philosophers of the Utopian School, these have the fewest arguments to support them.

The varieties now observable in the human family, ought, without doubt, to be considered as appertaining more particularly to the influence of climate, than to any other single cause. To the ignorant and unreflecting, they present an anomaly not easily overcome ; but to the considerate man, who views all creation as emanating from one great source, they offer nothing strange or inconsistent ; he beholds in them nothing contrary to what is revealed in the Book of Divine inspiration.

We do not deny that there are other causes which assist towards creating these differences, but we query whether any will be so foolish as to deny the influence of climate to be the principal. A moment's attention shews us that all the deepest colours belong to hot climates, and the lightest to cold ; and so universal is the remark, that it applies with equal force to the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom. The birds, insects, beasts, flowers and even fishes of the Equatorial regions, are uniformly brighter or deeper tinted in their spots, feathers, petals and scales than in any other part of the world : but as we advance toward the poles, we find every thing progressively whiten, bears, foxes, hares, even crows and blackbirds assume the common livery.

On no single nation can the visible effects of climate be so clearly and easily discerned as on the Jews—a people who are prohibited by their most sacred institutions from intermarrying with strangers. In Britain and Germany they are fair, brown in France and Turkey, swarthy in Portugal and Spain, olive in Syria and Chaldea, tawny or copper coloured in Arabia and Egypt, and the tribe discovered some years ago in India and known from the Hebrew Pentateuch preserved among them from time immemorial to be of the stock of Israel, have become by a residence of ages in that climate as black as the natives.

The instances are so numerous of the powerful effects of climate on the human complexion, that we are at a stand which to present to the consideration of our readers. The Chinese, a nation similar in some respects to the Jews, exhibit every variety of complexion from white to black, according to the latitude of country they inhabit : but no country is so favourable to inflict colour on any variety of men as Africa, from the continued intensity of

its heat ; the peculiar properties of its atmosphere arising from very singular winds : hence we find in all regions of country possessing a similar climate, the effects are nearly alike. The white natives of the West India Islands, even of those settled by the English and Danes and the fairest European nations, are already become very dark in their complexion, approaching to a copper hue, though three centuries have scarcely elapsed since their discovery. The descendants of the Spaniards in South America are absolutely copper coloured.

These instances however, should not surprise us, when we reflect that even our backwoodmen on the frontiers of those states in the vicinity of the Indian tribes, by adopting their mode of living, contract in the course of five or six years, a great resemblance to their neighbours not only in their manners, but in the colour and expression of their countenances. Adair in his History of the American Indians, gives a striking example : " At the Shawnee town, says he, I saw a Pennsylvanian, a white man by birth, and in profession a Christian, who by the inclemency of the sun, and his endeavours to improve the red colour was tarnished with as deep an Indian hue as any in the camp, although he had been in the woods but four years. The remarks of the ingenious Dr. Barton, of Philadelphia, on this passage, are so appropriate, that we cannot refrain presenting them to our readers. " If, says the Doctor, these remarkable changes are wrought on the system in the term of a few years, we ought not to be surprised at seeing even the most opposite tints and features produced from the long and permanent operation of the same physical and moral causes."

One such fact under our immediate notice, would be sufficient, we should think for the deep jet colour which prevails among the inhabitants under the equator ; the dark brown and copper colours under the tropics ; the olive shifting through every intermediate shade to the fair and sanguine complexion, as we proceed from the tropic of cancer northwards.

According to our weak judgment it must be plainly evident, that the colour of a man's skin must be in proportion to the intensity of the sun's rays acting upon the mucous pigment which forms the middle layer of the general integument of the skin ; so that if the natives of Guinea are black, we likewise find, that the dogs and fowls of that coast have a peculiar blackness—even the woolly covering of the sheep is changed into hair—a change by the by, as much to be wondered at, as the short crispy hair of the natives, at which many of our moderns have carped so much ; but we question, whether it would require a residence in that part of the globe of many centuries with constant exposure to the sun and air to change their long flaxen locks, to the short crispy ones of the natives.

NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

We are much pleased to learn from our friend, Mr. Austin Steward, of Rochester, that our Coloured Brethren in that town, are proceeding in a highly commendable manner in

the erection of a HOUSE OF WORSHIP and a School House for themselves. The building is 30 by 50 feet, and with the lot of ground on which it stands, will cost two thousand dollars. Eighteen hundred dollars have already been subscribed and paid, and the society being in want of six hundred more, have commissioned the Rev. William A. Allen, of Rochester, to solicit donations from our brethren and friends in these parts.

We have seen and examined Mr. Allen's credentials, and feel perfectly satisfied that the object of his journey is one which ought to recommend itself to every man of Colour ; and that all monies which may be given by the charitably disposed will be faithfully applied.

COLOURED INFANT SCHOOL.

It is with much pleasure we learn that an Infant School for Coloured children, has been opened in Philadelphia, under the patronage of the Infant School Society of that city. It is only about three months, since the Board of Managers of that Society appointed a committee of eight Ladies to raise funds and take all measures necessary for the establishment and support of an infant School for Coloured children ; and so indefatigable have the committee been, that they have already obtained enough to warrant a beginning under very favourable auspices, having forty scholars previously engaged. From this, it is evident that while so much time was spent by our friends here in councils and palavers, our neighbours were actively engaged in the cause of humanity. The Engravings forwarded from Liverpool, the property of James Cropper, Esq. have been sent to Philadelphia for the use of the Society's School, for coloured children.

Our friends here who a few months ago appeared so earnest about the Establishment of an Infant Coloured School, will, we hope, redeem the pledge they saw proper to give at the meeting held for that purpose at our office.

THE AFRICAN OBSERVER.—The periodical work lately published at Philadelphia under the above title, by Enoch Lewis, has been discontinued, for want of support. This has been the fate of almost every attempt to expose the cause of the poor, distressed Africans, in this country, by such means. The work here alluded to, was exclusively devoted to the subject of the abolition of slavery. Its editor was a man of acknowledged talents, and possessed the requisite capacity to illustrate it clearly, and advocate it efficiently. But, all would not do ; and after struggling one year, that valuable publication expired, simply because a sufficient patronage—the aliment necessary to its existence—was withheld.—Gen. U. Emancipation.

PETITION FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A gentleman residing in Washington writes that the petition lately presented to Congress for the abolition of slavery, by the people of the District of Columbia, was signed by 1062 persons, many of them belonging to the influential classes, and some the holders of slaves.

Varities.

The Charleston paper states that there is an "African man" to be seen in this city, who has without any assignable cause almost entirely changed his colour. His face, hands, ankles, and feet are original black, the rest of his skin is a perfectly healthy white. To naturalists and medical men, he is unquestionably a subject for curious speculation."

Nova Scotia—By a census of this province taken in 1817, the population was found to be 92,053 souls. Another census was taken at the close of the last year, which shows the present population to be 123,348 making an increase of 41,795, or more than 50 per cent. Of the present population, 63,769 are males, and 30,079 females. According to the late census, there were 4563 births in one year ending on the 30th of September last, 1903 deaths, and 945 marriages.

Microscope—A Mr. Rand advertises for exhibition, in Boston, a solar microscope, which magnifies 3,000,000 times. By its aid, snakes apparently six feet long, may be discovered in vinegar; and the small white mealy particles on figs, appear moving objects as large as a good size terrapin. It must be a pleasant circumstance, to have ocular proof that, while we are licking up the vinegar from our sallad we are taking serpents to our bosoms. What a comfortable reflection, as one is munching a fig, to mistake, in the fulness of newly acquired knowledge, the cracking of one of its seeds for the cranching of a snapper turtle's shell.

[U. S. Gaz.]

Curious Church—The ground floor of the church of Semenooskoye contains a warm church, and above is the cool church; in the one divine service is performed in winter, the other is only used during summer. The severity of the climate has rendered this arrangement very common in the churches through our the Russian dominions; a practice equally useful and advantageous for the health of the lieges of the Tsar.

Generosity—In the books of Justice there are some heavy understanding charges against Human Nature; and whenever a trifle can be obtained towards liquidating the debt, it ought immediately to be placed upon the credit side of the account. The opposing traits of characters exhibited in the following statement, may be considered as fairly balanced against each other.

A few days since, the rigour of our insolvent laws was exercised upon the person of a poor debtor, and he was dragged from his family and locked up. Last evening, some police officers on a tour of duty, happened to look in upon the forlorn family; they found the wife and four children—one of the latter had just expired, and the remainder were dangerously ill. The officers charitably undertook to represent the case to the creditor, who forthwith effected the prisoner's release—thus

displaying more humanity and mercy than were required of him by "the law in such cases made and provided."—*Bost. Bulletin.*

Mode of keeping apples—It seems not to be generally known, that apples may be kept the whole year round, by being immersed in corn. If the American apples were packed among grain, they would arrive here in a much finer condition. In Portugal it is customary to have a small ledge in every apartment (immediately under the cornice) barely wide enough to hold an apple; in this way the ceilings are fringed with fruit, which are not easily got at without a ladder; while one glance of the eye will show if any depredations have been committed.

[*Lonch. Quar. Journal.*]

Tooth Ache—A remedy for this most painful affection which has succeeded in ninety five of a hundred cases; is *al m* reduced to an impalpable power 2 drachms, *nitrous spirit of ether* 7 drachms mixed and applied to the tooth.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary, as he was enabled to cure the most desperate cases of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of this remedy.

It has been said that the sheriff of Fairfield county has a coat in his possession, which has been four times turned.—When first made in the year 1789, it was a deep blue, made in the true federal fashion of the times; after being worn fifteen or sixteen years, it was turned into a pale blue, and made into what was termed a "Toleration" coat, of the first style, and worn for several years, and then turned into a Democratic General Ticket Coat, according to the fashion of the day, and worn as such for about ten years, in all sorts of weather, hot and cold, wet and dry; after further examination, it was found that it would answer to turn again, and has been turned into a *district coat*, and although it has undergone these various changes, and suffered much hard and severe service for the term of about thirty years, yet it appears to be as good as when first made; indeed the lustre, strange as it may appear is now much brighter than when first worn.

As a coat so anciently made, and having undergone so many wonderful changes, must be somewhat of a curiosity to those who never saw a garment of the kind, will it not be best for Mr. Shelton to procure it for his Museum, for the gratification of the curious?

P. S. It is supposed if the district bill fails to pass by a constitutional majority, that said coat will answer to turn again.

A pig's objection to death—There is no animal thing that dies with so much clamor, and that has such a sincere objection to die as a pig. The sturdy bull takes the death blow on his head, and drops to the ground, without uttering one bellow of complaint; and even the silly sheep dies quietly under the stab of the slaughterer, but your perverse pig no sooner suspects the knife to be at his throat than his

shrieks reach the skies; and even when the fatal thrust has passed through his skin, and complaint would be thought useless with any other living or dying creature, his lament, instead of suffering diminution, increases with his sufferings; he reels round the sty of his father, drunk with death, and continues to shriek till the 'last ruddy drops' that visited his sad heart depart to visit the amalgamators of black puddings.

[The reason is to be found in the perverse and obstinate disposition of the little brute. He will make a fuss about every thing which is done without his being consulted—if he is starving, and suspects that you are determined to make him eat, he will die of hunger ere he will touch a potato.]

Tragedy realized and tyranny revenged—The following most extraordinary scene of tragedy is reported to have occurred upon stage in Sweden, in the reign of King John the second. The Prince having commanded the performance of the 'Mystery of Passions,' the actor who performed Longinus, carried away by enthusiasm, actually killed the person who was nominated to act with him; and who, in the struggles of death, suffocated the female who represented the Magdalen. The intemperate character of the Prince led him to rush from his seat and with one blow of his scimitar he severed the head of Longinus from his shoulder; but the spectators of that rude period, from vexation of being deprived of a favorite amusement, or shocked at the conduct of their sovereign, precipitated themselves upon the stage, and beheaded the monarch upon the spot.

Certain intelligence of the fate of LaPerouse and his companions at length has been obtained. A letter from Mr. John Russell, of the East India Company's ship *Rcearch*, dated Nov. 7, 1827, says that he had ascertained that his ships were both wrecked in the same night on a reef off the Mantolo Island, in lat. 11, 40, and lon. 167 east. One of them with all on board perished—a part of the crew of the other escaped. They built a small vessel at a place called Paion, in which they embarked all but two men who remained on the island. Of these two, one died about 3 years since—the other left the island in a canoe and probably perished.

The Edinburgh Advertiser of March 14th, contains an advertisement, offering a reward of 700*l.* for the apprehension of the thieves and recovery of the money stolen from Greenock Bank on the 9th of March. The robbery was committed about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The thieves, 3 in number, entered the Bank by means of false keys, and bore off, in gold and bills, upwards of £30,000 sterling.

Lieut. Andrew Skene, of the British Royal Navy, has invented (as he says) a mode of propelling boats through the water, at the rate of one hundred miles the hour. He has taken out a patent, built a boat, and invited the scientific to inspect her and the machinery. She is to ply between the Bridges on the Thames.

RESUSCITATION OF A CONVICTED CRIMINAL AFTER BEING HUNG.

Mr. Editor—The strange rumour that got abroad after the execution of Dr. Dodd, that he had been restored to life, after hanging that period which the law contemplates to be sufficient to put and end to mortal existence, and had lived long, and terminated his days happily in the south of France, gave rise to numerous marvelous stories, having no foundation but in the invective brains of the writer of similar instances of vital restoration. Authenticated statements, however, of this description are very rare, and one of these I am now about to communicate for the information of your readers.

At the Old Bailey Sessions, in October, 1740, William Duell was capitally convicted at Acton, and received sentence of death. George Curtis, a noted character; his accomplice, died in Newgate on the morning of the day on which he was to have been brought up for trial. In the November following, Duell, with four others, was executed at Tyburn, and as was then the custom—a custom which might with advantage be followed now—his body was given to the surgeons for dissection, and was accordingly brought to their hall. Being a remarkable powerful man, it was determined to anatomise the body, and preparatory for dissection it was laid on the board. The surgeon's attendants proceeded to wash him immediately before the introduction of the knife, when one of the operating personages suddenly called out that he breathed! The vital spark was obviously not extinct, although it was remarked that he had been suspended more than fifty minutes; and his breath coming quicker, and with it a palpable pulsation, a surgeon took several ounces of blood from the wretched man, and in two hours he was so much recovered as to sit upright in a chair—As this was quite a "new case" in the school of anatomy, the practitioners were posed; but at last they determined on restoring him once more to jail, and to Newgate he was carried. Discussion after discussion was had on this extraordinary case, and the result was—what is rather common with surgeons—"an opinion" that the halter being misplaced, the vertebrae of the neck had not been dislocated!*

On the 27th of November, the case was laid before his Majesty George II. in Council, and some other favourable circumstances appearing, unconnected with the particular offence and the execution, Duell was ordered to be transported for life, and he was sent to North America, where, possibly some of his descendants now exist.—*Berks Chronicle*.

GALEN:

Reading, Dec. 26, 1827.

* It is the common opinion that the necks of criminals are what is generally termed broken—i. e. dislocated, by their execution—but it is a mistake; it does not occur in one case in ten.

A lady once observed to her sister, "I wonder, my dear, you have never made a match; I think you want the *brimstone*"—"No not the brimstone, only the *spark*."

CANTON.

This city contains about 800,000 inhabitants, including those who live in boats. It occupies about 5 miles on one side of the river, and three miles on the other. The business carried on in it is prodigious. Every thing is in perpetual motion, and yet perfect order reigns throughout—The Factories belonging to the East India Company are very extensive—although they are comprehended in the space of about a quarter of a square mile—In the Island of Haman is one of the most ancient of the Chinese temples:—it occupies a large plot of ground, and the duties of it are discharged by a hundred Priests. In one part of it are kept twelve hogs, of extraordinary size, which are fed and attended to with the greatest care. Some of these animals, (the Chinese pretend) are sixty years old. *Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

NARRATIVE OF JOHN WILLIAMS,

One of those persons who were buried alive in the ruins of the Brunswick Theatre.

Taken down from his Conversation in the Hospital.

In the beginning of last autumn I was sent to London on some matters of business by my father Mr. Williams, the building surveyor of Chester, who is also known to the literary world by his "Remarks on some of the architectural antiquities of that city." I carried letters of introduction to Mr. Nash, to Mr. Rickman of the House of Commons, and to another Member of Parliament, whose name I do not wish to mention. The last gentleman invited me to his house, overwhelmed me with professions of esteem, and quite turned my head with his offers of services. When the business which had called me to town was finished, I wrote to my father of the new prospects that had been opened to me, and, in contempt of his advice and injunctions, determined on remaining in London, to follow out a career, so much better adapted to my talents than that of a provincial builder. An open quarrel with my family was the consequence; but I took no trouble to appease this anger, being convinced that a very short time would prove the wisdom of my conduct, and enable me to demand rather than solicit forgiveness.

Two months passed away in my expectation: my money was spent, and the people at my lodgings began to abate in their civility, when I thought it was necessary to bring my patron to the point. I called at his house for that purpose, and found him just stepping into a post chaise. He seemed as glad to see me as ever, but of course, had little time for conversation. When he had fairly seated himself in the vehicle, and, in my despair, I had ventured to ask how long he meant to be absent from town, shaking me cordially by the hand, he informed me that if there was a call of the house, he might be obliged to return in the course of the Session, but that, at all events, he would have the pleasure of seeing me this time next year. I do not remember the carriage driving off—but the passers-by stopping to look at me, as I stood like a statue on the flags, recalled me to myself, and I went home to my lodgings.

I was too timid, or too obstinate, to write to my father. I preferred lowering my expectations, and applying for a clerkship in a builder's office, and was promised the influence of

several persons of respectability in order to obtain it. In the meantime, by the advice to an acquaintance, I was induced to apply of the pawnbroker for a temporary pecuniary relief; but this did not enable me to discharge the rent of my lodgings. The civility of my landlady was changed to coldness and her coldness, by a natural transition, to heat. The persecution I underwent at home made me take refuge in public-houses, where I fell in with companions as desperate as myself, but apparently more happy. I at length left my lodgings secretly, with the remains of my wardrobe under my arm, I engaged a bed by the night at what is called a theatrical house, but one of the lowest of the sort, where I first acquired a taste—or rather a passion—for stage amusements, and became acquainted, by the introduction of her brother, with a young actress, whose name, whether she is dead or alive, will not be benefited by an association with mine. My appearance at this time, with regard to dress, was respectable, and my manners, probably intimated an acquaintance with better society than that enjoyed by my companions. The reception I met with from the lady was favourable; and, young, beautiful, amiable, and, I am convinced, innocent, she made an impression on my heart which is the only part of my London history I am not ashamed of acknowledging.

I debated with myself whether, on finding a situation, I should not remove her from a mode of life at least dangerous, if not disgraceful, by making her my wife, or by attaching myself to her profession, serve as a protector from its danger, and derive from it the means of our mutual subsistence. My debate, however, was speedily cut short; no situation turned up; I was pursued by means of summonses for several small debts; my landlord refused me even a night's lodging without the money in advance, and I was compelled to make my retreat to another quarter of the town. It would be disgusting to pursue, step by step, the path of my decline, which was now fearfully precipitous. From the parlour I sunk to the tap-room—from the society of masters to that of journeyman—from the shabby surtout to the tattered jacket. My place of refuge was in Barlow-court, a narrow lane in the neighborhood of Well-street, and having some slight knowledge of the upholstery and cabinet-making business, I received employment accidentally in fitting up the Brunswick Theatre.

My earnings were very small, but I contrived to cheat my hunger out of sufficient to enable me to drown, almost every night, in intoxication the sense of my degradation and despair.

The theatre was at length opened, although the internal work was not at all finished. I was in attendance at the fatal rehearsal of the 28th of February, in the course of my duty. As I was passing across the stage, I was arrested by the voice of a new actress: a voice that had lingered in my ear in spite of every thing. The earnestness of my gaze was observed by one of my fellow-workmen, who informed me the lady whom I seemed to admire so much was Mrs. —. Mrs. —! She was married! I forgot at the moment my situation, my dress, the proprieties of time and place, and I rushed forward to demand from her own lips a confirmation or denial of the truth of what I had heard. That motion saved my life—There was heard at the instant a sound which I cannot describe by crash, or roar, or any other imitative word in the language; it was not loud—nor shrill—nor hollow; perhaps its associations in my memory with what followed may have fixed its peculiar character in mind—but I can only describe it to the imagination by likening it to one's conception of the harsh, grating, sullen, yet abrupt noise of the grave stone when it shall be sud-

derly raised from its sandy, clammy bed, at the sounding of the last trumpet. One of the actors rushed across the stage, and darted out by the side-door. Of the rest those who were speaking stopped in the middle of a word; the hand raised in passion was not dropped; the moving crowd of human beings stood still, as if by one impulse; there was a pause of two or three seconds. Some whose mind was more present, raised their eyes to the roof; but the rest were motionless, even in the vagrant organs of vision, and stood mute and still like a gallery of statues. I cannot attempt to describe the sound which awoke the scene from this appearance of death, only to give it reality. I would liken it to thunder, if you could mingle the idea of the explosion with that of its effects—or to the rush of a mighty torrent if you could fancy amalgamated, as it were, in its roar, the typical voices of pain, and horror, and confusion, and struggling, and death. I staggered back, and nearly fell into an abyss that was cloven into the floor by a fragment of the iron on the very spot where I had stood but a moment before. While rushing up the side of the newly-formed precipice to regain my footing, by the single terrific glance I had time and light to cast behind. I saw that the iron and wood were wet with blood and brains, and the other horrible mysteries of a man's inner body, and that the "living soul" I had just walked to was not to be recognized by the sight as ever having borne the external characteristics of a human being.

The light was suddenly shut out—and yet so slowly as to imprint upon my sight that which will ever stand between it and the sun. Fragment after fragment rushed furiously from the roof, but yet so thickly intermingled that I cannot at this moment say whether or not the mass of the roof was disunited at all in its descent. Then the bursting of the walls—the grating of the stones and bricks as they were ground into powder—the rending of the planks and wooden partitions—the hissing sound of the lamps and brass work—the damp crush of human bodies—and the yells of mortal agony from a hundred hearts, which seemed wilder and stronger even than the inanimate sounds that had called them into being—to choke, conquer, and silence them forever.

All was dark. A weight was upon my shoulder which an Atlas could not have moved; my left leg was fixed between two planks, and, as I discovered by feeling with my hand before the pain announced it, it was broken and distorted; the side outline of the narrow chamber in which I sat would have nearly described a right-angled triangle, the hypotenuse leaning on my back; above, I could extend my arm at full length without an obstacle, but the aperture could not have admitted anything thicker than the arm; before me was a wall apparently of solid iron, and below, and at the sides, the surface, consisting of iron, brick, stones, and wood, was broken into narrow interstices.

When the united sounds I have described had subsided into a distant hum, a single voice rose upon my ear; it was the voice of the lady mentioned above; it was one wild, shrill, unbroken scream. I do

not even know whether it was a human voice at all; it did not stop for breath; its way was not impeded, like that of the rest, by the intervention of the ruins; minute after minute it continued, and every minute it became wilder and shriller, piercing, like an arrow, through my head and heart, till my tortured senses found temporary relief in insensibility.

My fainting fit probably lasted a considerable time; for when I recovered, it was long before I could understand my situation, or recall any thing that had happened to my memory. At length, piece by piece, the truth came before me, and I could feel the cold sweat trickling down my brow. The voice I had heard existed probably only in imagination, for it was now silent. A low deep sound was humming in my ears, which I could at length distinguish to be the simultaneous groans of human beings, separated from me either by distance or some thick and endeavored barrier. My ear devoured in vain to divide it into its component parts, and to recognize the voices of those I knew; and there was something more horrible in this vague mysterious monotony than if it had been distinctly fraught with the dying accents of the one I loved best on earth. I felt as if my lot must be bitterer than that of the rest. I was alone—I was cut off even from communion of suffering; while they, I imagined, were together, and in the sound of one another's voices, and the touch even of one another's clothes, received some relief from the idea of total abandonment, of agony unimagined and unshared.

To be concluded in our next.

NOTICE.

At a meeting held at No. 562 Greenwich-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Celebration of the total abolition of Domestic Slavery in the State of New-York, for the ensuing 5th of July next, Mr. SAMUEL HARDENBURG, was called to the chair, and WM. P. JOHNSON, appointed Secretary.

The following persons was offered to the house and accepted of, and also it was resolved that they should be invested with power to manage the affairs of the Celebration on the 5th of July next.

Richard Augustus,	Thomas Gilbert,
Loren Williams,	Bradley Goodman,
Henry Deboyes,	Wm. P. Johnson,
James Miller,	Jeffrey Johnson,
William Jones.	

It was resolved that there should be one grand Marshal, and two orderly Marshals. It was resolved that Mr. SAMUEL HARDENBURG, should be the Grand Marshal for the Celebration on the 5th. It was resolved that the Grand Marshal of the day should have the appointing of the two Orderly Marshals. It was resolved that the Committee of Arrangements should invite the different Societies to unite with the public in celebrating the 5th of July next, in commemoration of the total abolition of domestic Slavery in the State of N. York. It also was resolved that as it respects having another meeting, that it be left to the discretion of the Committee of Arrangements. Further intelligence will hereafter be given. It was resolved that there should be a public procession on the 5th of July next, the object of the meeting accomplished, a motion was made and carried for adjournment, and ordered to be printed.



POETRY.

For Freedom's Journal.

On finding a Violet the first of the season.

Hail, thou blooming violet
Thou firstling of the spring,
Precursor of the fragrant band,
That with them odours bring,
Thou lift'st thy blushing purple leaves
Up from the woodland green,
And smil'st reserv'd like modesty
That strives not to be seen.

I prize thee more thou little flower
Because thou had'st no friend,*
To shelter and protect thee;
A guardian power to lend,
But felt the hand of Providence
In southern breeze, and sun,
And grew, and bloom'd and flourish'd,
As if thou nurs'd had been.

I'll watch thee now thou fragile thing,
And Boreas' blasts in vain,
Shall strive to chill thy blossoms
And droop thee on the plain.
Yes raise thy head securely,
Drink in the balmy dew
And blush in native sweetness
Thy tints unfold to view.

Thou minds't me of the tender fair
In cottage neat upreared;
Far from the noisy haunt of vice
By sterling worth endear'd,
Who peers not out in borrow'd charms,
But unassuming glows;
In artlessness and innocence,
As virtue ever does.

ARION.

* i. e. earthly.

For Freedom's Journal.

TO F——

I'd willing take the harp once more
And strike its soul inspiring lays,
Its melody should o'er and o'er,
Responsive answer all thy praise.

But no, its chords, I may not wake,
For faint and sad would be the strain;
The tones so mournful, now that break
Thou would'st not ask to hear again.

I'd willing breathe the song again,
For notes of friendship softly swell;
And sadly sweet, and long retain
The magic spell upon mine ear.

I seek not for the meed of praise,
Oh, no, but thou may'st welcome bring
The theme of by-past happy days,
Friendship's pure, hallowed, offering.

Philadelphia.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 120 Fulton-Street,
NEW-YORK.

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A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,
No. 120, Fulton-Street.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter *post paid*, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec ry.
Philadelphia, April 21, 1828

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 84 South-Fourth-St. above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACY JONES.
Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office. March 28.

**FRESH GOSHEN
BUTTER.**

The subscriber has taken the large Cellar under Mr. Whitfield's Stage Office, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, where he offers for sale by the Firkin, Tub, or single Pound, superior Fresh Goshen Butter. Families may rely upon being supplied with a superior article at this establishment.

DAVID RUGGLES,
April 8, 1828—31

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.

**HOUSE OF REFRESHMENTS,
OYSTERS, &c.**

The subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he still continues at his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROADWAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM PARKER.
New-York, April 28, 1828.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. E. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 68, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov 16, 1827.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828.

FRANCIS WILES,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.



Economy is the Road to wealth.—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS. GREASE—ots. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if no claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

JOB and FANCY PRINTING, neatly executed at this Office.

ADAM SUDER CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 114 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1828

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**.

Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

New-York, Jan. 25

WANTED.—A suitable Person to procure Subscribers for a periodical work Enquire at this Office.

G. & J. DAFER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

HEAD GARDEN.

The Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his **GARDEN** on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All **Refreshments** to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINES.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Prospectus.

As Education is what renders man superior to the savage; as the dissemination of knowledge is continually progressive among all other classes in the community; we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into operation all the means with which our benevolent Creator has endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our injured race. Experience teaches us that the Press is the most economical and convenient method by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public: through which a single voice may be heard, in defence of *Five Hundred Thousand free People of Colour*. For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the **ALMIGHTY**; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation that as the means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavour to urge our brethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider ourselves as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are

the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

The JOURNAL has now been published over one year with encouraging success as regards the number of subscribers, but much loss having accrued from subscribers in different parts of the country, the subscriber feels it his incumbent duty to make another appeal to his brethren, for their continued patronage to the arduous undertaking in which he has embarked.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM,

Editor and Proprietor.

New-York, April 25. 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 149 Church-street, New-York.

The price is **THREE DOLLARS A YEAR**, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion,	75cts.
" Each repetition of do.	89
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion,	50
" Each repetition of do.	25

Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

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England—**Samuel Thomas**, Liverpool.
Hayti—**W. R. Gardiner**, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1828.

VOL. 2—WHOLE No. 60.

THE CAPTIVE AFRICAN RESTORED TO LIBERTY.

Letter from a gentleman of Natchez to a Lady of Cincinnati.

Natchez, April 7, 1828.

"This letter will be handed to you by a very extraordinary personage—no less than your old acquaintance Prince (or Ibrahim) who is now free, and on his way to his own country; where he was captured in battle, nearly forty years ago, and has been in slavery nearly the whole of that long period, upon the plantation of Mr. Thomas Foster, of this county. I am much gratified to have been the instrument of his emancipation—although from his advanced age, (sixty-six years,) he can but possess merely a glimpse of the blessings to which he was entitled from his birth.

"As I happen to have a leisure half hour, I will give you a sketch of the manner in which his liberation has been brought about; you may recollect that I frequently suggested to him, that if he would write a letter to his country, I would have it conveyed for him to his own country. I think it was early in the spring of 1826, that he wrote his letter in my office, which I directed to the care of our General Governor, (Captain John Mulhowny.)

Thomas B. Reed, Esq. one of our Senators, took charge of the letter to Washington, from whence it was sent by the Department of State to its destination. During last summer, I received a letter from the Department of State, informing me that the letter had been forwarded, and a translation of it returned, and I was requested to inquire on what terms Mr. Foster would liberate Prince, to the intent that he might be returned to his own country. On applying to Mr. F. he agreed to give him up without any compensation, conditioned, that he should not enjoy his liberty in this country. I informed the President of the result of my inquiry, and a few weeks ago, received a letter from Mr. Clay, asking of me to complete the agency and to send Prince on to Washington City, for which purpose I was authorized to draw for a sum of money necessary to defray the expenses of his journey and to clothe him if necessary.

But the poor old man, when the news was communicated to him that he was to be free and return to his country, where he is, we have no doubt a lawful king, [of a country called Timboo,] he looked at the old companion of his slavery—the mother of his nine children—he could not agree to part with her—she too—how could she part with him!—She wished to follow him to the end of the world. What was to be done? I had no authority to interfere as to her, and I felt almost grieved that I had taken a solitary step in the business, believing that the separation of the old couple

would no doubt accelerate the death of both. However, it rejoices me to tell you Isabella is with Prince—they will both call and see 'Miss Jane'—as the old man, you recollect always called you. I applied again to Mr. Foster, who is a truly amiable and worthy man; he could not find in his heart to separate his old and faithful servants, and for a very small sum (compared to the value of Isabella as a servant,) he agreed to give her up. So soon as his intentions were known, I requested a young gentleman of the bar to head a subscription paper for Prince, asking of his friends to assist him to purchase his wife. Two hundred dollars was the sum required. In a very few days he had a surplus of \$93. Several gentlemen gave him 10 dolls. one gave him 15, many gave 5; and very few less than 1 dollar.

"Prince has also several certificates voluntarily given to him, of his uncommon good conduct for twenty four years. N. A. Ware, Esq. has kindly undertaken to see him to Washington City. I expect he will remain three or four days in Cincinnati, and as he will call on you in all his finery, (I have had an elegant Moorish dress made for him,) and perhaps attract some attention. I write you this long history, that you may be enabled to give some account of your distinguished visitor.

"Prince is really a most extraordinary man—born to a kingdom—well educated, for he now writes Arabic in a most elegant style—brought a slave in a foreign country, he has sustained a character for honesty and integrity which is almost beyond parallel; he has been faithful, honest, humble, and industrious, and although he adheres strictly to the religion of his country (Mahometism) he expresses the greatest respect for the Christian religion, and is very anxious to obtain a Testament in his own language, that he may read the history of Jesus Christ. I wrote to the President to request one for him, but that part of my letter was not answered. I am however in hopes, if one is to be had at Washington City, he will be gratified on his own application for it.

"Prince called to see us yesterday, with his wife and sons, who are really the finest looking young men I have seen. They were all genteelly dressed; and although they expressed themselves pleased with the freedom of their parents, there was a look of silent agony in their eyes I could not bear to witness. I hope the old man will be able to realize his prospects and regain his property; which if he does, he says he can buy them free at TEN PRICES."

The National Intelligencer says, that Washington was visited by a violent gale on Saturday, about half past 8 o'clock, accompanied by a deluge of rain, with much hail. It blew down several chimnies; and trees and fences without number.

NARRATIVE OF JOHN WILLIAMS, One of those persons who were buried alive in the ruins of the Brunswick Theatre.

Concluded.

My senses I believe, began to totter, for I complained aloud of my lonely fate; I knew that I was behaving absurdly, but I could not help it; I beat the iron walls of my dungeon with my clenched hands till they were wet with blood, and shrieked aloud with a voice rendered terrific by the fury of despair. The voices of the rest appeared to be startled into silence at the sound—or perhaps it fell upon their ears like a cry of comfort and hope, an answer to their groans from the surface of the earth. After a pause I heard another dull, heavy sound, like that produced by a muffled drum; it was, in reality, a drum, and probably beat by one of the band as a more powerful means of awakening attention than his own voice. The sound, in such circumstances, was inexpressibly awful; and when the hand that smote the instrument in so unaccustomed a scene wandered by habit into a regular tune, my sensations were exaggerated into a species of horror which I can liken only to that which might be supposed to visit a religious mind on witnessing some shocking and blasphemous impiety.

It may seem a species of insanity to mention it; but when the roll of the drum and the sound of human voices had ceased, and after I had been left for a considerable time, as it were, to myself, even in these circumstances of terror, and loneliness, and mystery, I possessed a species of knowledge, which the denizens of the surface would have deemed equally useless and unattainable to those underground—I knew the hour of the night. Like the idiot who mimicked, at the proper intervals, the audible measurement of time, after the clock was removed, which had taught him the practice, my inclination for drinking, which had been converted by habit into an unconquerable passion, returned at the accustomed time of its gratification. In spite of surrounding circumstances, I fancied myself in the midst of my dissolute companions, in the scene of our course and vulgar revels; I drank without being filled; I became drunken with imagination; and the close and poisonous atmosphere, which before had been burthened with my groans, now rung with songs and laughter, and imprecations. This state of unnatural excitement passed away, but the reaction which took place exhibited all the symptoms that attend the awakening of the young and inexperienced drunkard. With head-ach, sickness, faintness, tear, foreboding, repentance,—I awoke in "an horror of great darkness."

Then the ideas, wholesome in themselves, but which in such circumstances are felt like daggers, crowded round my burthened and wearied heart. My father—my family—my arrogance—my ingratitude my dishonesty—my misspent time—

my forgotten duties—my blasphemed and unregarded God! I buried my face in my hands, but I could not hide them from my soul. Slowly and sternly they passed before me; but the last idea swallowed up its precursors; and with a start and shudder, I found myself trembling on the verge of eternity—on the very steps of the judgment seat entering into the presence of the awful and eternal judge.

It will be esteemed an example of the pathos when I mention next my hunger and thirst, and say that these passions of the perishing body almost neutralized the above sentiments of my immortal soul. Hunger, indeed, may be borne at least to the extent it was my lot to endure it, but thirst is truly a chastisement "of scorpions."

I have not described my feelings; I have simply catalogued, and in a very incomplete manner, their proximate causes. I sank by degrees into a sort of stupor, from which I was awakened by the light of heaven streaming full in my face, through an aperture made in ruins by my deliverers. The apparent apathy, or, as some term it, philosophy, which I displayed, has been attributed to wrong causes. The truth is, that although my body was awake, my mind was almost wholly insensible; it recovered its consciousness by very slow degrees, and it was not until I was left alone at night, that I became completely sensible of my deliverance.

[We have much satisfaction in saying, that this imprudent and most unhappy young man, for whose interesting narrative we reckon confidently on the thanks of the reader, is now pronounced to be out of danger. He has been removed to the house of a friend of his father, an eminent solicitor in Gray's Inn; but even while in the hospital, he was visited by many persons of the highest respectability. His most constant attendant, however, was a young female, who had been dug out of the ruins, almost unhurt, very soon after the accident happened. We are restrained, by considerations of delicacy, from adverting, in a particular manner, to her connection with the narrative; but if she was the lady who stood upon the stage at the time of the catastrophe. Mr. William's informer must have been mistaken in her person, for she is not Mrs. —, but Miss —.]

Poisoning by a Female—Bremen, March 16—For the last fortnight our city has been in the most painful agitation, in consequence of the arrest of a woman accused of poisoning. She is the wife of a saddler named Milenbourg and the daughter of a tailor named Tirnon. After the death of her first husband (a saddler) she married a merchant's traveller named Gottfried. Her free way of life, and the many losses she sustained by death, caused her to be sometimes talked of. Since her arrest she is said to have already confessed unheard of crimes. Men who seemed happy and full of health, chiefly tempted her to commit murder. As nothing official has been published respecting this extraordinary case, it is impossible accurately to detail the series of crimes of which she has been guilty; but there is no doubt that

she equals, and perhaps exceeds, the infamous Marchioness de Brinvilliers, as persons daily come forward whose debilitated health is said to be her work. There is no trace whatever of mania, and as little of remorse. An immoral way of life, and covetousness, are assigned as the chief reason of her crimes; superstition seems also to have afflicted her mind. Thus it is said that she considered the wearing of the clothes of the murdered as a talisman against the discovery of her enormities, and ascribed to them the power of making her to fly. She is about 50 years of age, and has still traces of beauty, which she endeavours to improve by paint. She has handsome, but rather wild eyes, and mild agreeable manners. Her sitting room was well and tastfully furnished. Over her mahogany sofa hung the heads of our Saviour and St. John, and the Ten Commandments; her chief reading was books of devotion. A wheelwright, whose house she last kept, was the first who discovered her enormities; he has been poisoned by her, and is in a languishing state. A piece of bacon strewn with arsenic is the *corpus delicti*.

A Case—Of all the instances of folly and ignorance which ever came under our notice, that which is found in the following case is most ridiculous. A labourer of the western section of the Pennsylvania canal, who had been blessed by nature with a strong healthy crop of red hair, had it seems, become tired of its colour, in consequence of the nickname which his fellow labourers had given him, on that account. His employer informed him, that he had changed the colour of his own, or some other person's hair from red to black and proposed doing the same office for him, if he would go to Pittsburgh and procure all the articles which his "receipt" called for. So impatient was Sandy of having the metamorphosis effected, that he prevailed upon the employer to use the articles he had on hand. To this the latter consented, and immediately, applied to the head of the former a cataplasm of *potash*, *Spanish whiting*, and *lime*! But much to the dismay of both parties, so caustic was the application, the hair, scalp, and integuments, were involved in one general ruin. The poor fellow has, for several months been suffering indescribable tortures from the *cloughing* of the diseased parts, and is yet not entirely convalescent. A new scalp has been formed in part, and the patient will doubtless soon recover. Whether he will have another supply of hair, of any colour, is perhaps problematical. We understand he intends prosecuting the employer for his agency in the misfortune. The affair should teach a salutary lesson to those who are so officious as to meddle with substances, of which they know not the nature or effects, as well as cause a disposition in all to be content with what nature has done for them, without vainly attempting to alter what is fixed and immutable.—*Pittsburg Souvenir*.

Thirty three thousand Valentines were circulated in Dublin by the Penny-Post office on the 14th and 15th ult. a number nearly double that of the preceding year.

Extract from Bishop Heber's Indian Journals.

The journal kept by this eminent and excellent prelate during his residence in India, has been printed in London. It has been reviewed with copious extracts in the last number of the London Quarterly. The following is one of the passages cited

'Two observations struck me forcibly; first that the deep bronze tint is more naturally agreeable to the human eye than the fair skins of Europe, since we are not displeased with it, even in the first instances, while it is well known that to them a fair complexion gives the idea of ill health, and of that sort of deformity which in our eyes belongs to an Albino. There is indeed, something in a negro which requires long habit to reconcile the eye to him, but for this the features and the hair, far more than the colour, are answerable. The second observation was, how entirely the idea of indelicacy, which would naturally belong to such figures as those now around us if they were white, is prevented by their being of a different colour from ourselves. So much are we children of association and habit, and so instinctively and immediately do our feelings adopt themselves to a total change of circumstances; it is the partial and inconsistent change only which affects us.'—pp. 8, 4.

'The great difference in colour between different natives struck me much; of the crowd by whom we were surrounded, some were black as negroes, others merely copper coloured, and others little darker than the Tunisines whom I have seen at Liverpool. Mr. Mill, the principal of Bishop's College, who, with Mr. Corrie, one of the chaplains in the Company's service, had come down to meet me, and who has seen more of India than most men, tells me that he cannot account for this difference, which is general throughout the country, and every where striking. It is not merely the difference of exposure, since this variety of tint is invisible in the fishermen who are naked all alike. Nor does it depend on caste, since very high-caste. Brahmins are sometimes black, while Pariahs are comparatively fair. It seems therefore, to be an accidental difference, like that of light and dark complexion in Europe, though where so much of the body is exposed to sight, it becomes more striking here than in our own country.'—pp. 7, 8.

'Most of the Hindoo idols are of clay, and very much resemble in composition, colouring, and execution, though of course not in form, the more paltry sort of images which are carried about in England for sale by the Lago di Como people. At certain times of the year great numbers of these are in fact hawked about the streets of Calcutta in the same manner, on men's heads. This is before they have been consecrated, which takes place on their being solemnly washed in the Ganges by a Brahmin Pandit. Till this happens, they possess no sacred character, and are frequently given as toys to children, and used as ornaments of rooms, which when hallowed

they could not be, without giving great offence to every Hindoo who saw them thus employed. I thought it remarkable that though most of the male deities are represented of a deep brown colour, like the natives of the country, the females are no less red and white than our porcelain beauties, as exhibited in England.—But it is evident from the expression of most of the Indians themselves, from the style of their amatory poetry, and other circumstances that they consider fairness a part of beauty, and a proof of noble blood. They do not like to be called black, and though the Abyssinians, who are sometimes met with in the country are very little darker than they themselves are, their jest-books are full of taunts on the charcoal complexion of the "Hubshee." Much of this has probably arisen from their having been so long subjected to the Moguls, and other conquerors originally from more northern climates, and who continued to keep up the comparative fairness of their stock by frequent importation of northern beauties. India, too, has been always, and long before the Europeans came hither, a favourite theatre for adventurers from Persia, Greece, Tartary, Turkey, and Arabia, all white men, and all in their turn possessing themselves of wealth and power. These circumstances must have greatly contributed to make a fair complexion fashionable. It is remarkable, however, to observe how surely all these classes of men in a few generations, even without any intermarriage with the Hindoos, assume the deep olive tint, little less dark than the negro, which seems natural to the climate. The Portuguese natives form unions among themselves alone, or if they can, with Europeans. Yet the Portuguese have, during a three hundred years' residence in the Indies become as black as Caffres. Surely this goes far to disprove the assertion which is sometimes made, that climate alone is insufficient to account for the difference between the negro and the European. It is true, that in the negro are other peculiarities which the Indian has not, and to which the Portuguese colonists shows no symptom of approximation, and which undoubtedly do not appear to follow so naturally from the climate as that swarthy complexion which is the sole distinction between the Hindoo and the European.—But if heat produces one change, other peculiarities of climate may produce other and additional changes, and when such peculiarities have three or four thousand years to operate in, it is not easy to fix any limits to their power. I am inclined, after all, to suspect that our European vanity leads us astray in supposing that our own is the primitive complexion, which I should rather suppose was that of the Indian, half way between the two extremes, and perhaps the most agreeable to the eye and instinct of the majority of the human race. A colder climate, and a constant use of clothes, may have blanched the skin as effectually as a burning sun and nakedness may have tanned it; and I am encouraged in this hypothesis by observing that of animals the natural colours are generally dusky and uniform,

while whiteness and a variety of tint almost invariably follow domestication, shelter from the elements, and a mixed and unnatural diet. Thus while hardship, additional exposure to a greater degree of heat, and other circumstances with which we are unacquainted, may have deteriorated the Hindoo into a negro, opposite causes may have changed him into the progressively lighter tints of the Chinese, the Persian, the Turk, the Russian, and the Englishman.—p. 53, 55.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1828.

TIME THE COMFORTER.

"Tempus edax omnium."

Among the many blessings conferred upon man by the Creator, very few are more worthy of our regard than Time. In the loss of friends and relatives, which at the moment excites us to exclaim against the justice of heaven, Time is a sovereign remedy; it accustoms us to many things which at first were considered as unsupportable—makes the crooked and thorny path of this chequered life smooth and easy, to say the least, if not perfectly agreeable.

Time is to the mind under afflictions, what rain is to the parched earth after a long drought in the time of the Dog Star. As the soil by frequent cultivation gets exhausted and requires to remain quiet for some time to acquire its former fertility; so does the human mind perplexed by the cares and anxieties of life, require time for its reanimation.

To look through the "vista of time" was a source of consolation to our blessed Lord and his disciples when persecuted and buffeted by Jews and Gentiles, and to the Martyrs who gloriously maintained with their blood the truths which they dared openly avow, though death was their only reward.

To the poor African drawing his almost exhausted frame under the unfeeling hand of a cruel task-master, time opens a beautiful view to his mind: presents to his imagination "the green sunny bowers of his forefathers," where after having thrown off the coil of these mortal habiliments, he shall pass his days in an unceasing round of pleasures and enjoyments, free from the oppressor's lash. Delusive hopes! Cherish them, thou descendant of a noble people, for comparatively happy art thou in having something to engage thy attention from the evils of thy miserable condition.

That posterity would pass a right judgment upon their actions was a source of consolation to Brutus and his freedom stirring compatriots. To this same source of consolation we must impute the calmness with which Socrates drank the fatal poison, beholding for the last time the setting sun over the hills of his country.

With the utmost truth, then, time may be counted a real blessing. For who can portray the misery of our condition were our minds as open as ever to sorrows which afflicted us ten or twelve years hence. What pen can describe the joy, confusion, and despair,

which would ensue should our kindred and friends, over whose loss time has shed a calm serenity arise from their graves?

It is the wise decree of heaven that Time should cast his mellowing hand over the human mind when replete with sorrows. Were it otherwise, as full of troubles as this life is to the most fortunate, our sojourn here would be far from any thing approaching to happiness. Miserably our days would pass, and our constant prayer would be for an exit from a world of so much unhappiness.

So that of the many blessings conferred on us, Time, which ought to be considered as one of some consequence, is held in but little estimation by the most considerate; demonstrating clearly, that our standard of estimation is generally erroneous, and that we are truly creatures of the moment, liable to be carried away by the first seemingly favourable gale.

A rare bargain—John Cook, a labourer has lately been called on by the overseers of Tingal, to support his wife, whom he sold for half a crown about 16 years since, but the worst part of the story is, he is also required to support seven children she has had by the purchaser.—Dnb. Ev. Post

Matrimonial Taste.—We copy the following instance of juvenile indiscretion on the part of the Lady, from a Worcester paper:—Married, at Staunton-on-Wye, Hereford, Mr. Samuel Jones, aged 19, to Jane Alcott, aged 86!—Hail! wedded love!

Principles and Manners.

The late celebrated Charles Fox of England, applied to a shopkeeper for his interest, just previous to an election: the man answered, I can not give you support. I admire your abilities, but damn your principles. Fox replied, my friend, I applaud you for your candor, but — your manners.

Lessons for those who like them—Be not always speaking of yourself. Be not forward. Listen when spoken to. Avoid old sayings and vulgarisms. Be choice in your compliments. Command your temper and countenance. Never acknowledge an enemy, or see an affront, if you can help it. Doubt him who swears to the truth of a thing. Dare to be singular in a right cause; and be not ashamed to refuse. Never appear to be in a hurry. Neglect not an old acquaintance. Make no one in company feel his inferiority.

Discovery of the Circulation of Blood in Insects. Carus of Dresden, the celebrated comparative anatomist has it is said discovered the circulation of the blood in insects.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer says, as many patients are doctored to death as die of acute diseases.

Died,

In this city, Mrs. HARRIET SEABREE, aged 25, wife of Mr. Henry Seabree, and only daughter of Mr. Thomas Johnson, of this city. In this city, Mr. THOMAS HAMILTON, aged 43.

FROM AFRICA.

Captain Stevens of the brig Mary Ann, from the Island of Zanzibar, Africa, states that the Sultan of Muscat arrived there about the middle of January, in a ship of the line, (the Liverpool) with two frigates, two gun brigs and a great number of armed transports, with 5000 troops from Mombas and Patka, having subdued both places. He is, therefore, now in possession of all the principal ports from the Isle of Socotora to Cape Delgado, namely; Socotora, Magadooh, Brava, Lamio, Patta, Mombas, Isles of Pomba, Zanguer, Quitoa, &c. Molenda is no more. The walls of the houses only remaining, having been destroyed many years since.

It was the intention and the desire of the Sultan of Muscat, as he informed the writer of this to send a frigate to the United States for the purpose of forming a commercial treaty, and placing us on the same footing with England. He was endeavouring to procure a navigator, capable of navigating the vessel to the United States. The Sultan expressed much surprise that the government United States had never made the attempt to enter into a commercial treaty with him, the advantages arising from it would be wholly in favour of American trade. His dominions now extend from the Persian Gulf to Cape Degado. A great number of French Slave Traders, from the Isle of Bourbon, were on the coast. The schooner Union, Capt. Fresco, belonging to Bourbon, with a cargo of slaves was cut off at Linda by order of the Governor, and every Frenchman murdered, excepting one man who escaped by jumping overboard and swimming to the shore.

FROM AFRICA.

Baltimore May 3.—The schooner Randolph, Walker, came up yesterday evening in the short passage of 29 days from Goree, Africa. She left Messurado on the 10th of March, and Goree on the 1st April. It had been sickly at Messurado, and about thirty of the emigrants who sailed from this port and Norfolk during the winter had died.—Among them was Henry Bond and four of his children. A boat containing seven men was capsized at Messurado, and Isaac Jacobs, of Baltimore and 3 others were drowned. Capt. Matthews, of the Doris, had been ill but was on the recovery; and when the Randolph left, the colony was again quite healthy, and in very prosperous condition. The Buenos Ayrean privateer Saranac was on the coast. Mr. Burnham, supercargo of the Romp, died at Messurado of consumption.

We had intended to copy from the American, of this city, two articles relative to the late attempt to obtain the enactment of a law, depriving the colored people of the privilege of driving carts, drays, &c. and to accompany the same with suitable comments; but as the city council has wisely given the subject its quietus, since it was referred to it by the Legislature, we shall, at present, simply state that the projectors of the odious measure have totally failed in the accomplishment of their purpose, and the finger of despotism, thus

stretched forth, has fallen, nerveless, never again, as we hope, to be extended in a similar manner. (Gen. U. Emancipation.)

Summary.

Horrid—An atrocious crime was perpetrated in Lancaster county, Penn. on the 8th ultimo, and occasioned the strongest excitement. A young lady, Miss B. George, about 18, handsome, of respectable parentage, and unblemished character was found, at noon-day, on the public road, lifeless, with evidence on her person of the most horrible violence. She had, on the morning of that day, left the residence of her mother, in order to visit a relation not far distant.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The foregoing account of this most murderous and shocking affair, was in type on Saturday, but crowded out. We learn this morning that the Governor of Virginia had assembled the Executive Council in consequence thereof, and they have advertised a reward of 300 dollars for the discovery and apprehension of the villain. This shocking occurrence forcibly reminds us of the very similar atrocities committed on the unfortunate Miss Cunningham, in Maryland, two or three years ago, the perpetrators of which have hitherto eluded discovery.—*New-York Spectator.*

A Singular Stranger—A wonderful and strange animal, never before seen in this country, has been lately caught on the premises of a gentleman residing at Eading, Yorkshire. It has a head like a cat, fore-feet like a leopard, hind-feet like a ferret, purple eyes when seen in the shade, and of a greenish hue when seen in the light. It has three white marks over the right eye and three black over the left. It is of a whitish brown colour, spotted with red. The tail of a beautiful white, tipped with blue.—*Athenian (Geo.)*

On the 12th of April, the Western mail between Maysville and West Union, Ohio, was robbed. The mail driver and a man belonging to the town of Aberdeen were concerned. The sum of 335 dollars was found upon the post rider, who has been committed to jail.

On the 28th ult. a sealed bottle was picked up on the coast of the Isle of Yen, which contained the following note in English: "This bottle was thrown out of the *Matilda* on the 27th June, 1827, at 42 deg. 47 north latitude, and 12 deg. 40 min. west longitude.—Signed W. Cook, Master."

Among the passengers in the Steam Boat Florida, burnt in the Alabama, was Major Pope, who had in his trunk \$10,000 belonging to the United States, which he was taking to deposit in the Mobile Bank, and \$4.00 of his own money, which the rapidity of the flames rendered it impossible to save. The aggregate loss is estimated at \$90 to \$1,000.

Elizabeth City, April 30.

James Selyven, a free boy of colour, who came here from New-York, has been convicted of breaking into and robbing the store of

Messrs. J. & J. M. King, of this place, in December last. He is to be executed on the 23d of May.

Charles A. Clinton, Esq. the eldest son of the late Governor, has been appointed Clerk of the Superior Court in this city. The appointment, we presume, will give good satisfaction to the public generally.

The dead body of Nelson Patterson has been found on an island in the Ohio, near the mouth of the Tennessee river. Gambling, trick and forgery, brought him to the desperate act of taking his own life.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 22.

The grave looking elderly personage in Moorish dress, who has attracted the attention of many of our citizens for a day or two past, is stated to be and there seems no doubt of the fact, an African prince, who was taken prisoner in his youth, and has been nearly forty years a slave in the neighbourhood of Natchez, in the state of Mississippi. We have just been furnished with an interesting letter from a gentleman of Natchez (who was mainly instrumental in restoring the captive to liberty) to a lady of this city, containing the particulars of the liberation from slavery of Ibrahim, an African prince, who arrived here on Saturday, on his way to Washington, from whence he will be sent to his native country.

Charleston, S. C. April 23.

We are informed from a respectable source, that during the heavy rain that fell last Saturday afternoon, and at which time there was some thunder and lightning but which in town appeared very distant, a gentleman on his way to this city, being on the Causeway approaching the Team Boat Ferry, in a chair (or sulkey) a column of lightning descended and instantly killed the horse, without leaving any visible fracture upon the animal.

Newspaper thieves beware!—A man named Whitman has been sentenced at Philadelphia, to thirty days confinement for stealing a newspaper from under a shop door.

Snow fell in Worthington, Hampshire county, on the 20th and 21st of April, to the depth of one foot, and good sleighing continued in the neighbourhood until the 24th and 25th. At Springfield the snow was scarcely perceptible.

The clerk's office of King and Queen, in Virginia, has been burnt by design, and the governor had offered a reward of 500 dollars for the arrest of the villain who applied the torch. The Governor of Virginia has also offered a reward of 200 dollars to any person who will apprehend and convey to jail of Chesterfield county, a certain Dalrymple Muir, who is suspected of having murdered his wife, Isabella Muir, on the 11th ult. He has made his escape—he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, red complexion, sandy hair and red whiskers—he is a native of Scotland, and a collier by profession. It is supposed that he is making his way to the Lehigh coal mines in Pennsylvania.

About 1000 have been subscribed in England for the Monument to Mr. Canning.

Explosion—The Berkshire Star mentions that the Powder Mill of Messrs. Hoyt and Ingersoll, in South Lee, [Mass.] containing about three and a half tons of powder, a few minutes before three o'clock on Saturday morning week, blew up with a tremendous report. The workmen were sleeping a few rods from the mill, in a temporary building, and though it was nearly demolished, they escaped unhurt. The mill was situated about half a mile from the village. Many panes of glass were broken; otherwise no damage was done there. The loss to the proprietors is great, but we do not know the exact amount. The explosion was occasioned by sparks from the coal-house, which, it is believed, was set on fire by an incendiary.

A Grammatical Pupil—A schoolmaster after giving one of his pupils a sound drubbing for speaking bad grammar, sent him to the other end of the room to inform another boy that he wished to speak to him, and, at the same time, promising to repeat the dose if he spoke ungrammatically; the youngest being quite satisfied with what he had got determined to be exact, and thus addressed his fellow pupil. There is a *common substantive* of the *masculine gender, singular number, nominative case*, and in *angry mood*, that sits perched upon the eminence at the other side of the room, wishes to articulate a few sentences in the *present tense*.

VARIETIES.

Old Maids—I consider an unmarried lady declining into the vale of years, as one of those charming countries bordering on China, that lies waste for want of proper inhabitants. We are not to accuse the country, but the ignorance of its neighbours, who are insensible of its beauties though at liberty to enter and cultivate the soil.—*Goldsmith.*

Justice—What contributes to raise Justice above all other virtues is, that it is seldom attended with a due share of applause, and those who practise it, must be influenced by greater motives than empty fame; the people are generally well pleased with a remission of punishment, and all that wears the appearance of humanity; it is the wise alone who are capable of discerning, that *impartial justice is the truest mercy*, they know it to be very difficult at once to compassionate, and yet condemn an object, that pleads for tenderness.

Caution to a young man in search of a wife—Be on your guard against the advice and interference of notorious match makers—There are such persons in every community. They are your forward, sanguine, and often well-meaning busy bodies, who have a wife, or a husband ready for almost every unmarried individual of their acquaintance, and who appear always willing to incur the responsibility of being the knowing contrivers of a match. Never court the assistance or put yourself in the power of such a pestiferous race. They may sometimes indeed, amidst many failures, be instrumental in forming a happy connexion. But trust them not. Never put yourself implicitly under their guidance. Nay, more, if you are not ex-

tremely vigilant, they will be apt to entrap you before you are aware of it into a situation, from which you will find it difficult to retreat. Of this I have known some of the most striking and melancholy examples. Let no single individual dictate to you on such a subject.—*Miller's Letter.*

A Digression.

The celebrated Henderson, the actor was seldom known to be in a passion—when at Oxford, he was one day debating with a fellow student, who not keeping his temper, threw a glass of wine in his face. Henderson took out his handkerchief, wiped his face, and coolly said, 'that sir, was a digression.'

Fleas.

I met Tom Phlebotomy, one of the most celebrated Leech Doctors in London, on a very hot day in July, under the piazza's, scratching his elbows, like a hog against the curb stone.—What's the matter Tom? said I. Matter! said he—"why, I lay last night at the Hummums, and could not sleep for the fleas." 'Pon my soul it is too bad, I'll publish it to the whole town. Do so, said I, Horace advises it; "Fle-bit, et insignia tota contabuntur urbe."

A gentleman who was severely cross examined by Mr. Dunning, was repeatedly asked if he did not lodge in the verge of the court, at length said he did—and pray sir, said the counsel, for what reason did you take up your residence in that place?—to avoid the rascally impertinence of Dunning, answered the witness.

Mr. Curran cross-examining a horse jockey's servant, asked his master's age—"I never put my hand in his mouth to try," answered the witness—the laugh was against the counsel, until he retorted—"you did perfectly right, friend, for your master is said to be a great bite."—[Percy Anecdotes.

When Ramsey, was one day complimenting Newton, on the new lights which he had thrown upon science; he made the following splendid reply—"Alas! I am only a child, picking up pebbles on the shore of the great ocean of truth."

It is said that *Molier* read his Comedies to an elderly female servant, named Laforet, and when he perceived that the passage which he intended to be humorous, and laughable, had no effect on her, he altered them—he also required the players to bring their children to the rehearsals, that he might form his opinion of different passages, from the natural expression of their emotions.

Hogarth's natural propensity, was strongly inclined to merriment, even on the most trivial occasions. In one of his cards, requesting the company of a friend to dine with him, there was a circle to which a knife and fork are the supporters—within the circle the invitation was written; and in the centre of it, is drawn a pie. The invitation of the artist concludes with a play on three of the Greek letters, eta, beta, pi—eat a bit of pie.

In making a new road through Framington, a complete human skeleton has been dug up, which is supposed to be that of a person who once kept a tavern near this place in company with another person, and had suddenly disappeared. The remaining person, it is said, has declared, during fits of derangement to which he is subject, that he had murdered him. The discovery will probably lead to an investigation of the circumstances.

Africa—The *Journal des Debats*, says, the celebrated Major Laing has been often mentioned; this scientific traveller and geographer had penetrated as far as the mysterious town of Tombuctoo, when he fell a victim to assassination, the details of which have been communicated to the Academies des Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and will be published forthwith.

The son of Mungo Park, who proceeded to the interior of Africa some time since, has been poisoned in the Akimbo country.

A hero of Nashville, Tennessee, named Boyd, advertises that he will give all reasonable charges for a mare stolen, and ten dollars for the scalp of the villain.

One Benjamin Franklin—a practical Turk, by all accounts, having married six wives in one year in Ohio! has been convicted in the year and Terminator of Genesee county for passing counterfeit money, and attempting to burn the jail.

The British transport ship *Amelia* was lately lost off Gibraltar, and all on board, eighty persons perished.

NOTICE.

At a meeting held at No. 562 Greenwich street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Celebration of the total abolition of Domestic Slavery in the State of New-York, for the ensuing 5th of July next, Mr. SAMUEL HARDENBURG, was called to the chair, and WM. P. JOHNSON, appointed Secretary.

The following persons was offered to the house and accepted of, and also it was resolved that they should be invested with power to manage the affairs of the Celebration on the 5th of July next.

Richard Augustus,	Thomas Gilbert,
Leven Williams,	Bradley Goodman,
Henry Deboyes,	Wm. P. Johnson,
James Miller,	Jeffrey Johnson,
	William Jones,

It was resolved that there should be one grand Marshal, and two orderly Marshals. It was resolved that Mr. SAMUEL HARDENBURG, should be the Grand Marshal for the Celebration on the 5th. It was resolved that the Grand Marshal of the day should have the appointing of the two Orderly Marshals. It was resolved that the Committee of Arrangements should invite the different Societies to unite with the public in celebrating the 5th of July next, in commemoration of the total abolition of domestic Slavery in the State of N. York. It also was resolved that as it respects having another meeting, that it be left to the discretion of the Committee of Arrangements. Further intelligence will hereafter be given. It was resolved that there should be a public procession on the 5th of July next, the object of the meeting accomplished, a motion was made and carried for adjournment; and ordered to be printed.

A correspondent of the Eastern Argus claims to have discovered a new method of making glue water proof. His method is to immerse the common glue in water till it becomes soft, and then dissolve it in raw linseed oil with a gentle heat. He says it has all the properties of the common preparation, and is moreover completely impervious to water. This discovery, if correctly represented, will be one of great utility.

A "Hair breadth Escape."—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the mail stage coming down from Utica got out of the road while ascending the hill a little beyond Herkimer, ran off the bank, and made a complete somersault, coming regularly on the wheels again; yet (as we understand) no special damage was sustained by any of the nine passengers, the horses, driver, or his flying vehicle!

Homer the first poet, and the first beggar of note among the ancients, was blind and sung his ballads about the streets, but it is said, that his mouth was more frequently filled with verses than with bread—Plautus, the comic poet, was better off, he had two trades, and helped to turn a mill, in order to gain a livelihood—**Paul Borghese** the Italian, almost as good a poet as Tasso, knew fourteen different trades, and was yet starved to death, because he could get employment in none of them.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught **ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION**, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Dec. 10, 1829

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES.**

Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

New-York, Jan. 25

An unexpected inheritance.—On Thursday week, a gentleman near Liberty-town in this State, had a child, 2 months old, put in his arms, in rather a novel and unnatural manner. He was walking with an umbrella over his head, when a woman with a child in her arms, begged him to protect her from the rain for a few minutes, pretending she had been travelling, and was exhausted, he also consented to carry the child a few paces, when the woman stopped to adjust some part of her dress, and gave him the slip, leaving the infant for the gentleman to provide for as he could.—*Bult. Pat.*

The Baltimore Gazette says, that the Susquehannah is pouring into their market vast quantities of produce. In one week it is estimated that 12,000 barrels of flour, and 3000 of whiskey reached their ware-houses and wharves, from the western branch.

Advantages of being Drunk.—If you wish to be always thirsty, be a drunkard; for the oftener, and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you seek to prevent your friends raising you in the world, be a drunkard, for that will defeat all their efforts.

If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard, and you will soon be ragged and penniless.

If you wish to starve your family, be a drunkard; for that will consume the means of their support.

If you would be imposed on by knaves, be a drunkard; for that will make their task easy.

If you would become a fool, be a drunkard; and you will soon lose your understanding.

If you would get rid of your money, without knowing how, be a drunkard; and it will vanish insensibly.

If you would have no resource when past labour, but a workhouse, be a drunkard; and you will be unable to provide any.

If you are determined to expel all comfort from your house, be a drunkard; and you will soon do it effectually.

If you would be always under strong suspicions, be a drunkard, for little as you think it, all agree that those who steal from themselves and families will rob others.

If you would be reduced to the necessity of avoiding your creditors be a drunkard; and you will soon have reason to prefer the by paths to the public streets.

If you would be hated by your family and friends, be a drunkard; and you will soon be more than disagreeable.

Finally, if you are determined to be utterly destroyed in estate, body and soul, be a **Drunkard**, and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your end.

NOTICE.

A Coloured Man of steady and industrious habits, wants a situation as Porter, or to work about a Store or Grocery, where his services would not be wanted on the Sabbaths. Good recommendations will be given by Commercial Gentlemen.—Enquire at this office.

New-York, May 16, 1829.



POETRY.

We owe our Correspondent "R," many apologies for having inadvertently omitted part of her communication. As an act of justice we reinsert the whole this week.

For Freedom's Journal.

TO F——

I'd willing take the harp once more,
And strike its soul inspiring lays,
Its melody should o'er and o'er,
Responsive answer all thy praise.

But no, its chords, I may not wake,
For faint and sad would be the strain;
The tones so mournful, now that break,
Thou would'st not ask to hear again.

I'd willing breathe the song again,
For notes of friendship softly swell;
And sadly sweet, and long retain
The magic charm we've known so well.

But, no, I've broke the silver'd chords,
And hush'd the song that thou would'st hear
Tho' sweet the airs, they now afford
No magic spell upon mine ear.

I seek not for the meed of praise,
Oh, no, but thou may'st welcome bring.
The theme of by-past happy days,
Friendship's pure, hallowed, offering.

R.

Philadelphia.

For Freedom's Journal.

"Is this the time to be gloomy and sad?"

BRYANT.

This is the time to be lightsome and glad
For earth is cloth'd in her richest green,
And the grove with foliage fresh is clad,
And the pure show'rs down his brightest sheen.

Away with our gloom and despondency,
For music's breathing from hill and dale,
The birds in their artless melody,
And the happy flocks in the primrose vale.

Oh, laugh ye out in your happiest mood,
For nature smiles in her thousand ways,
We all can be joyous, this earth is good,
And full of her bright and pleasant days!

Shall we mortals then frown, if at our back
Come not the choicest of luxuries?
Or fret our poor hearts because a speck
May dim one beam in our glowing skies?

Enough, enough, we have plenty enough
Of all that can feed enjoyment here,
We have breezes soft, and for change we've
enough,
Variety gilds the passing year.

We truly are fickle ungrateful souls,
Forever sighing for that we've not,
And tho' ours were the wealth between the
poles,
The golden whole would be soon forgot!

Let us be happy, we may if we will
And cease from venting our fears and spleen,
For we've Heaven and Earth, and Skies to fill,
Each real want that may intervene!

ARION.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,No. 120 Fulton-Street,
NEW-YORK.PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.
M. QUON'S**STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES
DRESSING EMPORIUM.**

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,
No. 120, Fulton-Street.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter *post paid*, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 84 South-Fourth-St. above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACY JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER.

THE subscriber has taken the large Cellar under Mr. Whitfield's Stage Office, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, where he offers for sale by the Firkin, Tub, or single Pound, superior Fresh Goshen Butter. Families may rely upon being supplied with a superior article at this establishment.

DAVID RUGGLES,

April 8, 1828—3t

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.

**HOUSE OF REFRESHMENTS,
OYSTERS, &c.**

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he still continues at his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROADWAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM PARKER.

New-York, April 28, 1828.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 68 Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

NEW-YORK, March 15 1828

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

JOB and FANCY PRINTING, neatly executed at this Office.

ADAM SUDER, CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.
Jan. 10, 1828.

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 114 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1828

THE OFFICE

OF THE
FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

IS REMOVED TO
NO. 149 CHURCH-STREET.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and dispatch.

WANTED.—A suitable Person to procure Subscribers for a periodical work Enquire at this Office.

G. & N. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee and Maccasau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

W. H. D. GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the Public, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINES.

Brooklyn, April 28. 1828. 58

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Prospectus.

As Education is what renders man superior to the savage; as the dissemination of knowledge is continually progressive among all other classes in the community; we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into operation all the means with which our benevolent Creator has endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our injured race. Experience teaches us that the Press is the most economical and convenient method by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public: through which a single voice may be heard, in defence of *Five Hundred Thousand free People of Colour*. For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the ALMIGHTY; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation that as the means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavour to urge our brethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider ourselves as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are

the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

The JOURNAL has now been published over one year with encouraging success as regards the number of subscribers, but much loss having accrued from subscribers in different parts of the country, the subscriber feels it his incumbent duty to make another appeal to his brethren, for their continued patronage to the arduous undertaking in which he has embarked.

JNO B RUSSWURM,

Editor and Proprietor.

New-York, 1st of May, 1828

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 149 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Rev. S. E. CORNISH, General Agent.

Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth, Isaac Talbot Perilaud, Me.

Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem.

Connecticut—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven, Isaac Glasko, Norwich

Rhode-Island—Mr. George C. Willis, Providence.

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N. Jersey—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick; Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

England—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool
Hayti—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1828.

VOL. 2—WHOLE No. 61

ANECDOTES OF MOZART

The most celebrated of Mozart's Italian operas is *Don Juan*, which has recently been performed with so much applause in London. The overture was composed under very remarkable circumstances. Mozart was much addicted to trifling amusement, and was accustomed to indulge himself in that too common attendant upon superior talent, procrastination. The general rehearsal of this opera had taken place, and the evening before the first performance had arrived, but not a note of the overture was written. At about 11 at night, Mozart came home, and desired his wife to make him some punch, and to stay with him, to keep him awake. Accordingly, when he began to write, she began to tell him fairy-tales and odd stories, which made him laugh, and by the very exertion preserved him from sleep. The punch, however, made him so drowsy, that he could only write while his wife was talking, and dropped asleep, as soon as she ceased. He was at last so fatigued by these unnatural efforts, that he persuaded his wife to suffer him to sleep for an hour. He slept, however, for two hours, and at five o'clock in the morning she awakened him. He had appointed his music-copiers to come at seven, and when they arrived the overture was finished. It was played without a rehearsal, and was justly applauded as a brilliant and grand composition. We ought at the same time to say, that some very sagacious critics have discovered the passages in the composition where Mozart dropt asleep, and those where he was suddenly awakened.

The bodily frame of Mozart was tender and exquisitely sensible; ill health soon overtook him, and brought with it a melancholy approaching to despondency. A very short time before his death, which took place when he was only thirty-six, he composed that celebrated *requiem*, which by an extraordinary presentiment of his approaching dissolution, he considered as written for his own funeral.

One day, when he was plunged in a profound reverie, he heard a carriage stop at his door. A stranger was announced, who requested to speak with him. A person was introduced, handsomely dressed, of dignified and impressive manners. "I have been commissioned, sir, by a man of considerable importance, to call upon you."—"Who is he?" interrupted Mozart. "He does not wish to be known."—"Well, what does he want?"—"He has just lost a person whom he tenderly loved, and whose memory will be eternally dear to him. He is desirous of annually commemorating this mournful event by a solemn service, for which he requests you to compose a requiem"—Mozart was forcibly struck by this discourse, by the grave manner in which it was uttered, and by the air of

mystery in which the whole was involved. He engaged to write the requiem. The stranger continued, "Employ all your genius on this work, it is destined for a connoisseur."—"So much the better."—"What time do you require?"—"A month."—"Very well; in a month's time I shall return—what price do you set on your work?"—"A hundred ducats." The stranger counted them on the table, and disappeared.

Mozart remained lost in thought for some time; he then suddenly called for pen, ink, and paper, and, in spite of his wife's entreaties began to write. This rage for composition continued several days; he wrote day and night, with an ardour which seemed continually to increase; but his constitution, already in a state of great debility, was unable to support this enthusiasm; one morning he fell senseless, and was obliged to suspend his work. Two or three days after, when his wife sought to divert his mind from the gloomy presages which occupied it, he said to her abruptly, "It is certain, that I am writing this requiem for myself; it will serve for my funeral service." Nothing could remove this impression from his mind.

As he went on, he felt his strength diminish from day to day, and the score advancing slowly. The month which he had fixed being expired, the stranger again made his appearance. "I have found it impossible," said Mozart, "to keep my word."—"do not give yourself any uneasiness," replied the stranger; "what further time do you require?"—"Another month; the work has interested me more than I expected, and I have extended it much beyond what I at first designed."—"In this case, it is but just to increase the premium; here are fifty ducats more."—"Sir," said Mozart, with increasing astonishment, "who then are you?"—"That is nothing to the purpose: in a month's time I shall return."

Mozart immediately called one of his servants, and ordered him to follow this extraordinary personage, and find out who he was; but the man failed from want of skill, and returned without being able to trace him.

Poor Mozart was then persuaded that he was no ordinary being; that he had a connexion with the other world, and was sent to announce to him his approaching end. He applied himself with the more ardour to his requiem, which he regarded as the most durable monument of his genius. While thus employed, he was seized with the most alarming fainting fits; but the work was at length completed before the expiration of the month. At the time appointed the stranger returned, but Mozart was no more.

His career was as brilliant as it was short. He died before he had completed his thirty-sixth year; but in this short space of time he

had acquired a name which will never perish so long as feeling hearts are to be found.

SAGACITY OF ELEPHANTS.

Elephants in peace and war know their duty, and are more obedient to the word of command than many rational beings. It is said that they can travel, on emergency, two hundred miles in 48 hours; but will hold out for a month at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day, with cheerfulness and alacrity. I performed many long journeys upon an elephant, given by Ragobah, to Col. Keating; nothing could exceed the sagacity, docility, and affection of this noble quadruped; if I stopped to enjoy a prospect, he remained immoveable until my sketch was finished; if I wished for ripe mangoes growing out of the common reach, he selected the most fruitful branch, and breaking it off with his trunk, offered it to the driver for the company in the houdah, excepting of any part given to himself with a respectable saiam, by raising his trunk three times above his head in the manner of the oriental obeisance, and often did he express his thanks by a murmuring noise. When a bough obstructed the houdah, he twisted his trunk around it and though of considerable magnitude, broke it off with ease, and often gathered a leafy branch, either to keep off the flies, or as a fan to agitate the air around him, by waving it with his trunk; he generally paid a visit to the tent-door during breakfast, to procure sugar candy or fruit, and to be cheered by the encomiums and caresses he deservedly met with; no spaniel could be more innocently playful, or fonder of those who noticed him, than this docile animal, who on particular occasions appeared conscious of his exaltation above the brute creation.

Sir Simon Eyre, the Shoemaker.—The annals of commerce present few traces of successful speculation more memorable than is exhibited in the life of Sir Simon Eyre, and none to which shoe-makers ought to see themselves more indebted, when they visit that great mart of their staple commodity, Leadenhall. He was originally a shoemaker in Leadenhall-street, and hearing that a vessel laden with leather, from Tripoli, was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, conceived that he might make great advantages from purchasing it. He accordingly collected as much money as his confined means would permit, and departed from London on foot to Penzance, where he bought the leather, returned to London, commenced dealer in that article, and soon amassed a fortune sufficient to build Leadenhall, obtain a knighthood, fill the office of lord mayor, and form a splendid ecclesiastical brotherhood.

Crispan Anecdotes

WHY ARE THE LADIES LIKE STAGE DRIVERS?

Because their first object is to secure the mails, and then the reins.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1828.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We have lost so much by delinquent subscribers, many of whom have changed their places of residence, without giving us due notice, that we intend (however against our feelings) to publish a list of their names in a future number. All persons therefore who are in arrears for their last year's subscription will govern themselves accordingly.

Approving highly of the following communication, we insert it freely in the place requested by our correspondent. The writer's motive we well know to be highly commendable; & he has our best wishes for the success of an institution which has already been of essential service in improving the condition of persons of colour.

COMMUNICATION.

Mulberry-Street Free School.

We understand that a Cabinet of Minerals and curiosities both natural and artificial, is forming in the New-York African Free School in Mulberry-street; this is a pleasing and an important object, and we hope that the friends of this institution and science generally, will contribute freely to the undertaking. At a recent visit paid to this school, we were shown several interesting articles which were presented by a few gentlemen of this city as a beginning, and which we doubt not will be followed by many others, when the circumstance shall be known. Considering the few opportunities our people have of even seeing any thing of this sort, and still less of deriving any instruction on mineralogy, every encouragement ought to be given by us to promote the object. we can do something; & any of our people go to distant parts, and may procure specimens of the productions of other climes which would enrich the stock.

Nor will our solicitations be in vain, we are persuaded, when we respectfully ask the aid of gentlemen tending to foreign countries or travelling in our own, who have frequent opportunities of procuring suitable articles, to generously contribute them for this laudable purpose. Every thing calculated to increase the knowledge and refine the mind of the people of colour, will not only greatly benefit them, but their white brethren and benefactors will reap a large share of reward.

It gives us pleasure to state that Doct Samuel L. Mitchell of this city, with his usual liberality, has not only contributed several interesting articles, but has also generously promised future aid; other scientific gentlemen have done likewise.

We are authorized to solicit donations for the above mentioned object; any thing calculated to promote the same, will be thankfully received either at the F. Journal office or at the school, and due notice shall be taken thereof. Should the above article meet the eye of gentlemen trading to Africa, or who may have an

African production, however rude or small, of either nature or art, it would be highly gratifying (because very appropriate) to be favoured with such donations
CATO.



STANZAS TO—

I saw thee in thy morning,
Of youthful beauty grace and love;
When art lent her adorning,
The gifts of nature to improve.

Thou wast a Queen in splendor,
And thine to conquer ev'ry heart;
Ah! me how soft and tender,
Each thrilling glance thou did'st impart.

But frail one, lost for ever,
Thy magic power o'er ev'ry breast;
For thou each tie didst sever,
When love and friendship tri'd the test.

Now age comes creeping o'er thee,
Thine eyes no more their lustre shine;
And they who *did* adore thee,
Now bask in sweeter smiles than thine.

Thea maiden, when a lover,
Of worth, thy throbbing heart would seek;
Give him the little cover,
The language thou of candour speak.

For age will pale thy roses,
Now blooming in their vermeil pride;
And soon each look discloses
The frost of life's dark even-tide.

ARION.

STANZAS.

He told me I was fair as morn,
Mine eyes were bright as stars of even;
In fine, that I was seraph born,
Could make his lot an earthly heaven.

I lov'd him well albeit I might,
Have deem'd his praise as vainly offer'd;
I thought him true with fond delight,
And took the troth he warmly proffer'd.

Pure happiness was mine awhile,
But ah! he chang'd and vilely left me,
And *now* what can my woe beguile,
Since my young heart is wanton left me.

I've this, and only this —to weep,
And know that man is e'er deceiving;
That when he smiles your breast he'd
steep,
In deepest ills beyond retrieving.

CAROLINE.

POETRY.
SONG

BY T. H. BAILEY, Esq.

Oh; no we never mention her! her name is
never heard;
My lips are now forbid to speak, that once fa-
miliar word;

From sport to sport they hurry me, to banish
my regret;
And when they win a smile from me, they
think that I forget.

II.

They bid me seek in change of scenes, the
charms that others see;
But where I in a foreign land, they'd find no
change in me:
'Tis true that I behold no more the valley
where we met—
I do not see the hawthorn tree; but how can I
forget!

III.

For oh! there are so many things recall the
past to me.
The breeze upon the sunny hills; the billows
of the sea;
The rose tint that decks the sky before the sun
is set—
Aye, every leaf I look upon forbids me to for-
get.

IV.

They tell me she is happy now, the gayest of
the gay;
They hint that she forgets me now, but I heed
not what they say,
Like me perhaps she struggles with each feel-
ing of regret;
But if she loves as I have loved, she never can
forget!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

THIRTY able bodied men well acquaint-
ed with farming to go out to Hayti as cul-
tivators. For terms enquire of the subscrib-
er.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

New-York, May 21, 1828.

REMOVAL.

Nathaniel Claxton, respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally that he
has removed from the corner of Walker and
Chapel-streets to No. 25 Chapel-street.

New-York, May 20, 1828

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my
grateful thanks for past encouragement, while
by increased exertions, and by the known char-
acter and the utility of my school, both to in-
dividuals and society, I hope to merit future
support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with
my condition, built at my residence on 18th
street, sufficiently distant from the centre of
business, a commodious school house, and
having every convenience that could be expec-
ted from my prescribed circumstances, for the
accommodation of a respectable school of Free
Coloured Pupils. I now flatter myself that my
exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will
be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution
the friendly attention of those gentlemen who
charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia,
callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your
love for your country, by your commiseration
for degraded man, encourage an institution
which has for its object, no less the honor of
society than individual happiness—the eleva-
tion of the free people of colour from mental
thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAM-
MAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC,
GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with
the necessary subordinate branches of edu-
cation.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly
in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may
be accommodated with board, for six decent
boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Dec. 10, 1828

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, 120 Fulton-Street, NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.
M. QUON'S

STEAMSCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON, No. 120, Fulton-Street.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter *post paid*, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 88 South-Fourth-St. above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACY JONES.
Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office. March 28.

FRESH GOSHEN-BUTTER.

The subscriber has taken the large Cellar under Mr. Whitfield's Stage Office, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, where he offers for sale by the Firkin, Tub, or single Pound, superior Fresh Goshen Butter. Families may rely upon being supplied with a superior article at this establishment.

DAVID RUGGLES,
April 8, 1828—3t

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON.

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT OYSTERS, &c.

The subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he still continues at his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROADWAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM PARKER.
New-York, April 28, 1828.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 68, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov 16, 1827.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50
Women's and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.	

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say; this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style: having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if no claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

JOB and FANCY PRINTING, neatly executed at this Office.

Summary.

In Hubbardton, Vermont, as a son of Mr Lorenzo Mason a fine boy, about seven years of age, was chopping wood, the log on which he stood suddenly rolled, and threw him on the ground. The log, in passing over his body, crushed him to death.

The large store of Hyatt & Van Hoesen, on the dock was crushed to the earth on Monday Morning, the 28th ult. by the weight of grain which it contained, being, as we understand, between twenty and thirty thousand bushels—Hudson Repub.

The Batavia Journals state that a mountain near Oudearde had sunk, as was supposed, from the effects of an earthquake felt on the 23d of February 1827. The sinking took place to an extent of 250 miles in length, by 139 in breadth, at the distance of 60 ells from the citadel, though the fortifications had received no injury.

A short time since, three young men in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, caught at one haul, in the Housatonic river, that runs through that town, two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight suckers.

A smart shock of an earthquake was lately felt in the environs of Halmstadt, in Wenden; a very extraordinary phenomenon in that latitude.

At a training at Newton, Mass. a vote was passed by one of the military companies, with but one dissenting voice, to request the officers to abolish the long established practice of furnishing ardent spirits on training days.

Enoch Kinchelaw has been tried in Franklin county, N. B. for passing counterfeit bank notes, found guilty, sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, receive thirty nine lashes, and be imprisoned one year in the common jail of the county.

Dover Bank—The Boston Banks again receive the calls of the Dover Bank as heretofore.

The Grand Council of the Valais, in Switzerland, has published a decree abolishing the punishment of death.

The Governor of Delaware has by proclamation, offered a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of Samuel Ogg, a coloured man, who escaped from jail, where he was confined for robbery and an attempt to murder.

Three hundred and twenty-six persons were publicly executed in England during the year 1827. Of all this number, it is stated that very few knew how to read and write.—How much does our country owe to her free schools and the good example of our fathers!

Murder—Joseph Rogers, of Brownsville, N. Y. was murdered on the 15th ult. by Henry Evans. The murderer has been arrested.

Cruelty to animals—Mr. Justice Wyman, of New-York, committed a man to prison, upon his not procuring bail for cruelty to his horse. Justice and mercy do sometimes come together.

In Ohio, William Evans has been fined ten dollars and costs of prosecution, and sentenced to ten days imprisonment, to be fed on bread and water, for cowskining Mr. Howard, editor of the National Historian.

Richard Yates has been elected cashier of the New-York State Bank, in place of his lamented father.

Fire—The Theatre of La Guttera, at Turin, was burnt down on the 20th Feb. Two lives were lost.

The Concord, N. H. Register, announces the safe arrival at the post-office in Ackworth, its place of destination, of a Letter, mailed at Windsor, Vt. May 20, 1820—having performed the route in little less than eight years—Distance, 25 miles—intermediate post office one—chances of arriving, 832.

Execution—A young woman named Jane Scott, was executed at Lancaster, in England, on the 22d of March for the murder of her parents. On the eve of her execution she made a full confession.

Respect for the Sabbath—In the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen of Boston, we observe with much pleasure the following item—"The license of William Bairov was revoked, for selling liquors on the Lord's day."

A long range of elegant houses, just finished at Philadelphia, has been named *Clinton Row*.

Emigration—Emigration to this country from Great Britain is more rapid than ever. 475 British Emigrants arrived in New-York yesterday, and the *Dalhousie Castle* is on her passage with 192 more.

Melancholy—A son of Adam A. Flint of Newark, N. J. aged 12, was killed by the falling of a stick of timber of the raising of a barn on the 10th.

Greeks—The Ladies of Providence, R. I. have made up garments for the Greeks, valued at 1600 dollars. Having closed their labours, they published a Card, informing those Ladies and Gentlemen, who declined assisting the Greeks on account of their having so many poor at home, they are now ready to make up into clothing, for the poor and needy of Providence, all the cloth which they will furnish for that purpose. This is an appeal which probably was not anticipated by those to whom it is made. It will be seen, now, whether those who, upon convenient occasions, urge the wants of "our own poor," are more ready than others to supply these wants.

The Common Council of New-York have resolved to allow the sum of one hundred dollars to a distressed family, who had a child inoculated, by mistake, for the small pox, by the city physician.

The members of Light-street Church, N. Y. under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Cox, have passed several resolutions, by which they become pledged to exert themselves to retrieve the honour of the Sabbath.

PHILADELPHIAN BENEVOLENCE.

High Constable Garagues returned to this city on Tuesday after an absence of nearly three months, on his second journey to Mississippi and Louisiana, in pursuit of the coloured children carried off from Philadelphia in the summer of 1825. Notwithstanding the indefatigable and praise worthy exertions of this excellent officer, he on this occasion, has only been enabled to procure the final discharge and safe return of two of these unfortunate beings, Clem, Cox and E. Laurence, and they, too we learn, after great trouble, risk, and expense.

The boys were examined, on Wednesday, in the Police Office, and their story, as to the abduction from this city is substantially the same as that of all the others who have been returned and examined before the Mayor.

The examination results in the disclosure of the following facts:—They were all stolen by Joseph Johnson, or his agents gagged, tied, and transported to his house on the line between Delaware and Maryland, treated like the meanest animals, and subsequently sold by Johnson, to traders in human flesh, who again disposed of them to planters in the southern states. The strongest documentary evidence has since been furnished to the present holders, of their identity and undoubted right to freedom, with a hope and expectation that feelings of common justice and humanity would induce their liberation—*Strictly legal* proof, however, is demanded. This consists in the evidence of *white persons* to be given in open court in the state of Mississippi or Louisiana. In consequence of inability to procure such testimony, it is feared eight or ten of these poor victims are doomed to irremediable slavery. They are as notoriously entitled to freedom as any citizen of this Commonwealth—[Phila. Aurora.]

New-York, May 13.

A Thumping Dividend—The American Insurance Company, (says the Eve. Post) this forenoon, declared a dividend of *twelve per cent* out of their earnings for the last six months. This, added, to the former dividends, make *two hundred and twenty-nine dollars* they have divided for every one hundred dollars of the capital stock of the company, since the 2d of March 1815, the day the company commenced business.

Affray at Mobile—A very disgraceful broil occurred at Mobile on the 19th of April, in which three persons were seriously injured, two by pistol shots and the other by a blow from a heavy stick on the head. The two former were not considered dangerously wounded, but the recovery of the latter, Lieut. Ogden, is considered doubtful. It appears that one party intended to inflict a personal indignity on a man for imputed slanders, and the other party successfully defended him. The battle lasted but a short time, and the mob was dispersed by a company of Grenadiers. Examinations were going on before a magistrate, and a Captain S. Chandler had been bound over to appear at the next November Court.

Suicide—A Mr. Ashbel Hulbert, of Pawlet, put an end to his earthly existence last week on Wednesday about noon, by hanging himself in his own house. It is said he was possessed of considerable property, free from debt, and in the entire possession of his reason.—The only probable cause of this catastrophe is supposed to be, a long standing difficulty in his family; himself and wife not having lived together for about three years. He was forty-three years old, and has left, we understand, 3 children.—[Poultney, Vt. Spectator.]

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London, April 13.

There is an unhappy wretch—a woman—to be executed to day, under circumstances the most extraordinary that ever a criminal suffered. She was indicted for child-murder, and the only proof that was offered was that *she was seen passing the place where the body was found.* There was no evidence that the woman had a child at all, except her own admission to the apprehending officer, which was coupled with the assertion that her child had been buried in Marylebone church yard. If the miserable culprit was worthy of credit, all her story was to be believed; if she was not, the first part was as little whereon to build a verdict as the last. She had no Attorney—no Counsel. She said truly, *she had not a friend in the wide world!* We wonder of what stuff the hearts were made to which the poor creature in her agony made this simple and affecting appeal—whether in their pilgrimage through life they had ever known the charities of sons or brothers, or fathers? The jury which condemned her recommended her to mercy—why, it may be well asked? A murderer, under circumstances of the utmost atrocity—a murderer of unresisting innocence! Was mercy fit for such a one? They recommended her because of her youth—she was a mother—and because the evidence was circumstantial!!! We ask, what were the heads of these men? The evidence was strong enough to warrant a verdict of murder, and yet so weak as to warrant doubt of guilt, and the compassionate and enlightened jury gave the hangman the benefit of the doubt, and the accused the benefit of the verdict! Really, in our country, the poor, who have no friend in the world but the intelligence of a jury, hold their safety by a slender thread. The cruelty of denying to the poor wretch whose life may depend on the issue, that legal assistance which he may have by ones, by twos, and by threes, when a sixpence is at stake, will never be removed by reasoning. It is only by a few terrible proofs of its consequences that such a blot will be wiped out from our criminal judicature.—[New Times.]

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Lord Norbury's Fans—Whilst his Lordship was seated the other day at dinner with some of the attaches of the new Irish Court, he said that Lord Anglesea was the most active Lord Lieutenant Ireland had ever been blessed with. On being asked why? "Because," said he whilst he has one leg, in Dublin the other is in Cork. When his Lordship was told that Mr. Spring Rice was to be sent out to Calcutta, as Secretary to Lord W. Bentinck, he observed—"Send Rice to India! 'tis as bad as sending coals to Newcastle."

For the Freedom's Journal.

CHARLES SEVILLE.

Continued.

"Already, at the age of inexperience, he feels a gathering strength within him; his bosom swells with an animation that produces a thousand projects, that breaks forth into a thousand eccentricities; he would be a poet, a soldier, an orator; a high ambition fires his mind; he is restless in the trammels of life. Alarmed at these threatening appearances, his parents begin to fear that he will not long continue his course in the peaceful path they have chalked out for him, and their utmost endeavours are instantly exerted to damp his hopes and oppose his projects."

ANON.

SEVILLE learned, at length, that his efforts however laborious, would fail to accomplish their object in consequence of his wanting the requisite means for acquiring an education. He had heard and read much of Colleges, and at once determined, that he would become a member of one. He was now sixteen years of age, and impatient of any longer delay, he one morning, while he and his father were at work in the field, thus opened the subject to him—"Father, when you were young was you ever dissatisfied with your condition? No; why do you ask such a question? "Because I am dissatisfied with mine." "What would you have?" "A liberal education" "I am not in circumstances to give you one." "Give me my time, I will procure one by my own efforts." "I cannot even do that; you are useful to me, and I cannot even dispense with your services."

Here Seville burst into tears. What he feared was now a reality. Instead of being allowed immediately to devote himself to literary pursuits, he had the dreary prospect of being confined, for four or five years, to servile avocations. It was for that period like a sentence of imprisonment or exile to him. Bitter, bitter was the disappointment thus given him by the most affectionate, the most indulgent of fathers! For a moment, the charm was dissolved, and, for Seville, the disenchanted earth lost all her lustre. The glittering towers which fancy had reared "darkened down to naked waste."

"The gorgeous palaces" which his fancy had reared, and on which he had long dwelt with inexpressible hope and complacency, were removed, in an instant, like the magical palace of Aladdin. It was not, however, simply a great disappointment which grieved him. Charles was exceedingly fond of his father, and knowing that, by reason of the many misfortunes and hard circumstances which had fallen to the lot of this his beloved and respected relative, the labor of his minor sons was necessary to him, Charles was fearful that the request he had made might be construed in derogation of that filial piety which from his earliest childhood, he had cherished as the immediate jewel of his heart. For a moment a horror of great darkness fell upon him. But it was but for a moment. His tears, and some kind words which his father added to the above dia-

logue soon calmed his mind and rendered him contented and happy. He reflected that it would be but a few years before his minority would have expired; he rejoiced in the opportunity which the occasion afforded him, for showing his love and obedience to the best of parents, and, the darkness having passed away; kind heaven gave him a disposition cheerfully to obey the wishes of his father and the indications Providence, adding to it an assurance, that all should yet be well, and he soon be allowed, to devote himself fully and permanently to the acquisition of knowledge. The land of promise he was not indeed at that time to enter; but that he should yet reach and dwell in its "groves and flowery vales" there remained to him no fear or doubt. "My dear father" said he, "I shall take pleasure in fulfilling your commands; but allow me to add, that as soon as I shall have attained to full age, I shall commence a student and remain one for life. In the meantime, I will not allow myself again to trouble you on the subject which we have now discussed and settled."

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Rochester, May 13.

Intrepidity—An instance of heroism has been mentioned to us, which deserves to be made public. On Sunday last, a child fell through the old bridge in this village, a few rods south of the Falls of the Genesee, its cries attracted the attention of a person named Peter Keyser, who immediately plunged into the river—followed the child, rapidly drifting towards the Falls—and at the imminent risk of his own life, preserved the object of his pursuit. The high water, the rapidity of the stream, and the proximity of a Fall of 79 feet perpendicular, will enable those acquainted with the locality to form a pretty accurate idea of the noble, daring of the intrepid man. A more perilous act can scarcely be conceived.

Roch. Daily Adv

VARIETIES.

The wedding Ring—The use of the wedding ring may be traced to the Egyptians, who placed it as we do upon the fourth finger of the left hand, because they believe that a vein or nerve ran directly from that finger to the heart. The Greeks and Romans adopted their belief and followed their example, Jewish wives wore it on the index or fore finger. Christian usages have been very various in this respect. In the early reek church, the ring was worn on the right hand by both husband and wife; and in some churches in the north of Europe, it was put upon several fingers successively, in the names of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—being finally left upon the fourth. The curious on this subject may consult a learned article on the law of marriage and divorce, in the A. Quarterly Review for September last

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Superfluous Request—Voltaire, having lampooned a nobleman, was one night on his way home, intercepted by him, and cudgelled for his licentious wit; on which he applied to the Duke of Orleans, then regent, and begged him to do him justice. Sir, replied the regent, smiling, "it has been done already."

EDUCATION.

We continue our extracts from the Rev. Mr. Blagden's elegant and highly finished address upon the effects of education in a country village:—*N. Phil.*

Education creates a just standard of moral character in a village.

In such a village, no haughty and purse proud aristocracy will ever lord it over a virtuous, but poor democracy. Each inhabitant will stand or fall, accordingly as his moral and intellectual, but not as his natural and bodily endowments shall be appreciated.

In heathen lands, where ignorance envelopes the mind in worse than Egyptian darkness, and nothing but the body is attended to, men are estimated by the strength of their muscular powers, and the height of their natural courage, and the value of their worldly goods. In a christian and civilized place, the distinctions of nature and of art are lost in the levelness of moral worth. It will not do for a man, there, to plead as a reason for his advancement, merely, that he has the strength of a Hercules, or the riches of a Cressus. He must display a higher passport to the esteem of his fellow citizens. He must show that he has the mind of a scholar, and of a christian: that his influence is the result of moral and intellectual worth, not a bodily strength and external splendor. In such a village, Lazarus the beggar, with an honest heart, will fare much better, eventually, than the wicked rich man clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day. For, the inhabitants will know enough to look at mind and not at matter, in their estimation of men. The first question they will desire to settle, concerning any candidate for their confidence, or their esteem, or their assistance, will not be,—is he rich? Or, is he mighty? But, is he good?

It was this simple but mighty power, of a moral and religious education, which, in our own country, gathered together, in the year 1774, a body of men, concerning whom, one of the most eminent of English statesmen,—I allude to the Earl of Chatham, said: "for myself, I must declare and avow, that in all my reading and observation, and it has been my favorite study,—I have read Thucydides and have studied and admired the master states of the world, that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation, or body of men, can stand in preference to the general Congress at Philadelphia."

"A child, like a plant, grows up, and expands, and flourishes, and blossoms, and bears fruit, accordingly as it shall be guided, and nourished, and pruned, and guarded, by those to whose care it is submitted. Its little eye is ever open to behold, and its ear quick to hear, and its heart ready to receive the impressions, which every act and word of those who are around, cannot fail to make, in all that they perform or say in its observing presence. I venture to assert, that there is not one in this

* Lord Chatham's speech in Parliament, Jan. 20, 1775.

assembly, who, if he will reflect but a little upon his past existence, cannot recur to habits which may have cost him many a tear, and which originated in some casual circumstance of childhood. Some thoughtless act, sanctioned by the praise and the example of a parent, or guardian, or instructor, may lay the foundation of future happiness or misery, in the mind of the child who is beholding him: and when that parent, or guardian, or instructor shall have ceased to exist, there may be immortal minds still on the earth, for whose actions he shall be at least partly accountable, because they proceeded from principles which were instilled by his example, and perhaps nourished by his care."

"So also, in domestic life, the parent of a family, in a village like this, will have an eye to the example which he sets before his children. He may, for instance, feel, as he lifts the cup of spirit to his lips that he indeed has moral courage sufficient to resist the temptation of taking too deep a draught; that his reason will never be drowned in the flood of intemperance; but, when he beholds his children looking at him, as he sips the welcome draught;—when he reflects also, that ere long they two may justly claim the privilege of following the example, he is now setting them,—a privilege which he can never justly withhold, after he constantly enjoyed it in their presence; when he reflects on these things, he will stop, as he raises the bowl to his lips;—he will remember that he is a father;—he will think of the temptations to which his babes will be necessarily exposed in this world, without adding to them those which originate in his own example;—he will desist from the gratification of his desire;—he will sacrifice his own passions, however strong, upon the altar of his children's safety. In like manner, when he speaks before his little ones of those whose characters they should be taught to reverence, such, for instance, as the character of their daily instructors,—although he may discover faults in those characters,—even though he may esteem them to be unworthy of much confidence, even though he may be disposed to remove them from stations of influence, as they now occupy; yet, when he reflects upon the powerful and salutary influence which they exert even with all their comparative demerit, he will not be disposed to lessen the degree of that influence over his children, by speaking before them in such a manner as shall lead them, not only to disrespect their characters, but it may be, the character of all future persons who shall sustain towards them the same responsible relations."

Parrots.—Curious instances of their sagacity.—The common ash-coloured parrot is the well known species which is now most commonly brought into Europe. It is superior to most others, both in the facility and the eagerness with which it imitates the human voice. It listens with attention and strives to repeat. It dwells constantly on some syllables which it has heard, and seeks to surpass every voice by the loudness of its own.

A parrot which Colonel O'Kelly bought for an hundred guineas at Bristol, not only repeated a great number of sentences, but answered many questions; it was also able to whistle many tunes. It beat time with all the appearance of science; and so accurate was its judgment, that if, by chance, it mistook a note, it would revert to the bar where the mistake was made, correct itself, and, still beating regular time go through the whole with wonderful exactness. Its death was thus announced in the General Evening Post for the 9th of Oct. 1802: "a few days ago, died, in Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly, the celebrated parrot of Col. O'Kelly. This singular bird sang a number of songs in perfect time and tune. She could express her wants articulately, and her orders in a manner approaching nearly to rationality. Her age was not known; it was, however, more than thirty years for previously to that period, Col. O'Kelly bought her at Bristol for a hundred guineas. The Col. was repeatedly offered five hundred guineas a year for the bird, by persons who wished to make public exhibition of her; but this, out of tenderness to the favourite, he constantly refused. The bird was dissected by Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Brookes; and the muscles of the larynx, which regulate the voice, were found, from the effect of practice, to be uncommonly strong."

Dr. Goldsmith relates that a parrot belonging to King Henry VII, having been kept in a room next the Thames, in his palace at Westminster, had learnt to repeat many sentences from the boat-men and passengers. One day sporting on its perch, it unluckily fell into the water. The bird had no sooner discovered its situation than it called aloud, "a boat! twenty pounds for a boat!" A waterman happening to be near the place where the parrot was floating, immediately took it up, and restored it to the King, demanding as the bird was a favourite, he should be paid, he reward he had called out. This was refused, but it was agreed that as the parrot had offered the reward, the man should again refer to its determination for the sum he was to receive. "Give the knave a groat," the bird screamed aloud the instant the reference was made.

Madame Nadault sister to Buffon, had a parrot, which often spoke to his pair, and answered by holding it up. He loved the voice of children, yet hated themselves, pursued and bit them till he drew blood. He had also his objects of attachments, and though his choice was not very nice it was constant. He was very fond of a cook-maid, would follow and find her. If she had been some time out of his sight the bird climbed with his bill and claws to her shoulders, lavished his caresses, and would on no account quit her; his fondness had all the marks of close and warm friendship. The girl happened to have a very sore finger, which was tedious in healing, and so painful as to make her scream; while she uttered her moans, the parrot never left her chamber. The first thing he did every day was to pay her a visit; and his tender-

condolence continued the whole time of the cure, when he returned to his calm settled attachment. Yet this strong predilection seems to have been more to the office of the girl in the kitchen, than to her person, for when another cook-maid succeeded her, showed the same fondness the very first day.

The power of imitating exactly articulate discourse implies in the parrot a very peculiar and perfect structure of organ; and the accuracy of its memory, (though independent of understanding,) manifest a closeness of attention, and a strength of mechanical recollection that no other bird possesses in so high a degree. Accordingly all naturalists have remarked the singular form of its bill, of its tongue, and of its head. Its bill, round on the outside, and hollow within, has, in some degree, the capacity of a mouth, and allows the tongue to play freely; and the sound striking against the circular border of the lower mandible, is there modified as on a row of teeth, while the concavity of the upper mandible reflects it like a palate, hence the animal does not utter a whistling sound, but a full articulation.—The tongue, which modulates all sounds, is proportionably larger than in man, and would be more valuable, were it not harder than flesh, and invested with a strong horny membrane. From the peculiar structure of the upper mandible of its bill, the parrot has a power, which no other birds have, of chewing its food. It seizes its food sideways, and gnaws it deliberately. The lower mandible has very little motion, but that from right to left is most perceptible, and this is often performed when not eating, whence some persons have supposed it to ruminate. In some cases, however, the bird may be only whetting the edge of this mandible, with which it cuts and bites its aliment.—*Shaw's nature displayed.*

VARIETIES.

The wife of Mr. Isaiah Eaton of Boston gave birth last Tuesday, to three fine children, a boy and two girls. The boy weighs about six pounds, and the girls five pounds each. This makes an addition of four youngsters to Mr. Eaton's family within one year. We are glad to learn that they are all doing well.

Mons. de Fontenelle had a brother who was an Abbe. He was asked one day—"Of what profession is your brother?" "My brother (said he) is a priest." "His he any benefices?" "No." "How then does he occupy himself?" "He says Mass in the morning." "And in the evening?" "In the evening he knows not what he says."

And ignorant plebeian having entered the apartment where the late emperor Napoleon was shaving himself, when in a little town in Italy, he said, "I want to see your great emperor: what are you to him?" The emperor replied "I shave him."

A letter appears in the Waterford Mirror, addressed by Mr. Joseph Williams, of Ross, (who fortunately was saved in the Venus,) to a friend in Waterford. The following forms a postscript—the subject is above all eulogy—it will be read with admiration by all:—Henry Snow, Esq. of Larkfield, county Kilkenny, near Waterford. The saving of this gentleman reflects

singular credit upon one of the crew, whose name we much regret that we have not learned. After being some hours upon top one of the masts, Mr. Snow, exhausted and benumbed, was bidding farewell to this world, and preparing for the fate that seemed inevitable, when the sailor cried out from the top of the other mast—"A vast, not so fast, my hearty—I'll be with you presently, Scarcely sooner said than done Jack swam over to him Jack's heart, he said wast quite warm, and Jack spoke truth—"Hold on," said he, with one hand, and thrust the other into my bosom; I'll warrant you it will soon warm, and so it was. He then made Mr. Snow shift hands, and kept him alternately holding on with one hand, and warming the other until the arrival of the long delayed relief. With the ancients so warm a heart, such heroic humanity, might be rewarded with a statue with the moderns such conduct should not go unrequited.—

Odious Spectacle—A writer in the Vermont Chronicle states the following as an accident which occurred during the last winter in one of the Green Mountain Villages.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when there came along an ox sled, as if returning home after having discharged its load. The sled was drawn by a pair of feeble oxen, and driven by two little boys apparently the ages of eight and ten. On the sled, a little transversely lay at full length, what seemed a man—and on closer view, a man dead drunk. "What have you there?" said to one of the little boys, "It's my father." "Your father!" said I, "who is he?" He spoke his name. "Why what is the matter with him?" I inquired, further. "He drinks too much," he replied, grief and shame conflicting in his countenance, while he strove to hide his embarrassment by urging on at quick pace the unconscious team with their less conscious load.

Reader, pause a moment and ponder on a fact like this. A father takes his little sons to market—gets drunk in their presence—is placed, a public spectacle, on an ox sled; and, by them, even his own sons, driven to his own family! The charnel house is not more revolting, the funeral procession is not more affecting.

In want of a Husband

A young lady was once told by a married lady, that she had better precipitate her self from off the rocks of the Passaic Falls, into the basin beneath, than marry. The young lady replied, "I would if I thought I could find a husband at the bottom."

A Scotch Pedestrian, attacked by three highwaymen, defended himself with great bravery, but was at last overpowered and his pockets rifled, the robbers expected from the extraordinary resistance he made that he had considerable booty about him, but on examination, of his pockets, they were surprised to discover that the whole treasure which the sturdy Caledonian had been defending, consisted of no more than a crooked six pence. "The Deuce is in him," said one of the rogues—"if he had had eighteen pence, I suppose he would have killed the whole of us."

Superscription—A letter lately passed through the Newton-Stewart post office, bearing the following address:—"For the use of my cousin Billy, who is Doctor White-side's labriretare sunwhar in Ayr, carrit by Barny O'Calagan, coptom o the prig an the jessy, fromt Kirkcubrie to the Newton O Stewart. Plase torn over." What follows was written on the sealed side of the letter:—"Thunder and turf Billy did not my dull head forget to tell you that Jude was after going to be marrit yesterday.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*"

S. NECA.—The Senecas have resolved on building achapel 41 by 51 which will cost them \$1700. The contract for the work has already been made and it is to be completed by the first of September. It is done altogether by subscription among themselves.

A singular stranger.—A Wonderful and strange animal never before seen in this country has been lately caught on the premises of a gentleman residing at Reading Yorkshire. It has a head like a cat forefeet like a leopard hindfeet like a ferret purple eyes when seen in the shade and of a greenish hue when seen in the light. It has three white marks over the right eye and three black over the left. Its coat a bluish brown color spotted with red. The tail of a beautiful white tipped with blue.

Who are the Hogs?—A correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, after mentioning that he had just been appointed a hog-receiver, explains to his constituents his views of the office and its duties, in the following style.

"But who are the hogs; and how far am I to consider the duties of my office as extending? I wish to be candid, and give fair warning. I shall consider every selfish, snarling, quarelling, dirty creature, that defiles our town, as falling under my jurisdiction, whether he happens to walk on two legs or four. If I happen to see a contrary spirit, always running in the teeth of every body he meet, whom it is impossible to drive, am I to suffer such an one to run at large merely because he has no bristles on his back? Or suppose I meet a poor selfish wretch who gets his living by rooting whose sole maxim is, take care of number one, must I permit him to go loose, seeking whom he may devour, because he has a snout a little shorter than the rest of them? No Sir, I will not; I know my duty better. By virtue of my high office; and in conformity to the laws of my country I do now order all such creatures to be kept close.

"There is one kind of sty which I especially forbid. I hereby order all those shops to be removed, where that liquor is sold which only one animal in creation will drink. Of all the beasts of the field, fowls of the air fishes of the sea, I have never heard or read of but one, that will get drunk; and that is the animal which falls this year under my jurisdiction. And I shall be ashamed to drive the four legged to pound while the drunkard with two legs and legs too on which he can't walk (is permitted to go free. In the name then of that commonwealth, whose dignity I bear, and whose officer I am, I command that all places be closed where those hogs are fattened whose peculiar characteristic it is, that they consume a great deal of swill and yield no pork."

ADAM SUDER,

CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street: where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. '31

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William-street, near Duane street: both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 828.

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 114 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1828

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

New-York. Jan. 25

WANTED.—A suitable Person to procure Subscribers for a periodical work Enquire at this Office.

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee and Maccabau Snuff. Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINES.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828. 58

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Prospectus.

As Education is what renders man superior to the savage; as the dissemination of knowledge is continually progressive among all other classes in the community; we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into operation all the means with which our benevolent Creator has endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our injured race. Experience teaches us that the Press is the most economical and convenient method by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public; through which a single voice may be heard, in defence of Five Hundred Thousand free People of Colour. For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the ALMIGHTY; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation that as the means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavour to urge our brethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider ourselves as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are

the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

The JOURNAL has now been published over one year with encouraging success as regards the number of subscribers, but much loss having accrued from subscribers in different parts of the country, the subscriber feels it his incumbent duty to make another appeal to his brethren, for their continued patronage to the arduous undertaking in which he has embarked.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

Editor and Proprietor.

New-York, April 25, 1828

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 149 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.

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" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1828.

VOL. 2—WHOLE No. 62

STRIKING ACCOUNT OF THE HUGE SPECIES OF SNAKE CALLED THE BOA CONSTRICTOR.

The *Cæsar* sailed from the continent of India in 1817. Notwithstanding the crowded state of the ship, two passengers, of rather a singular nature, were put on board at Batavia, for a passage to Britain; the one, a snake of that species called *Boa Constrictor*; the other, an *Ourang Outang*. The former was somewhat small of his kind, being only about 16 feet long, and about 18 inches in circumference; but his stomach was rather disproportionate to his size, as will presently appear.—He was a native of Borneo, and was the property of a gentleman residing in Britain, who had two of the same sort: but, in their passage up to Batavia, one of them broke loose from his confinement, and very soon cleared the decks, as every body very civilly made way for him. Not being used to a ship, however, or taking, perhaps, the sea for a green field, he sprawled overboard and was drowned. His companion, lately our shipmate, was brought safely on shore, and lodged in the court-yard of Mr. Davidson's house at *Ryswick* where he remained for some months. At an early period of the voyage we had an exhibition of his talents in the way of eating, which was publicly performed on the quarter-deck, upon which he was brought. The sliding door of his cage being opened, one of the ship's goats was thrust in, and the door immediately shut. The poor goat, as if instantly aware of all the horrors of its perilous situation, began to utter the most piercing and distressing cries, butting incessantly, at the same time, with its head towards the serpent, in self-defence.

The snake, which at first appeared scarcely to notice the poor animal, soon began to stir a little, and, turning his head in the direction of the goat, he at length fixed a deadly and malignant eye on the trembling victim, whose agony and terror seemed to increase; for, previous to the snake seizing its prey, it shook in every limb, but still continued its unavailing show of attack, by butting at the serpent, who now became sufficiently animated to prepare for the banquet. The first operation was that of darting out its forked tongue, and at the same time rearing a little his head; then suddenly seizing the goat by the fore-leg with his mouth, and throwing him down, he was encircled in an instant in his horrid folds! So quick, indeed, and so instantaneous was the act, that it was impossible for the eye to follow the rapid convulsion of his elongated body. It was not a regular screw-like turn that was formed, but resembling a knot, one part of the body overlaying the other, as if to add weight to the muscular pressure, the more effectual-

ly to crush its object. During this time he continued to grasp with his mouth, though it appeared to be an unnecessary precaution, that part of the animal which he had first seized. The poor goat, in the meantime, continued its feeble and half-stifled cries for some minutes, but they soon became more and more faint, and at last expired. The snake, however, retained it for a considerable time in his grasp, after it was apparently motionless. He then began slowly and cautiously to unfold himself, till the goat fell dead from his monstrous embrace, when he began to prepare himself for the feast. Placing his mouth on the front of the head of the dead animal, he commenced by lubricating with his saliva that part of the goat; and then taking its muzzle into his mouth, which had, and indeed always has, the appearance of a newly-lacerated wound, he sucked it in as far as the horns would allow. These protuberances opposed some little difficulty, not so much from their points; however, they also in a very short time disappeared, that is to say, externally; for their progress was still to be traced very distinctly on the outside, threatening every moment to protrude through the skin. The victim had now become perfectly motionless; and it was an astonishing sight to see the extraordinary action of the snake's muscles when stretched to such an unnatural extent—an extent which must have utterly destroyed all muscular power in any animal that was not, like itself, endowed with very peculiar faculties of expansion and action at the same time. When his head and neck had no other appearance than that of a serpent's skin, stuffed almost to bursting, still the working of the muscles were evident, and his power of suction, as it is erroneously called, unabated: it was, in fact, the effect of a contractile muscular power, assisted by two rows of strong hooked teeth. With all this, he must be so formed as to be able to suspend for a time his respiration; for it is impossible to conceive that the process of breathing could have been carried on when the mouth and throat were so completely stuffed and expanded by the body of the goat, and the lungs themselves (admitting the trachea to be ever so hard) compressed, as they must have been, by its passage downwards.

The whole operation of completely gorging the goat, occupied about two hours and twenty minutes, at the end of which time the tumefaction was confined to the middle part of the body or stomach, the superior parts, which had been so much distended, having resumed their natural dimensions. He now coiled himself up again, and lay quietly in his usual torpid state for about three weeks or a month, when, his last meal appearing to be completely digested and dissolved, he was presented with

another goat, which he devoured with equal facility.

Few of those who had witnessed his first exhibition were desirous of being present at the second. A man may be impelled by curiosity and a wish to ascertain the truth of a fact frequently stated, but which seems almost incredible, to satisfy his mind by ocular proof; but he will leave the scene with those feelings of horror and disgust which such a sight is well calculated to create. It is difficult to behold without the most painful sensations, the anxiety and trepidation of the harmless victim, or to observe the hideous writhing of the serpent around his prey, and not to imagine what our own case would be in the same helpless and dreadful situation.

ANONYMOUS.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FIDELITY IN A SERVANT.

In the winter of the year 1776, the Count and Countess *Podotsky* being on their way from Vienna to Cracow, the wolves, which are very numerous in the Carpathian mountains, and which are more bold and savage than usual, came down in hordes, and pursued the carriage between the towns of *Osweik* and *Zator*, the latter of which is only a few leagues from Cracow. Of two servants, one was sent before to bespeak post-horses; the other, whom the count particularly esteemed for his fidelity, seeing the wolves come nearer and nearer, begged his master to permit him to leave them his horse, by which their rage would in some measure be satisfied, and they should gain time to reach *Zator*. The count consented; the servant mounted behind the carriage, and let the horse go, which was seized by the wolves, and torn into a thousand pieces. Meantime the travellers proceeded with all the speed they could, in hopes to reach the town, from which they were not very distant. But the horses were tired, and the wolves, becoming more savage now that they had tasted blood, had almost overtaken the carriage. In this extreme necessity, the servant cried out, "there is only one means of deliverance; I will go and meet the wolves, if you will swear to provide as a father for my wife and children. I must perish; but while they fall upon me, you will escape." *Podotsky* hesitated to comply; but as there was no prospect of escape, he consented, and solemnly vowed, that if he would sacrifice himself for their safety, he would constantly provide for his family. The servant immediately got down, went to meet the wolves, and was devoured! The count reached the gates of *Zator*, and was saved. The servant was a protestant; his master a catholic, and conscientiously kept his word.

DR. BEECHER ON INTEMPERANCE.

First or last, in spite of your prudence, the contagion will take—the fatal spark will fall upon the train—the deleterious poison will tell upon the system—and the fangs of the serpent will inflict death. There is no prudent use of ardent spirits but when it is used as a medicine. All who receive it into the system are not destroyed by it. But if any vegetable were poisonous in any, as the use of ardent spirits proves destructive, it would be banished from the table; it would not be prudent to use it at all. If in attempting to cross a river upon an elastic beam—as many should fall in and be drowned as attempt to use ardent spirits *prudently* and fail, the attempt to cross in that way would be abandoned—there would be no prudent use of that mode of crossing. The effect of attempting to use ardent spirits prudently, is destructive to such multitudes, as precludes the possibility of prudence in the use of it. When we consider the deceitful nature of this sin, and its irresistible power when it has obtained an ascendancy—no man can use it prudently, or without mocking God can pray while he uses it, "lead us not into temptation." There is no necessity for using it at all, and it is presumptuous to do so.

A wakeful recollection should be maintained of the distinction between intemperance and drunkenness. So long as men suppose that there is neither crime nor danger in drinking short of what they denominate drunkenness, they will cast off fear and move onward to ruin by a silent, certain course, until destruction comes upon them, and they cannot escape. It should be known therefore, and admitted, that to drink daily, at stated times, any quantity of ardent spirits, is intemperance, or to drink periodically, as often as days, and times, and seasons, may furnish temptation and opportunity, is intemperance. It may not be for any one time the intemperance of animal or mental excitement, but it is an innovation upon the system, and the beginning of a habit, which cannot fail to generate disease, and will not be pursued by one hundred men without producing many drunkards.

It is not enough therefore to erect the flag ahead, to mark the spot where the drunkard dies. It must be planted at the entrance of his course, proclaiming in waving capitals—*this is the way to death!!* Over the whole territory of "prudent use," it must wave and warn.—For if we cannot stop men in the beginning, we cannot separate between that and the end.—He who lets ardent spirits alone, before it is meddled with, is safe, and he only. It should be in every family a contraband article, or if it is admitted, it should be allowed for medical purposes only. It should be labelled as we label laudanum—and *touch not, taste not, handle not*, should meet the eye on every vessel which contains it.

Children should be taught early the nature, symptoms, and danger of this sin, that they may not unwittingly fall under its power. To

save it, is to have it. This sin has been no small part of my solicitude as a parent, and I can truly say that should any of my children perish in that way, they will not do it ignorantly or unawed. I do not remember that I ever gave permission to a child to go out on a holiday, or gave aittance of money to be expended for his gratification, unattended by the earnest injunction, not to drink ardent spirits, or any intoxicating liquor; and I cannot but believe, that if proper exertions are made in the family to apprise children of the nature and danger of this sin, and to put them on their guard against it—opinions and feelings and habits might be so formed, that the whole youthful generation might rise up as a rampart, against which the fiery waves of intemperance would dash in vain, saying hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.

IN MARY.

House of Industry and Reformation.—From communications made to the City Council by the Director of the House of Industry and of the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, we learn that in the first establishment, during the past year, 69 deaths and 22 births have taken place, 21 children apprenticed, 174 persons absconded, and 438 remain. Value of articles raised on the farm, \$2,408 47.

Convicts. It is said that nearly three hundred convicts have been pardoned out of N. Y. prisons within the last year, upwards of 80 in the last two months, and 20 in one day.

It appears there were no officers of the army, or troops at Fort Niagara, when Morgan is alleged to have been confined there. The troops were withdrawn four months before.

Rencontre.—At Philadelphia on Monday last, a vessel under full sail ran foul of a hackney coach moving at the ordinary rate, damaged the harness, and bruised one of the horses. The coach was upon the wharf, and the offending party was a sloop missing stays, and protruding her proboscis, like certain other creatures, rather beyond her own proper sphere.—*Evening Bulletin.*

Improvement of Morals.—A gentleman in Havana states, that murders in that city are becoming very rare, not more than two a week having been perpetrated during the last year.—Quite moderate!

A great, great grandmother, in Pennsylvania, was present lately at the birth of one of her descendants, in the 5th line of succession, and is in a fair way to see another generation.

Two Phoenixes at Charleston.—The Charleston Gazette says that there are 2 gentlemen who have subscribed for that paper *fifty years*, without ever having been in arrears—and moreover, that they have not given the publishers the trouble of sending in, from time to time, their "little bill." Go ye and do likewise.

Four young ladies were drowned at Stillwater, Maine, on Sunday afternoon. They were in a birch canoe with a young man, and the boat upset. He gained the shore in safety.

We understand that a whale, 72 feet in length, was towed ashore at Phillip's Beach, on Monday, by some Cape Cod fishermen. We have not heard the particulars of his capture. If the body is in a suitable state, the captors will find it greatly to their advantage to bring their prize immediately to this town for exhibition.—*Salem Gazette.*

A General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met on Thursday last week, in the city of Philadelphia. The Rev. Ezra Styles Ely had 77 votes for Moderator, Rev. Lyman Beecher 45, and the Rev Dr Rice 9, Mr Ely was therefore elected.

A horse in Easton, Pa. with harness on, ran away, entered the dwelling house of a Mrs. Brown, and went up stairs into the second story.

"Continuing his travels a little further, he tumbled down a stair-case, broke the banisters, and with a terrible crash came rolling into the kitchen, causing no small dismay and scattering of the family—and a great derangement of the supper table."

Millisgerille.—A census was taken in this town a few days since, when it was found that the *white* population amounted to 831 and the *coloured* to 768.

The Agents of the Eagle Bank, made their report to the General Assembly on Monday, by which it appears that the debts of the bank amount to \$1661,627. There is now due the bank from J. & D. Hinsdale, \$531,406, from Wm. C. Holly, \$236,779; from Dexter and Holly, \$568,801; and from various other persons bad or doubtful, \$82,835.—Creditors must exhibit their claims before the first of Nov. next in order to obtain the small dividend which will then be made from the available fund of the Bank.

Colonization Society. A Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate have made an unfavorable report on the various petitions in relation to the colonization of persons of colour. They estimate the sum requisite to transport the whole free colored population of the United States, at \$8,000,000. The expense of removing the annual increase only at \$700,000 per annum; That of removing the annual increase of slaves, at \$5,700,000; and that of removing the whole number of slaves, at \$190,000,000.

BOSTON, May 24.

This afternoon about 5 o'clock the house in Elm street lately occupied by Mr. Riley, was struck by lightning, and a glazier, by the name of Stevens, at work in the fifth story of the building was instantly killed. There were at the time two other persons in the room with Stevens; both of whom escaped unhurt. We understand the house has sustained considerable injury.

The Tuscaloos a paper of the 3d inst. states the price of corn meal per bushel at one dollar and fifty cents. In several in-

stances, persons have been sent from that place 50 miles distant to some of the wealthy farmers who had the article of corn for sale, and gave from 1 dollar to 1 dollar 25 cents per bushel. There is great scarcity in the neighbouring county. A number of poor families who are entirely destitute of the essential necessities of life, and neither money nor credit can obtain them. This is a singular and melancholy state of things. This neglect of corn comes from the excessive attention to cotton. The wheat crop promises to be more productive than we expected.

We are informed by gentlemen from the Falls that the fences in front of Mr. Forsyth's premises, were taken down, on Tuesday last by order of the government under the direction of the Sheriff of the District. A similar outrage was committed last spring under the influence of some government claim to a strip of land on the margin of the Niagara river. The subject was investigated last winter by the provincial parliament; and it was for refusing to appear before a committee of the house on this business, that Cols. Givens and Coffin were imprisoned.—*Buffalo Journal*

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK THURSDAY MORNING 30, 1828.

FASHION.

As there are many meanings affixed to this word, it may be necessary to premise, that we shall consider it only as regards the external appearance, and the effects it produces on society. The poverty which it entails on a large majority of our people is to us a subject of daily grief. It is a notorious fact, that our people, generally, are the greatest votaries of fashion—that more money is expended by us in what may be considered the superfluities of life, than by any other class in the community. If to this, it be added, that we are also the poorest, how inconsistent will appear our daily expenditures. Sooner or later, if we wish ever to be respected as a body, a great change must take place in our daily economy. We must make it evident that our principal aim is the moral improvement of our people and youth: that all the frivolities of ever varying fashion are completely done away, and in its place, we have adopted the hand-maidens' industry and economy.

History is full of examples of the dangers and evils of fashion. No country or age is free from its power. The hardy and abstemious soldiers of Greece could not withstand its effects, amidst the luxuries of Asiatic splendour. Even their great leader fell at its feet and worshipped it. How striking the contrast between the followers of Peter the Apostle, and the Apostle himself! Washington, clad in a suit of homespun delivered his inaugural address; next year he appeared in the finest foreign stuffs, and the year preceding, sent it by the hands of his secretary. Were we to trace fashions to their sources, we would not be so anxious to be enrolled among its follow-

ers. From whence originated ruffs? From royal deformity. From whence full bottomed wigs and hoops?

The evils of following the fashions are so plain that we deem it unnecessary to point to particular instances. How often do we behold many in the more exalted circles of society whose incomes are amply sufficient to supply all the reasonable wants of intelligent beings; involve themselves and families in unbefriended poverty by aping fashions beyond their incomes. Neglected by those who weekly feasted at their tables, too late they perceive their folly, but alas, no father stands ready to relieve their distresses, and to receive them with open arms. Can children bless the memory of a parent who by his extravagance and love of following the fashions, has reduced them to a state of real poverty—friendless and houseless to wander over this selfish world?

The *true fashionable* must not put on his clothes, attend to his business, eat nor talk like the bulk of mankind; he must have no judgment of his own, but must form it on all subjects from the *modish* standard. He must not choose his diversions because he likes them, but because they are fashionable: application and economy he must despise, because he sees them disregarded by people of fashion: alone he must never be, as then he has no opportunity of *shining*, and manifesting that he is as vain or understanding as the pantheists of fashion as Alexander was of conquering the world.

As much as we may affect to define man a reasonable being, it is plain that reason has but a small share in all our actions. Fashion frequently stands in lieu of all obligations: many attend a sick relation, take care of their children, go to church, and perform the most important duties, because, what would people say, how odd and strange, if they were to omit them? The simplicity of the Daws, in this table, affords us a useful lesson on this subject, for we cannot conceive greater folly in her decking herself in borrowed plumes, than in the pride of the poor man, who, in order to follow the fashions, deprives himself and family of all the little conveniences of life.

How many are there among us who are more simple and simlar than even the unadorned Daws, who are too lazy even to earn wherewithal to follow the fashions, but must by their evil actions, bring our whole body into disgrace; for, as enlightened as our community are, it is plain, that in passing judgment upon one or ten coloured convicts, so sweeping is the judgment that no man of colour however innocent and respectable is excepted—unnamed, we are all condemned, and are considered no better than the greatest criminals.

For the Freedom's Journal.

RECOLLECTIONS OF TOMMY TOMPKINS.

"Ned" said a voice, accompanied at the same time by a thundering thump on my shoulder, "what in the name of woman are you about?" "About," said I, as soon as I

could recover from the stunning effects of the blow, "to recognize the voice of an old friend, why, what the devil are you about?" "Of all things, I do abominate from the bottom of my heart, or to speak classically, (I bought a dictionary of Latin quotations a day or two since) ab imo pectore, this striking way of showing one's affection. Give me your hand, and I'll shake it until you feel that my heart is in it, but touch not my shoulders I pray you, and for my hat's sake, lay not impious hands on my head. Sed reverti, (you see I can use my dictionary,) that is to say, what have I done with my friend. He was off in a twinkling, scarcely allowing me to answer his question. However, it was asked, and then I bethought me of what I was about. St. Paul's had just struck twelve, and I was leaning upon one of the posts on the Battery, looking now upon the smooth expanse of waters that lay before me, and anon up to the fair full moon, riding majestically in her "silvery car." I don't know how it is, but ever since the form of — passed, like a vision, from my sight, I have not been myself. Solitary walks, and church-yard ramblings, afford a kind of soothing pleasure, and half the night is spent in the no less profitable exercise of *star-gazing*. There's pleasure in the moon, so saith the poet, and so repeat the world; but none save those who have felt the soft delights of a first love steal over their souls, know, and can enjoy the pleasures afforded in contemplating the Queen of night. It is about two years since I saw — of all the buoyancy of spirits, which peculiarly belongs to that delightful age—*sixteen*. I saw her but a moment, and such a moment—I would not give it in exchange for ten thousand years of dullness and of ease; a moment incomparably — pshaw, why recall the past: Perhaps she is another's — no, no, I will not think it. And yet, I cannot forget her.

"For oh! there are so many things recall the past to me,
The breeze upon the sunny hills; the billows of the sea;
The rose tint that decks the sky before the sun is set;
Aye, every leaf I look upon forbids me to forget."

Married.

In this city, on the 25th inst, by the Rev Mr. Gibbs, Mr. AMOS DUNN, to Mrs. JANE JOHNSON, both of this city.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, 27th inst by the Rev Mr. BUGART, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, to Miss HESTER PRITCHET, both of this city.

Died.

In this city on the 25th inst Mr. George Davis Aged 37.

ERRATA.

Mr. Russwurm,

Please correct the Errata that occurred in communication, entitled, "Is this time to be gloomy and sad," first stanza commencing at the 2d line, for "is cloth" read, looks up, also for "pure" in same stanza, read, sun, and for "back" in 4th stanza, read beck. I am, &c

ARION

VARIETIES.

SOLOMON AND SHEBA.

The power of this monarch had spread his wisdom to the remotest parts of the known world. Queen Sheba, attracted by the splendour of his reputation, visited this poetical king at his own court; there, one day to exercise the sagacity of the monarch, Sheba presented herself at the foot of the throne; in each hand she held a wreath of flowers, the one composed of natural, and the other of artificial flowers. Art, in the labour of the mimetic wreath, had exquisitely emulated the lively hues of nature: so that, at the distance it was held by the queen for the inspection of the king, it was deemed impossible for him to decide, as her question imported, which wreath was the production of nature and when the production of art. The sagacious Solomon seemed perplexed; yet to be vanquished, though in a trife, by a visiting woman, irritated his pride. The son of David, he who had written treatises on the vegetable productions, "from the cedar to the hyssop," to acknowledge himself outwitted by a woman, with shreds of paper and glazed paintings! The honour of the monarch's reputation for divine sagacity seemed diminished; and the whole Jewish court looked solemn and melancholy. At length an expedient presented itself to the king, and, it must be confessed, worthy of the natural philosopher. Observing a cluster of bees hovering about a window, he commanded that it should be opened: it was opened; the bees rushed into the court, and alighted immediately on one of the wreaths, while not a single one fixed on the other. The baffled Sheba had one more reason to be astonished at the wisdom of Solomon.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

When King Charles II. dined with the members on the occasion of constituting them a Royal Society, towards the close of the evening he expressed his satisfaction at being the first English monarch who had laid a foundation for a society, who proposed that their whole studies should be directed to the investigation of the arcana of nature, and added, with that peculiar gravity of countenance he usually wore on such occasions, that among such learned men he now hoped for a solution to a question which had long puzzled him.—The case he thus stated:—"suppose two pails of water were fixed in two different scales that were equally poised, and which weighed equally alike, and two live bream, or small fish, were put into either of these pails; he wanted to know the reason why that pail, with such addition, should not weigh more than the other pail which was against it. very one was ready to satiate the royal curiosity; but it appeared that every one was giving a different opinion. One at length offered so ridiculous a solution, that another of the members could not refrain from a loud laugh; when the king, turning to him, insisted that he should give his sentiments as well as the rest. This he did without hesitation; and told his majesty, in plain terms, that he denied the fact;

on which the king, in high mirth, exclaimed, "odds fish, brother, you are in the right!" The jest was not ill designed. The story was often useful to cool the enthusiasm of the scientific visionary, who is apt to account for what never existed.

Ceremonies observed at the Coronation of the Kings of England

Solemnity 1: the Shirting.—Early in the morning the lord great chamberlain, assisted in the arduous task by the lord chamberlain, puts on his Majesty's shirt and afterwards a pair of crimson breeches. The shirt is to have holes in it to admit of the subsequent solemnity—*The Oiling.*

Solemnity 2: the Tying.—His Majesty seats himself at a table covered with a Persian carpet, to have pretty things brought to him to look at. First, four swords, which are laid on the table before him; then a short sword, to be called Curtana; then two pointed swords; then a great pair of spurs; then a crown; then an orb with a cross, and sceptre with a cross; and then a staff. As soon as the King is tired with his playthings, he gives them away to sundry persons to carry them to the Abbey.

Solemnity 3: the Applauding.—Arrived in the Abbey, the Archbishop of Canterbury is to tell the people which is the King, and ask them if they are willing to do homage to him; when they ought to make a great noise, and call out "God save the King," assisted by drums and trumpets.

Solemnity 4: the Perching.—The King puts on a velvet cap to hear the sermon in, and the Archbishop is to preach for half an hour, avoiding of course all remarks that might be unpleasant, and making himself as agreeable as he can.

Solemnity 5: the Sweating.—His Majesty then takes an oath to do every thing that is proper particularly to protect and defend the bishops and their churches.

Solemnity 6: the Oiling.—The Dean of Westminster, having early in the morning sanctified some oil, now pours it in a spoon, and holds it to the Archbishop; who, after his Majesty's coat is pulled off, opens sundry slits in his clothes, which are tied together with ribbands, and oils him first in the hands, then on the breast, then on the shoulders then between the shoulders, then on the arms, and lastly on the top of his wig. This done, the dean wipes him with some cotton wool, and ties up the slits again. Then a bit of lawn is put on the top of the King's head, and a pair of linen gloves on his hands, with which he for some time sits.

Solemnity 7: the Decorating.—The Dean now brings to his Majesty a coat of cloth of gold, and a girdle of the same; then the tissue, hose, and buskins, and some sandals, also of cloth of gold. After this, the lord great chamberlain makes believe to put on a pair of spurs; but for fear they should hook in his robe, it is only pretended to fasten them on. This is followed by tying on him a fine sword. The sheath all covered with purple velvet; and then some more cloth of gold is put on, and a ball and cross placed in his Majesty's hand.

Solemnity 8: the Crowning.—At the moment the crown is placed on the king's

head; the drums, trumpets and cannon, are to make all the noise they can, and the people ought to shout; after which is sung an anthem, to the words, "Thou hast given him his heart's desire," &c. &c. "For thou hast presented him with the blessings of goodness," &c.

Solemnity 9: the Offering.—His Majesty then makes believe to offer his sword upon the altar; but a nobleman, appointed by his Majesty for that purpose, pretends to redeem it by paying one hundred shillings; for which he is rewarded by being allowed to carry it the rest of the day.

Solemnity 10: the Ringing and Stick-ing.—This is not, as might be expected from the name, the same ceremony as is performed on pigs, but consists of putting a ring on the fourth finger of the right hand, and a stick or sceptre in the left, to be held for a short time.

Solemnity 11: the Kissing.—The king then takes a seat, and kisses the archbishops and bishops, who kneel at his feet, accompanied by all the nobility; then all the bishops, and one nobleman of each rank, kiss the king on the whiskers—we beg pardon cheek.

Solemnity 12: the Re-decorating.—Then his Majesty puts on another set of royal robes, and a purple cap, with a globe in one hand and sceptre in the other; and all the other fine things, as he cannot carry them all, are given into the hands of others.

Solemnity 13: the Dining.—As soon as the king is seated at his table, the master of the horse makes believe to call for a dish of hot meat, wipes it, takes essay of it, and sends it to the king. Then comes a dish of gruel, called dillegroust, for his Majesty to eat; and after he has eaten enough, various bishops, peers, &c. bring him basins and towels to wash his hands, and cups to drink out of. Then comes the champion on horseback, who makes believe to challenge any one who disputes the king's right to the throne; as no one is permitted to dispute it, he does not fight, but rides away again. The king then eats some wafers, and drinks some wine, and departs home.

Sweet Potatoes.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer says that the sweet potato may be raised in this State with as much care as the common potato. The writer has raised them for two successive years at the rate of 220 bushels per acre, with less care than is bestowed on the common potato. A light, dry soil suits them best, and they will endure several frost after the vines of the common potato are destroyed.

In the neighborhood of Hodham Castle, Dumfriesshire, there is a tower called "Repentance." Sir Richard Steel having observed a boy lying on the ground near the tower, very attentively reading his bible, asked him, if he understood the book he was reading, and could tell the way to Heaven? "Yes, sir!" answered the boy, "yeu must go by that Tower."

The National Intelligencer informs us that Washington was visited by a violent gale on Saturday about half past three o'clock accompanied by a deluge of rain with much hail it blew down several chimneys and trees and fences without number.

NICKNAMES.

The Earl of Nottingham, (Finch,) a violent whig, in the days of Lord Oxford's administration, being tall, thin, and a very black complexion, obtained him the nickname of Distal.

Lord Howe was called, by his sailors, Black Dick, from his dark complexion.

Old Vestris, the celebrated dancer, christened or rather nicknamed himself the Dieu de Danse!

Queen Anne was called, by Walpole, Goody Anne, the wet-nurse of the church.

Mr. Pitt was called, by his admirers, the heaven-born minister!

Fox was called Black Charley.—Burke, the Jesuit of St. Omers

Mr. Garrick was christened, by Cumberland, "the heaven-born actor!"

The great Duke of Marlborough got the nickname of Silly, from a habit of expression he had, though no one deserved it less. If a question was asked, he would reply, "Oh silly!" Then will you do so and so?—"Oh silly! silly!" was the eternal reply.

Mr. Gerrard Hamilton got the name of Single-speech Hamilton, from the circumstance of his having made but one, and a very admirable one, in the British Parliament.

The father of Hammond, the author of Love-Elegies, was nick-named Silver-tongued Hammond, by Lord Bollingbroke, for his wit and eloquence. Chesterfield said, this gentleman had all the senses but common sense.

Lord-chancellor Northingham, remarkable for his profligate and brutal manner, procured to himself the nickname of Surly Bob

Lord Sandwich got the name of Jemmy Twitcher

The bloody Judge Jeffreys had a book dedicated to him, as Earl of Flint.

The late Lord Temple obtained the nickname of Squire Gawkey. Now, as any one may be ridiculed, we hardly expected, after the parties are dead, to find Sir N. W. Wraxall saying, "we may presume it was not given him without good reason."

Lord Sherburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, was nicknamed Malagrida, from the name of a Portuguese Jesuit, well known in the modern history of that kingdom, and a name become proverbial for political duplicity! or, one whose ways were past finding out.

Dr. Halifax, when at the University, was known by the nickname of Louse, from his courting the company of the heads of houses.

Admiral Byron, an ancestor of the poetical Lord Byron of the present day, was called, by his sailors, "Foul-weather Jack!" an evil destiny seeming ever to accompany him, so that the sailors esteemed themselves certain of stormy weather whenever they sailed under his command.

Sir Fletcher Norton, eleven years speaker of the House of Commons, somehow got the epithet of Sir Bullface Doublefee.

Two city contractors, brothers, Messrs. Richard and Christopher Atkinson, became considerable affluent. Richard,

however, obtained the nickname of a rogue in spirit, by Lord North, in allusion to his rum contract; and the other, Christopher, a rogue in grain, as some transactions about corn, put the latter personage in the pillory.—*Recreative Review.*

SILK STOCKINGS.

Mezeray the French historian acquaints us, that in 1559, Henry the Second of France was the first who wore silk-stockings in that country, at the marriage of his sister with the Duke of Savoy.

They are nevertheless said to have been worn in this country earlier, both by Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth. The latter was presented with a pair of long Spanish silk stockings by Sir Thomas Gresham.

Howell relates in his History of the World, that Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign, 1561, was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings by her silk-woman Mrs. Montague, and thenceforth she never wore cloth ones any more.

ECONOMY.—M. Say, a celebrated French writer on political economy, has the following story, "being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to through negligence. From the want of a latch of small value, the wicket of a barn yard, (looking to the fields) was often left open; every one who went through, drew the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it remained flapping; the poultry escaped, and were lost. One day a fine pig got out and ran into the wood, and immediately all the world was after it; the gardener—the cook—the dairy maid all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumped over a ditch to stop him, he sprained his ankle, and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire, burned; and the dairy maid having ran off before she tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a goat in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth twenty crowns, valuing his pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the cloth spoiled, were worth as much more. Here is a loss of forty crowns and much pain, trouble, vexation and inconvenience, for the want of a latch, which would not cost three pence, and this loss through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it."

PULPIT FLATTERY.

One of the first acts performed by George III. after his accession to the throne, was to issue an order, prohibiting any of the clergy who should be called to preach before him from paying him any compliment in their discourses. His Majesty was led to this from the fulsome adulation which Dr. Thomas Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, thought proper to deliver in the chapel royal; and for which, instead of thanks, he received from his royal auditor a pointed reprimand, his Majesty observing, "that he came to chapel to hear the praises of God, and not his own." The circumstance operated wonderfully on the reverend orator, as from that moment he became

a flaming patriot. The doctor took part with Mr. Wilkes; was made liveryman of the Joiners' Company, and lavished large sums upon Mrs. Macauley, the republican historian, in whose honour he caused a marble statue to be erected in his church at Walbrook; though before he died he caused it to be removed, not indeed so much from a sense of the impropriety of the thing, as out of resentment to the lady, who had displeased him by her marriage.

[From Foreign Journals.]

Enormous Spiders.—In the Brazils, the spider reaches an enormous size, with different habits from those of Europe. It stretches its web from tree to tree, and no longer appears a solitary insect; many hundreds live together, and form nests of such strength, that you may often see a bird of the size of a swallow, quite exhausted with struggling, and ready to fall a prey to its indefatigable enemy.

Improvement in morals.—A gentleman in Havana states, that murders in that city are becoming very rare, not more than two a week having been perpetrated during the last year. Quite moderate!

Fatal Accident.—A young man named Daniel Dobbs, fraged 16 years, was killed at the cotton factory owned by James Wilks & Co. in Columbiaville, Columbia county, on Friday last. He was at work in the carding room, when he observed that the leather strap which hung from the main shaft (a shaft that was situated about nine feet above the floor, and within about twenty inches of the ceiling had become considerably twisted. Fearing lest it should do injury, he took hold to untwist it; but accidentally stepped his foot into it, was at once entangled and carried up, feet foremost, over the main shaft, thence down and up over it nearly seventy times, before the wheel could be stopped. At every evolution, he struck the ceiling and the apron of the carding machine, with exceeding force. On the first evolution his brains were literally dashed out and when he was taken down it was found that his head was broken to pieces, his neck broken both arms and one of his legs broken in three places. So shockingly was he mangled that his blood, and even his brains flew in almost every part of the room. A young woman who was tending a machine near the shaft was nearly sprinkled from head to foot with blood. No blame is attached to any one.—*Budget*

The District Court of the United States opened in New-York on Wednesday last.—Judge Betts presided. The second cause tried was that of the United States vs. E. Malibran, for a violation of the statute relative to the slave trade. It appears that some time in the year 1819, Mr. Malibran fitted out a vessel called the Science, and cleared her out for a port in Porto Rico, consigning her to a merchant in that place. Some time after, the said vessel was captured on the coast of Africa by a boat belonging to a United States vessel under the command of Lieut Stringham. On examining the pocket of the officer commanding, there were found two letters from Mr. Malibran, detailing the particular object of the voyage, which was first to go to Porto Rico, there be sold, change her colours, and proceed to Africa for a cargo of healthy men [slaves], and return to said port. The jury found for the plaintiff—the penalty is \$2000, one half to the United States. The Science was brought to this port and condemned some time ago.

From the N. Y. American.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was heard in the upper part of the city, which for some time certainly occasioned less stir and bustle than ordinarily accompanys this cry. Very soon however, the horizon was lighted up with burst of flames, which, (the scene of the fire being on high ground) were visible from various parts of the city. It was ascertained that a stable, on the north side of Bayard-street, between the Bowery and Elizabeth street, was burning. The wind was fresh from the west, and drove the flames diagonally across the nest of wooden buildings situated between and behind the stable and, and the houses on the Bowery. The combustible materials in the stable, the mass of wooden sheds and tenements around it, and the great difficulty, until two lines were formed to the East river, (a distance of half a mile,) of procuring water, gave such an ascendancy to the raging element, that it seemed for a time beyond all possible control. The houses to windward, between the stable and the corner of Elizabeth street, and on the east side of Elizabeth street, soon caught, and the scene then presented an ocean of flames. Mean time, the Bowery Theatre, an edifice of about two hundred feet in length, and seventy high, stood out from the midst, reflecting back uninjured, for a space, but for a brief space only, the masses of light and heat; until the south east angle of the pediment—which was of wood—was seen to be slowly kindling.—The efforts of the firemen were immediately directed to subdue this incipient danger; but the stream was insufficient—the water could not reach the spot; and the little spark was soon inflamed into a mighty and overwhelming torrent of fire. The awful magnificence of the spectacle now presented cannot be described. All efforts to arrest the progress of the flames in the theatre being found unavailing, it was left to its fate and was utterly destroyed. A false security, arising from the thickness of the walls of the theatre, and the belief that it would stand unharmed amid the flames, prevented, as we are informed, a timely removal of the properties, little of which was saved. The performers were just assembling, when they were thus fearfully dispersed. The theatre itself was insured to the extent of \$50,000—\$10,000 of this sum in the British Alliance, \$5000 in the Newark, New Jersey, Mechanic's office, and the remainder in this city. We have not heard of any other insurance.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Our city still continues to be the sport of incendiaries. The success of the villain who set fire to the buildings in Bayard street, on Monday evening—the extensive conflagration occasioned, and the opportunities afforded for depredation amidst the confusion and the crowd, have surprisingly encouraged other attempts of the same kind. A fire, without doubt the work of an incendiary, broke out about 2 o'clock this morning in the carpenter's shop of Martin & Gridley, in the rear of Charlton street, between Varick and M'Dou-

gal streets. Before it could be got under six two story brick houses in Charlton street, all of which, except one, [a grocery] were occupied as dwelling houses, were entirely destroyed, and two others very much damaged. Two new brick dwelling houses in King street, were also greatly damaged, and several stables were consumed, in which seven horses were burnt to death.* Four of the buildings owned by Martin and Gridley, and two by Mr. Bogart were insured. The houses on Charlton street were occupied by Messrs. Cox, Ludlow, Martin, Gilbert, Robinson, Bogart as a grocery, Sears, and Baldwin. The crowd on the occasion was very great, and pressed so closely as to occasion great inconvenience to the firemen and those who were engaged in removing furniture.

* We cannot omit to repeat, for the tenth time, without its being ever attended to, that any horse may be led out of a stable on fire if only his eyes are blinded, with a hat or any thing that first comes to hand; and hardly ever if he is not blinded.—*Ev. Post.*

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,
Richmond, Va. Dec. 10, 1823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming to go on Hayti, as cultivators. For terms enquire of the subscriber.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.
New-York, May 21, 1828.

NOTICE.

A Coloured Man of steady and industrious habits, wants a situation as Porter, or to work about a Store or Grocery, where his services would not be wanted on the Sabbaths. Good recommendations will be given by Commercial Gentlemen.—Enquire at this office.
New-York, May 16, 1828.



POETRY.

For Freedom's Journal.

LINES.

To Miss Caroline E. —n, on, hearing her sing the *glee* of "Away with melancholy."

Oh! bid the breast where sorrow's dart
Hath lightly press'd its barb of pain,
To wake to joy and know the art
Each care corroding to restrain.

But mock me not with lightsome song,
For well thou know'st this heart of mine.
Can ill disperse its woes that throng
By lay I breathe or e'en of thine.

There was a time when music's tone,
Its pure and hallow'd transport brought
When still my breast had pleasure known,
If once thy silvery voice I'd sought.

But cease, for aye those dulcet strains.
Since fate hath rest, and sweets are brief,
Or breathe to hearts when gladness reigns,
And leave me to the "joy of grief."

ARION.

THE CHARM OF FICTION.

Oh, tell me not that I love too well
The legends of ancient days to trace;
And blame me not when I fondly dwell
On the fabled deeds of the fairy race.

When my spirit has mourned over hopes
grown cold,
How dear have these tales of enchantment
been;
For it seemed as they cast a mantle's fold
Myself and the ahered world between.

Thus, when by the wild and wintry storms
I have seen the beauty of Nature defaced,
I have gazed with delight on the fanciful
forms,
By the thick hoar-frost on the casement tra-
ced.

I have grieved to think that these beauties
must all
Fade with the breath of the first bright hour;
Rock, forest, and silvery waterfall,
And diamond palace, and rose-hung bower.

If these fragile pictures more brilliant are,
Than the landscape beyond, which they veil
from sight.
Oh, how shall the tedium of life compare
With the visions that sparkle in fairy light?
Then wherefore should I the spell destroy,
Which can soothe the hour of grief or pain?
I had rather live in this fancied joy,
Than turn to the dark, cold world again!

LIFE.

As fleeting as the morning cloud,
That moves in fearful silence by,
As changeful as the hues that shroud
The summer's evening sky;
Shifting with every pulse of air—
Just such is life—as false as fair.
But it has joys that never fail,
As deep, and pure, and boundless, too;
When not a cloud unfurls its sail—
As heaven's unfading bus.
Pure joys, which like their native sky
Are grandest when the storm rides by.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 120 Fulton-Street,
NEW-YORK.
PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.
M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.
THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,
No. 120, Fulton-Street.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter *post paid*, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 84 South-Fourth-St. above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACY JONES.
Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendation will be required. Apply at this Office March 28.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER.

THE subscriber has taken the large Cellar under Mr. Whitfield's Stage Office, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, where he offers for sale by the Firkin, Tub, or single Pound, superior Fresh Goshen Butter. Families may rely upon being supplied with a superior article at this establishment.

DAVID RUGGLES,

April 8, 1828—3f

LEGHORN BONNETS. MRS. SARAH JOHNSON.

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828.

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT. OYSTERS, &c.

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he still continues at his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROADWAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM PARKER.

New-York, April 28, 1828.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 68, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Informing his Friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50
Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.	

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

JOB and FANCY PRINTING, neatly executed at this Office.

ADAM SUDER, CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 111 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1828

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Violin, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

New-York Jan. 25

WANTED.—A suitable Person to procure Subscribers for a periodical work Enquire at this Office.

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men,)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rap ee and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINES.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

58

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Prospectus.

As Education is what renders man superior to the savage; as the dissemination of knowledge is continually progressive among all other classes in the community; we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into operation all the means with which our benevolent Creator has endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our injured race. Experience teaches us that the Press is the most economical and convenient method by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public: through which a single voice may be heard, in defence of Five Hundred Thousand free People of Colour. For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the ALMIGHTY; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation that as the means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavour to urge our brethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider ourselves as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are

the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

The JOURNAL has now been published over one year with encouraging success as regards the number of subscribers, but much loss having accrued from subscribers in different parts of the country, the subscriber feels it his incumbent duty to make another appeal to his brethren, for their continued patronage to the arduous undertaking in which he has embarked.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM,
Editor and Proprietor

New-York, April 25, 1828

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 149 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisement which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Rev. S. E. CORNISH, General Agent.

Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts—Mr. Daniel W. Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem.

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Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo

England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Hayti.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince;

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1828.

VOL. 2—WHOLE No. 63

ASSASSINATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR, PAUL I.

It is with deep regret, says Mr. Carr, in his "Northern Summer," that I approach the delicate and awful subject of this chapter. Humanity would gladly cover it with the pall of oblivion; but justice to the memory of an unhappy monarch, and to the chief of the august family of Russia, demand a candid though careful developement of the events which preceded the fall of the last emperor. The original source of my information is from one who beheld the catastrophe which I am about to relate, whom I can neither name nor doubt. The causes that first created those well-known prejudices which Catharine II. cherished against her son, have perished with her: but all the world knows, during the many years which rolled away between the grand duke's arrival at the age of maturity and his elevation to the throne, his august mother never admitted him to any participation of power, but kept him in a state of the most abject and mortifying separation from the court, and almost total ignorance of the affairs of the empire. The empress frequently, it is said, observed that her son would not long occupy the throne after her decease; and it has been the fashion to say, that her alienation from him was justified by the events which succeeded her death. With this prophetic spirit she devoted all her care to the education of her grandsons, Alexander and Constantine, and exercised all the power she possessed towards the consummation of her prediction. She foretold that the flower which she had planted would wither early; she shook it till every blossom fell, and shaded it so, that the dew of heaven should never visit it more; she pressed and pierced the delicate and ardent mind of her son, until she subverted it. Was it then a proof of inspiration, to prognosticate the brevity of his reign over an empire, the history of which has too often and fatally proved, that however despotic its government—and there is not one under heaven more absolute—a cautious and dexterous cultivation of the interest, feelings, prejudices, and affections of the people, is inseparable from the safety of the ruler?

A short time before her demise, Catharine committed to P—Z—, her last favourite, whom she highly esteemed, a declaration of her will, addressed to the senate, purporting that Pauls should be passed over in the succession, and that the Grand Duke Alexander should mount the vacant throne.

As soon as the favourite was acquainted with the sudden death of the Empress, he flew to Poulousk, about thirty-five versts from the capital, where Paul occasionally resided; he met on the road; and, after a short conversation, he delivered up to him this impor-

tant document. Paul, charmed with his zeal and loyalty, preserved him in all his honours and fortunes, whilst a general and rapid dispersion, to all points of the compass, instantaneously succeeded amongst the male seraglio of the Hermitage. The Emperor ascended the throne without difficulty, but a total stranger to his subjects. One of the first measures of his reign displayed, in a very singular manner, the native goodness of his heart, under the clouds that rapidly began to overshadow it, in an act of piety towards his murdered father, whose remains he removed from the church of St. Alexander Newfskoi, called the monastery; and having exhibited them in great funeral state, he consigned them to the sepulchre of Catharine II. in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The latter part of this extraordinary transaction has often induced me to think that Paul did not believe that his mother issued the order for the assassination of his father. At this eccentric solemnity, he compelled Count Alexey Orloff and Prince Baratynski, under whose hands the unhappy monarch is said to have perished, to stand on each side of the body, as it lay in state, and afterwards to follow it to the tomb as the principal mourners.

Not long after this event, his mind began occasionally to display the most fearful symptoms of distraction; but when his reason was restored, the hapless emperor never failed to endeavour, with the most affecting sensibility, to repair the ruin and havoc which his delirium had occasioned. The deposed Stanislaus, the broken-hearted King of Poland, partook alternately of his beneficence and severity; but with what demonstration of respect and genuine grief did the emperor attend the obsequies of this last of the Sarmites! On that gloomy occasion, he commanded in person the guards who assisted at the funeral; and, uncovering himself with the most affecting emotions, saluted the coffin as it passed.

Notwithstanding the important service which P—Z— had rendered him, the emperor could never venerate him, in his mind's eye, for the caresses of his mother and speedily became disgusted with him; spoke of him with great asperity to his friends, and at length, converting the bounty of Catharine into a robbery, he denounced him as a defaulter to the imperial treasury of half a million of rubles; and convinced of the justice of the allegation, proceeded, without loss of time, to sequester the vast estates which belonged to him and his two brothers. Driven to desperation by such conduct, one of the sufferers, the second brother, one day boldly walked up to the Emperor upon the parade, and, with manly eloquence, represented the injustice of his measures. Paul received him without anger, heard him without interruption, reflected, and restored the property; but the original

disgust rapidly returned, and he ordered P—Z— to reside upon his estate, to which he submitted for a considerable time. But the mind of the exile was too ardent to endure seclusion; ambitious, bold, active, and enterprising, he determined upon releasing himself from the unjust constraint imposed upon him by his sovereign; the delirium of whose mind now frequently burst forth with all the fury and desolation of a convulsed volcano. Messrs. Otto, Sieyes, and Talleyrand, who at that time formed a diplomatic trio, or rather were spies at the court of Petersburg, with the dexterity of talent and the subtlety of Frenchmen, resolved to turn the gathering storm to the advantage of their own country, by means which, extending beyond their calculations and their wishes, finally and rapidly led to the overthrow of the Emperor. Under their tuition, a French actress was introduced on the boards of the French Theatre at Petersburg, and placed in such situations of allurements, that the eye of the Emperor could not but notice her. The ruin of domestic happiness furnished these politicians with the means of their success. A French actress was destined to estrange the emperor from his family, and to create a temporary and terrible change in the affairs of Europe.

Madame Chevalier possessed that style of face which, without being regularly handsome, was more sweet, expressive, and captivating, than the exact symmetry of a finished body. Her person was small but delicate, and rather en bon point; her manners were of the highest order, and enchanted every one who approached her. The emperor was fond of music; Madame Chevalier excelled upon the harp, and sang to it some sweet and crafty verses, composed by one of her three employers, and which she herself had set to music; the subject of which was, the martial skill, valour, and generosity of the emperor. She had not spread her witcheries long, before an evening was appointed for a private gratification of the musical taste and passion of his majesty. This siren soon became the sole idol of his shattered mind, which she moved according to the direction of her secret principles, until the Emperor withdrew himself from his alliance with Austria, recalled Suwaroff and his army covered with glory, crowded the roads to Siberia with British subjects, and filled with terror and consternation the Exchange of the empire. I mean not to enumerate all the calamities which followed; they were too signal not to be widely known—too recent not to be well remembered: and, from their very nature, incontestably proved the aberration of those faculties which could alone, by their presence, render the emperor responsible for all the misery, dismay, and ruin, which threatened the very existence of the empire. [To be continued.]

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1828.

Presentment of the Grand Jury for Charleston,
S. C. District, May Term, 1828,

"* * * Respectfully Present, as a grievance, so much of the Acts of the Legislature of 1822, '23 and '24, relative to persons of Colour being brought into this State as Cooks, Stewards, or Mariners; which operates injuriously on the Commerce of this city, and will entirely prevent vessels north of the Potomac from trading to the Port of Charleston; we therefore, respectfully recommend to the Legislature, the repeal of those acts, or such a modification as will obviate the evils so justly complained of by owners, consignees and captains of vessels.

Ordered, Copies of the 2d Presentment be laid before each Branch of the Legislature, and that the Presentments be published. By the Court.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF
THOMAS TOMERLIN.

"* * * My marriage was to take place on Thursday. She whom I had chosen to be the wife of my bosom, the companion of my pleasures and sweet soother of my cares, was endowed with every requisite and seemed peculiarly qualified to render the too often sad and dreary voyage of life, calm and delightful. Graced with every virtue that can grace a woman, and apparently far above the petty foibles of her sex, blame me not that I fell down and worshipped at the shrine of this lovely image. Woman, even when devoid of virtue, finds it no hard task to make us submissive to her will; but when she stands before us clothed in all its native loveliness, away with all resistance to her charms, it is rebellion foul and unnatural, and we bow in humble adoration at her feet.

Sweet are the thoughts, and pleasant the dreams of the youth who is soon to be united to the girl of his heart. Life has for him a thousand charms. He looks not upon the world with the cold feelings of philosophy, his heart has not yet had its fill of the bitter realities, that is so soon to poison the cup of his happiness. The world is to him a garden strewed with beautiful and various flowers, whence he may cull and collect at his pleasure. Infatuated fool! he knows not that under those of fairest dye may lurk a sting to pierce him to the heart.

I have said my marriage was to take place on Thursday. I too had sweet thoughts and pleasant dreams. Imagination rioted in forming visionary plans of enjoyment. My bark was to float smoothly down the stream with not a breath, not a wave, no not a ripple to disturb its course,

Thursday came—I had spent the preceding evening with Sarah. Need I tell the delights of a few brief moments of sweet converse. Again, and again did I rise to leave the charm-

ing girl, and as often did my unwilling footsteps linger on the way, till at last the audible yawns of the inmates of the house spoke in terms too plain to be further unheeded, and I tore myself away.—The Sun rose but not with his usual splendor. I am not apt to be superstitious, and yet I could not resist the feeling of sadness that came over me as I looked up and beheld the face of the 'god of day' obscured by clouds. My mind had so teemed with fair images, that I had not deemed it possible a cloudy morning would usher in my wedding day. It was my first lesson, and another followed.—My melancholy was of short continuance, for soon the clouds were scattered, and the Heavens presented an extended sheet of blue. The day wore heavily on. The minutes seemed hours that kept me from my love. At length it came—the hour that was to unite two fond hearts together. The coach was at the door. I sprang into it. My mind was in a perfect whirl, and I knew nothing until I found myself in the house that contained the idol of my heart. The company had assembled there was a call for the bride and bridegroom. With a full heart I entered the room. All eyes were turned towards the door in anxious expectation of the bride. At length the door opened—she came not. There was whispering among the women, and serious looks with the men. Unable longer to endure suspense I demanded explanation. I had it. She had eloped with another, for whom none suspected she had the least partiality and I was a fool!

For Freedom's Journal.

CONFERENCES

OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CONNEXION.

The Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, began its session on Monday, May 5th, 1822, in the city of Philadelphia, for that District, and the General Conference on the 16th. Between 30 and 40 Preachers attended from the different states—great harmony and tranquility prevailed among them, they were generally united in heart and mind. The work of the Lord revived considerably through their indefatigable labours which were rendered a blessing to the people of Philadelphia, numbers of whom crowded their meeting houses, which appeared to have been abundantly refreshed with the presence of the Lord. There were several Preachers present from the state of Ohio, and elsewhere, who brought glad tidings of the prosperity of the connexion, and the progressive state of the work of the Lord among the African race. Several brethren were set apart for Holy Orders at these Conferences.

On Sunday, May 11, Nathan Tarman, of Chambersburg, Pa. was solemnly set apart for the office of a Deacon in the Church of God.

On the 29th, Israel Scott, of New Brunswick, was ordained to the same office.

On Sunday, May 18th, the Rev. Anthony Campbell, of Delaware, was solemnly set apart for the office of an Elder in the Church of God.

On Sunday, May 20th, Rev. Morris Brown of Philadelphia, was solemnly ordained by prayer, and the laying on of hands of the Bishop, and five regularly ordained Elders as joint Superintendent or Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church in the United States of America, having previously obtained the suffrages of more than two-thirds of the members of the General Conference for that office, and is the second regularly ordained African Bishop in the United States.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session on Saturday the 12th April and adjourned on the 21st ult. There was a Gospel Union of the Brethren, and many sinners were converted unto God.

The New-York Conference of the same connexion will hold their session on Saturday the 7th inst.

Philadelphia, May 26th, 1828.

[From the Edgelyield Hive.]

PHILANTHROPY.

Miss Frances Wright an English lady and an authoress, has become strangely deluded with a strange project of philanthropy. She has established herself in Tennessee at a place called Nashoba, for the purpose of removing by precept and example the stain of slavery which has so long rested on our national character. So far, the project is laudable, but the means she intends to put in practice for the execution of this work are rather singular, at all events for a lady. "Miss Wright has purchased some slaves to cultivate her farm, with each of whom she keeps a debt and credit account. These slaves are to be emancipated so soon as the profits of their labor have reimbursed her in the sum paid for them with interest." By this wise stratagem it will be perceived, should all the southern slaveholders imitate her example, that in the course of time, or of eternity at all events, the black population of North America will be entirely free. After this business is settled, this delicate female proposes intermarriages between the whites and blacks, and argues that such an amalgamation will in a little while be all efficient in removing the distinction between the colours. We presume Miss W. will not object to be an example here, as her principles of philanthropy are so much more elevated than other people's, that like Mr. Owen she considers marriage little better than an idle and unworthy ceremony. These are but few of the opinions promulgated by this "coy young creature," who has struggled thro' the world some "score of summers," without being under the jurisdiction of a husband. That this circumstance may have had any influence in this matter we will not pretend to say.

"Fanny was younger once than she is now, And prettier of course; I do not mean To say that there are wrinkles on her brow, Yet to be candid, she is past eighteen— Perhaps past twenty—but the girl is shy About her age."

And it is to be regretted that she is not more so in other matters—*Album.*

We dislike the mode of criticism manifested in Miss Wright's case. The critic seems to

acknowledge the correctness of the premises of Mrs. Wright's Enterprize, but treats the conclusion with ridicule and closes his arguments with personal reflections.

Whether the undertaking of this singular lady is founded more in chimera than reality, and is productive of ultimate good or evil, time only can determine: but whatever may be the result, if the intention be good, she is rather entitled to sympathy and praise, than ridicule and censure. The tyranny of fashion must indeed be absolute, if philanthropy, duty, religion must all bow to her stern mandate. If an unmarried lady has the boldness to exchange a life of blushing and smiling behind her fan for one which contemplates a solid good, the giving of Liberty to her fellow creatures, she must be told, forsooth, by a Philadelphia Editor, "that she is past eighteen and without a husband!"

With respect to its taking all time and part of eternity to effect universal Emancipation, probably the unbounded enthusiasm and expansive benevolence of Miss Wright never contemplated so great a work; perhaps there are many who do not deserve freedom, and many free who deserve slavery. The same argument will apply to every evil incident to man. Shall the philanthropist therefore become the subject of ridicule for lessening evil in detail because he cannot destroy the sum total? Shall we say to him who destroys the venomous serpent or plucks up a poisonous plant, abstain from your vain toil, for till eternity you will be unable to effect their total extermination? While the rustic destroyer of poisons would readily accede to the truth of his philosopher's maxim he would nevertheless laugh at the folly of his advice.

If Miss Wright can confer freedom on but a solitary individual who deserves it, and has the capacity to enjoy it with contentment and satisfaction even on the transient moments of the death bed, than a long life spent in ridiculing her labours.

Surely there is nothing so very absurd, impracticable or revolting to the morals of a christian community, to purchase slaves and to them render freedom possible by their own industry.

If we do not misremember among other distinguished characters who are trustees to the Nashoba institution, is the good La Fayette, the associate of Washington, and one of the few who shares the loud applause of the republicans and philanthropists of both hemispheres.

DESTRUCTION OF A THEATRE AT ROME.

Rome was an ocean of flame. Height and depth were covered with red surges, that rolled before the blast like an endless tide. The billows burst up the sides of the hills, which they turned into instant volcanoes, exploding volumes of smoke and fire: then plunged into the depths in an hundred glowing cataracts, then climbed and consumed again. The distant sound of the city in her convulsions went to the soul. The air was filled with the steady roar of the advancing flame, the crash of falling houses, and the hideous outcry of the myriads flying through the streets, or surrounded and perishing in the conflagration. All was clamor, violent struggle, and helpless death. Men and women of the highest rank, were on foot, trampled by the rabble who then lost all respect of conditions. One dense mass of miserable life, irresistible from its weight, crushed by the narrow streets, and scorched by the flames over their heads, rolled through

the gates like an endless stream of black lava.

The fire had originally broken out upon the palatine, and hot smokes that wrapped and half blinded us, hung thick as night upon the wrecks of pavilions and palaces; but the dexterity and knowledge of my inexplicable guide carried us on.—It was in vain that I insisted upon knowing the purpose of this terrible traverse.—He pressed his hand on his heart in reassurance of his fidelity, and still spurred on. We now passed under the shade of an immense range of lofty buildings, whose gloomy and solid strength seemed to bid defiance to chance and time. A sudden yell appalled me. A ring of fire swept round its summit;—burning cordage, sheets of canvass, and a shower of all things combustible, flew into the air above our heads. An uproar followed, unlike all that I had ever heard, a hideous mixture of howls, shrieks, and groans. The flames rolled down a narrow street before us, and made the passage next to impossible. While we hesitated, a huge fragment of the building heaved, as if in an earthquake, and fortunately for us, fell inwards. The whole scene of terror was then open.—The great Amphitheatre of Statilius Taurus had caught fire; the stage, with its inflammable furniture, was intensely blazing below. The flames were wheeling up, circle above circle, through the seventy thousand seats that rose from the ground to the roof. I stood in unspeakable awe and wonder on the side of this colossal cavern, this mighty temple of the city of fire.

At length a descending blast cleared away the smoke that covered the arena. The cause of those horrid cries was now visible. The wild beasts kept for the games had broken from their dens. Maddened by affright and pain, lions, tigers, panthers, wolves, whole herds of India and Africa, were enclosed in an impassable barrier of fire. They bounded, they screamed, they tore; they ran howling round and round the circle; they made desperate leaps upwards through the blaze; they were flung back, and fell only to fasten their fangs in each other, and with their parched jaws bathed in blood, die raging. I looked anxiously to see whether any human being was involved in this fearful catastrophe. To my great relief, I could see none. The keepers and attendants had obviously escaped. As I expressed my gladness, I was startled by a loud cry from my guide, the first sound that I had heard him utter. He pointed to the opposite side of the amphitheatre. There indeed sat an object of melancholy interest; a man who had either been unable to escape, or had determined to die. Escape was now impossible. He sat in desperate calmness on his funeral pile. He was a gigantic Ethiopian slave, entirely naked. He had chosen his place as if in mockery, on the imperial throne; the fire was above him and around; and under this tremendous canopy he gazed, without the movement of a muscle, on the combat of the wild beasts below; a solitary sovereign, with the whole tremendous game played for himself, and inaccessible to the power of man.

An attempt to Fire the Exchange.—On Sunday night an attempt was made to destroy this splendid edifice. Some incendiary or incendiaries, entered the office of Messrs. Willard & Boyd, and set fire to a quantity of papers in one of their desks; a number of matches were found in the desk, partly burnt. Fortunately the perpetrators of this deed were more villainous than wise, and left the lid of the desk closed; the fire, of course, did not extend far, there being no air to feed the flame.—[Cour.]

FOUNDLING.—The selectmen of Buxboro' have offered a reward of 75 dollars for the discovery of the person who left an infant child, a few days old, at a Blacksmith shop in that town. Two 10 dollar bills were found with it, and a note stating that the finder would be rewarded in the next world, for whatever kindness they might show it in this.

Canal Revenue.—The amount of tolls received in April and May by the Collector at Albany, fifty-five thousand, seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars.—[Courier]

CONVENTION.

At a Convention held by the Preachers, Trustees, Leaders and Exhorters, of the First Coloured Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, on the 14th Feb. 1828, the following resolutions were offered and adopted, viz:

Resolved. That this Convention do recognize the Rev. Henry Drayton, Superintendent of the said First Wesleyan Church and Connexion. The convention being fully satisfied of the validity of his Episcopal Ordination.

Resolved, That this convention recognize and adopt the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of 1812. for its rule and guide, until the Convention shall alter or change the same.

Published by order of the convention.

RICHARD WHITE, President,
PAUL DRAYTON, Secretary.
New-York, June 3, 1828.

DECEASED.

In Philadelphia, on the 31st ult. Mrs. Martha Moulton, formerly of Charleston, (S. C.) aged 70 years.

In this city on Friday evening last. Mr. Lewis Francis, for many years Clerk of St. Philip's Church.

MARRIED.

At Boston, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Green, Mr. JOHN CHAMPLIN STEWART, of Boston, Mass. to Miss REBECCA HARVEY of Worcester, Mass.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the members of the Reading Room Society of Philadelphia, for Mental Improvement, it was resolved, that an Address be delivered in favour of said Society, when Mr. W. M. WHITTEY was appointed to this service. Messrs. WATERFORD, ROBERTS and VILLY, acting as a committee of arrangements beg leave to apprise the public, that on Thursday 12th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M. an address will be delivered by the above named gentleman, in the African Methodist Episcopal church, situated in Lombard street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Tickets of admittance may be had of Mr. Jacob Gilmore, 6th street, Mr. D. Johnson, No 29 Elizabeth street, Mr. Joseph Turner, 7th below Lombard, Mr. Charles Shorts, Union Hotel, 6th, below Pine street, and J. R. Roberts, No. 25, Current Alley. Philadelphia, May 2, 1828.

J. B. ROBERTS

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

EDUCATION.

A Sermon delivered in St. Philip's Church on Sunday, 27th April, 1828, by the

REV. PETER WILLIAMS.

Proverbs, xxix. chap. 15th verse

A child left to himself bringeth his mother to Shame.

I HAVE chosen these words of Solomon as our text, because each one must be convinced from his own observation, they are true.

The proverbs of Solomon, from which they are taken, prove that he was indeed the wisest of men. In them we find the most excellent lessons for our government under all the relations and conditions of life. Of the manner in which men should bring up their children, and the consequences of bringing them up properly, or otherwise, he spoke frequently and largely: and parents of all ages have found it their wisdom to conform to his precepts.

The responsibilities of parents; the discipline which they should exercise towards their children, and the consequences of using or neglecting such discipline, are the particulars, to which by God's help, I shall now direct your thoughts.

Children are God's heritage. They are a treasure committed to our care by the Almighty: a treasure more valuable than all the gold and silver of the earth; a treasure by bestowing upon which due care, we shall increase our temporal and eternal happiness, but by neglecting of which, we shall render our days on earth the miserable and fall under condemnation before the bar of God.

Next to our own souls, children are the most sacred charge which can be committed to our keeping. Endued as well as ourselves with a capacity to know, to serve and to enjoy God; and with immortal souls, which must dwell with Him and Holy Angels for ever, or with devils and damned spirits in hell, according as they have spent their days on earth, it is required of us (as the instruments of their being) that we should endeavor to lead them in that way, by which they may glorify God, and obtain everlasting happiness.

As plants destined (if found meet) to adorn the gardens of the celestial Paradise, or [if otherwise] to perish in unquenchable flames, it is required of us, to whom the care of rearing them is committed, to spare no pains, that when God shall remove them from the earth, they may be transplanted to a happier soil. If for every talent which God has placed in our keeping, he holds us responsible, how great is the responsibility he has laid us under, in giving us children to rear; beings made in his own image, redeemed by the blood of his only Son, and destined to live forever. Having created them for the high and glorious purpose of inhabiting his Heavenly Kingdom, and redeemed them at an infinite price, he has the most tender regard for them; and that we, to whom he has intrusted the work of rearing them, may not be found lacking in this duty, he has in his blessed Word given us copious instructions upon the subject; and has enforced those in-

structions by the richest promises of reward, and the most awful threatenings of punishment. O should we neglect these instructions, and instead of striving to train them up in a proper manner, leave them to themselves, or as is not unfrequently the case, should we train them up for ruin, how guilty shall we be—throw away your gold and silver, let your cattle starve, let your houses fall to decay, and your bodies suffer for the want of food and raiment. These are comparatively little matters—but do not neglect to “train up your children in the way in which they should go.”

God who has given them to you has accompanied the gift with this special charge. To him you stand accountable for the manner in which you fulfil it, and the day is coming in the which he will summon you to that account.

I might add, that we are not only responsible to God, for the training up of our children, but also to our fellow men. He who neglects to give his children proper instruction, and to rear them under proper discipline, violates the duty which he owes to society. Whatever his conduct in other respects may be, such a man does not deserve to be ranked as a good citizen; because children thus neglected, instead of becoming useful members of the community, usually become its pests. The laws of society in some cases, punish parents for the crimes of their children. This is right, and without pretending to superior wisdom in legislation, I do not hesitate to say, that if this was done more frequently, society would be much benefited and improved. So much does the future welfare of a nation, depend upon the care which parents take in bringing up their offspring, that it must be ranked among the highest duties which a man owes to his country, to bring them up in a proper manner.

As parents are thus responsible to God and their country, for the disciplining of their little ones, let us in the second place, enquire into the particulars of this duty.

To every child born into the world, there is offered the choice between two roads: the one leading to misery and death, the other to life and happiness. But such is the natural perversity of man's heart, that left to itself it invariably inclines to the evil way. “Man is born like the wild asses' colt,” disposed to go astray from his birth. “Born in air and shapen in iniquity, the imagination of his heart is evil from his youth.” Restraint therefore is indispensable to the leading of him in the good way. Nor is any restraint sufficient for this, [however severe it may be] without the assistance of God's Holy Spirit. Human means cannot always restrain men from sinful actions nor compel them to that which is good. Much less can they control the desires and movements of the heart. Still human means must not be neglected. God has enjoined their use, and by accompanying them with the energetic and sanctifying influences of his spirit, often renders them effectual to the end. “Foolishness, says he, is bound up in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him.” “Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not

depart from it.” The rod and reproof give wisdom, but a child left to itself bringeth his mother to shame. “Parents provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture of the Lord.” The design of our Heavenly Father in giving us being, is our happiness, and to this end, he calls us to the performance of various duties towards God, our neighbour, and ourselves. But the corruption of our hearts, the temptations of the world and the stratagems of the devil, place such obstacles in our way, that we are ever in danger of being turned into the paths of ruin. Now it is the duty of parents, to teach their children what the duties are which they are bound to fulfil, and to use every effort to bring them to fulfil them. It is their duty also to teach them, what the blessedness is, which God has promised to bestow upon those who obey his commandments; and to point out the obstacles and dangers which beset their way, and how they may escape the dangers, overcome the obstacles, and gain the mark of the prize of their high calling.

Their first duty [first in regard of its importance] is to teach them to love and fear God.

As soon as the understanding of the child will admit, the parent should teach it that there is a God; a Being infinitely Great, Powerful, Wise and Good, who made the heavens and the earth, and all that they contain; that this Being has taught men what they should do, and what they should avoid; that he loves, and will bless with his favour in this life, and with everlasting happiness in a future state, those who do what he has commanded, but will sorely punish in this world, and much more in the world to come, those who do what he has forbidden. He should then teach the child that man is naturally a sinful creature, deserving of nothing but God's wrath, but that God in his mercy gave his Son Jesus, to suffer death in his stead, and through him offers to pardon the sins of all who truly repent. Then he should teach it to call upon God by prayer. To reverence his Holy Name, to observe the Sabbath as a Holy Day, to go up to the Lord's House, and to venerate all the ordinances of the religion of Christ.

And this instruction must not only be given by precept, but also by example, for children observe much more carefully what their parents do, than what they say, and are much more ready to imitate their actions, than to follow their precepts.

Moreover this instruction, if not otherwise heeded must be enforced by sharp reproof, by severe restraint, and even by the strokes of the rod. “He that spareth the rod, says Solomon, hateth his son, but he that loveth him chasteneth him belimes.” Withhold not correction from the child, for if thou beatest him with the rod he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with the rod, and shall deliver his soul from hell.

The rod, however, should in all cases be the last resort. Milder methods should be first fairly tried, and not until these have failed in producing submission, should the rod be used; and then never should it be used in wrath.

[To be continued.]

Summary.

Franklin Bank—The Franklin Bank of this city has suspended payment, and a temporary injunction on the Bank has been granted by the Chancellor, on the application of the President.

Jail—On Sunday evening, between 11 and 12 o' clock, three prisoners broke loose from the jail at New-Brunswick, (N. J.)

Accident—On Sunday, a boy aged 18 years, playing on board the new ship *Caledonia*, fell down the hatchway and was killed.

During the late hail storm in the Eastern part of Maryland, a colored man was killed by lightning at Cambridge, while standing in the door of the meetinghouse for colored people.

A letter from Lower Marlborough, Calvert County, Maryland, dated 21st inst. states that five colored persons, who were all huddled together to avoid rain, were killed by a stroke of lightning at the same instant.

The trial of Baker has taken place at Frederickston, N. B. He was convicted, and sentenced to two months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$100.

Morgan—Col. King, charged with a participation in the murder of Morgan, has passed through Buffalo on his way to Niagara county, to surrender himself to the civil authority.

De Witt Clinton—We regret to learn by the Albany papers, that the property of De Witt Clinton was to be sold by the Sheriff on the 28th ultimo.

The Courier contradicts the report of the murder of Captain Clapperton and Laing in Africa.

Algiers—The Dey of Algiers is said to be making suitable preparations to meet the attack of the French troops, and is said to have collected from 60 to 70,000 troops, principally cavalry, in the neighbourhood of Algiers.

Greece—The ship *Herald* sailed on the 28th ultimo for Greece with the Rev. Jonas King on board, having a cargo worth at least \$50,000, for the relief of the Greeks including 70,000 garments.

On account of the apathy which has prevailed, the bill providing for the division of the Common Council into two chambers has been rejected.

Chambers' Remedy—This celebrated remedy for intemperance has found its way to the western states, where it is working wonders, and restoring sobriety and happiness to many desolate families. The editor of the Courtland Alabama Herald, among other remarks on the subject, says, "We have witnessed the salutary effects of this medicine—one dose has restrained the most habitual drunkards from spirits for weeks, and three doses have kept the worst kind of drunkards from spirits for months."

A fire at the Hague has reduced 154 houses to ashes.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

GOOD LUCK

The Capital Prize of \$15,000 in the 4th Class Union Canal Lottery, sold by I Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, was purchased a few hours previous to the receipt of the drawing by *Mr. Edward Council*, printer, (a native of Maryland,) a young gentleman who has been several years employed in the office of the *Courier*—he received the cash for it yesterday morning, at the office where it was purchased. It could not have fallen into better hands.

Extraordinary Cow and Calf.

Mr. Jeremiah Stickney, of Rowley, has a Cow, of a large size and of a dark red colour, remarkably well proportioned and handsome, six years old, which recently produced a Cow Calf, weighing, the day of its birth, 120 pounds!! On the day the Calf was two weeks old, it was again weighed and found to have gained 43 pounds, a little more than three pounds a day! The Calf is of the same colour of the Cow, and is in every respect as well built and proportioned. Besides supplying the Calf, the Cow now affords six quarts milk, of the richest kind, daily. She had been wintered on common keeping which in that place, is salt hay.—*Essex Reg.*

[From the Montreal Herald.]

Shipwreck—The *Princess Royal*, at the entrance of the Gulf spoke the *Catherine* and *Anne*, bound to Miramichi. This vessel had fallen in with a boat of the *Superb*, Cain, from Bristol to Quebec; out of seven hands in the boat at the time she left the wreck only two then survived, and one of them died soon after getting on board; the other (*Benjamin Orchard*) had been severely frost bitten up to the knees—he stated that they had been ten days in the boat, during which period being unprovided with any article of subsistence, they were under the painful necessity of satisfying the irresistible craving of nature by living on the bodies of such of their unfortunate companions as had alternately sunk under the weight of their sufferings. The boat of the *Catherine* and *Anne*, on nearing that in which were these unfortunate men, was at first unable to discover any living being in her, the survivors being so much reduced by their sufferings as to be scarcely able to move. *Orchard* was with difficulty enabled to raise his head above the gun-wale of the boat, just as his deliverers, struck with the horrible sight of the mangled bodies were about to return to the vessel. Captain *Townsend* boarded the *Catherine* and *Anne*, and conversed with *Orchard*, who was under the care of the Master, and receiving every comfort and attention which was in his power to afford him. The *Superb* went down soon after the boat left here.

The barque *Friends*, from Hull, has been ashore near Point-des-Montes, and received damage.

The 2d mate of the *Eolup*, and the remainder of the passengers and seamen left on board that vessel have arrived at Quebec in the *Maida* packet. The ship sunk about 2 hours after her bow was stove in.

The *Bobito* brig *Spencer*, of Shields, in the Gulf, about 14 days since. Her

boats were out, and she appeared to be sinking fast.

The *Princess Royal* saw two vessels ashore on Sable Island.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Izette*, Captain *Gookin*, arrived at Boston on the 25th inst. left London on the 28th April, and the *Downs* on the 30th.

A British frigate had sailed from Plymouth to cruise off the Island of Ascension and the Cape de Verdes, in search of the piratical brig which lately plundered two British merchantmen.

The Stock market was fully attended on the 26th, and considerable business done.

Consols for account opened at London, April 26, at 85 7-8 rose to 86, and left off at this price.

Paris papers of the 29th contains accounts from Smyrna to 21st of March. No improvement had taken place in commerce, and the distrust of the merchants respecting England did not appear to be lessened notwithstanding the speech of the King. The Greeks, at Scio, were in a melancholy situation.

We find no commercial news in the papers.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 26th April says: "Nothing of prominent interest, as it regards Eastern politics has transpired during the day, though very late accounts are obtained from every part of the continent. Through Holland the dates from St. Petersburg reach down to the 9th instant, up to which time the Emperor was still there, waiting with extreme anxiety the arrival of despatches from London and Paris. Of the postponement of hostilities against Turkey, there can be little doubt entertained, more from the wetness of the season, perhaps than any other cause.

VARIETIES.

Dogs—There is a chapter in one of our metaphysical writers, showing how dogs make syllogisms. The illustration is decisive. A dog loses sight of his master, and follows by scent till the road branches into three, he smells at the first, and at the second, and then, without smelling farther, gallops along the third. That an animal should be found to possess in perfection every faculty which is necessary for their well being, is nothing wonderful; the wonder would be if they did not; but they sometimes display a reach of intellect beyond this. For instance—dogs have a sense of time so as to count the days of the week. My grandfather had one who trudged 2 miles every Saturday to market, to cater for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary, and well authenticated example; a dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and was sold by him in England would never touch a morsel of food upon any Friday; the Irishman had made him as good a Catholic as himself. This dog never forsook the sick bed of his master, and when he was dead, refused to eat and lay also. A dog of my acquaintance found a bitch in the streets who had lost her master, and was ready to whelp; he brought her home, and put her in possession of his

kennel, and regularly carried his food to her, which it might be supposed she was not suffered to want during her confinement. For his gallantry his name deserves to be mentioned—it was Pincher. Some of his other acquaintance may remember him.

Bishop Latimer speaking of the clergy, says, "Moses was a Marvellous man, a good man; Moses was a wonderful fellow, did his duty being a married man, we lack such as Moses was." And again, "Now I will ask you a strange question. Who is the most diligent bishop or prelate in all England, that passeth all the rest in doing office? I can tell you, for I know who it is. I know him well. But now I think I see you listening and hearkening that I should name him. Then it is one that passeth all the other, and is the most diligent preacher and prelate in all England; and will you know who it is? I will tell you—it is the Devil. He is the most diligent preacher and prelate of all others; he is never from his cure; he is ever in his parish: there was never such a preacher in England as he. In the meantime, the prelates take their pleasure; they are lords and no laborers therefore, ye unpreaching prelates. Learn of the Devil to be diligent in doing your office, Learn of the Devil, if ye will not learn of God and good men; learn of the Devil, I say."

Cardinal de Retz.—This famous individual, possessed the happiness of temper, in the highest degree.—As, he was a man of gallantry, and despised all that wore the pedantic appearance of philosophy, wherever pleasure was to be sold, he was generally foremost to raise the auction. Being an universal admirer of the fair sex; when he found one lady cruel, he generally fell in love with another, from whom he expected a more favorable reception—if she too rejected his addresses, he never thought of retiring into deserts, or pining in hopeless distress. He persuaded himself that instead of loving the lady, he only fancied he loved her; and so all was well again—when fortune wore her angriest look, and he was confined a close prisoner in the Castle of Valenciennes, he never attempted to support his distress by wisdom, or philosophy, for he pretended to neither. He laughed at himself, and his persecutor, and seemed pleased at his situation. In this mansion of distress, though secluded from his friends, though denied all the amusements, and even the conveniences of life, teased every hour by the impertinence of wretches, who were employed to guard him, he still retained his good humour, laugh at all their little spite; and carried the jest so far, as to be revenged; by writing the life of his jailer.

A Flight of a Knight of the Hammer. An eminent auctioneer, not far from Great Whelmeethan, in selling a wind mill by auction the other day, by way of recommendation, observed,—"The mill is reared upon the summit of a beautiful eminence, towering beyond obstruction;" She opens her nostrils to the atmosphere, and while she inhales the breeze, her revolving powers (at an unmeasurable rate) wheel the wealth into the coffers of her possessors."

The Miser's Prayer.—Among a variety of curious papers of John Ward, of Hackney, Esq., M. P., (who being convicted of forgery was expelled the House; and, in the year 1727, stood in the pillory,) there was found a few days ago a paper in his own hand-writing, which we think may be very properly entitled the Miser's Prayer. Oh Lord thou knowest that I have nine houses in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple in the county of Essex; and I beseech thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquakes; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county, and for the rest of the counties thou may'st deal with them as thou art pleased! Oh Lord, enable the Bank to answer all their bills, and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return the Mermaid sloop, because I have ensured it; and, as thou has said that the days of the wicked are but short, I trust in thee that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion, which will be mine on the death of that most profligate young man Sir J—L—. Keep my friends from sinking, and preserve me from thieves and house breakers; and make all my servants so honest and faithful that they may attend to my interest and never cheat me out of my property, night or day."—Ward was suspected of joining in a conveyance with Sir John Blunt, to secure fifty thousand pounds of that Director's estate forfeited to the South-Sea company. The company recovered the fifty thousand pounds against Ward but he set up prior conveyances of his estate to his brother and son, and concealed all his personals, which were supposed to be one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. These conveyances being also set aside by a bill in Chancery, Ward was imprisoned for many years.

A good one.—In the present age, when old bachelors have become so serious an evil as to need legislative interference, we think that the following expedient, adopted by a lady in Connecticut, of rather a desperate age, will afford an excellent hint to some of our statesmen towards an effectual remedy. The circumstances are these:—A lady became very fond of a young lawyer in the neighbor hood, who treated her partiality with great levity. Finding her suit rather hopeless, and being determined on matrimony at some rate or other, she adopted the following plan. All at once she was taken ill; and her malady seemed to threaten death; at this crisis she sent for the young lawyer to draw her will: and to his great astonishment she disposed of an enormous estate, in legacies and endowing public institutions. She shortly after, however recovered to enjoy her own wealth, and the young lawyer began to feel something like love for her; his addresses became constant, and his attentions marked; in fact in a short time they were married—but alas! he had to take the will for the deed!!

Mad Dogs have been seen lately in Baltimore, and considerable alarm exists in consequence.



Poetry.

For the Freedom's Journal.

LINES,

Inscribed by request in the Album of a very amiable young Lady, whom the author had never seen.

Lady, 'tis true we ne'er have met
On lowland vale or upland lea,
To utter joy, or weep regret,
For friends estrang'd or sweets that flee.

Perhaps thy heart hath known no ill,
That pains the breast to sad distress;
Forcing the tear to roll at will,
For scenes of former happiness.

Ah, no, thy life hath been a dream,
As gay as Fancy wears at night,
When love's its grand ennobling theme.
Filling the soul with chaste delight.

And Angel spirits look on thee,
A sister prototype they find,
In mould, in mien, and sympathy,
And bright accomplishments of mind.

For ever beam thy blue eyes, maid,
Thy rose divide with lily's hue,
And grief, ah, may it ne'er invade
To pall a grace that now we view.

ARION.

From the London Mirror, for March 1825.

THE BROBDIGNAG BONNETS OF BLUE.

A PARODY.

Here's health to the ladies at hame,
Here's health to the ladies awa',
And wha winna pledge it wi' a' their soul
May they ne'er be smiled on at a'.

It's guid to be pretty and fair,
It's guid to be smilin' like you;
It's guid to be stealin' the gentlemen's
hearts

But na by broad bonnets of blue,
Awa' wi' those bonnets of blue,
Those Brobdignag bonnets of blue,
It's guid to be stealin' the gentlemen's
hearts;

But na by sic bonnets of blue.

Here's health to the bright eyes at hame,
Here's health to the bright eyes awa',
Here's health to the beauties of every clime;
But na to their bonnets at a'

I've a bracelet for her wha is wed,
For the maiden—a sweet billet-doux:
Dear darlings, I'd give 'm whate'er they
might ask,—

Except a broad bonnet of blue.

Then hence wi' those bonnets of blue,
Those Brobdignag bonnets of blue!

Oh! bright eyes beam brighter from bonnets when sma',

Than hid by broad bonnets of blue.

EPIGRAM.

Women are made; so fate declares,
To smoothe our linen and our cares,
And 'tis but just, for by my troth,
They're very apt to ruffle both.

A WOMAN'S TEAR.

What gem hath dropp'd, and sparkles o'er his chain?

The tear most sacred, shed for other's pain,
That starts at once; bright—pure—from pity's mine,

Already polished by the hand divine!

Oh, too convincing—dangerously dear—

In woman's eye the unanswerable tear!

That weapon of her weakness she can wield,
To save; subdue! at once her spear and shield!

Avoid it—Virtue ebbs, and wisdom errs,

Too fondly gazing on that grief of hers!

What lost a world, and bade a hero fly?

The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye!

BYRON.

A gentleman of the army was so sensible of audible impressions during his sleep, that by speaking in his ear his friends could make him dream whatever they pleased. One night, they carried him through all the process of a duel; and at last, putting a pistol in his hand, he actually fired it off and was awakened by the sound.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 120 Fulton-Street,
NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.
M. QUON.

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,
No. 120. Fulton-Street.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH J. ANSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N.B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPARD,

Richmond, Va. Dec. 10. 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming to go out to Hayti, as cultivators. For terms enquire of the subscriber. JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

New-York, May 21, 1828.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office. New-York, June 6.

ENGLISH GRAMMA

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. E. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 68, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot;	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828

NOTICE.

A Coloured Man of steady and industrious habits, wants a situation as Porter, or to work about a Store or Grocery, where his services would not be wanted on the Sabbaths. Good recommendations will be given by Commercial Gentlemen.—Enquire at this office.

New-York, May 16, 1828.

JOB and FANCY PRINTING, neatly executed at this Office.

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rapée, and Maccabau, Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SE-GARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

MEAD GARDEN.

The Subscriber informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

58

ADAM SUDER.**CABINET MAKER.**

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. #3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city, where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar; and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,

RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

W. J. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES. Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 88 South-Fourth-St. above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACY JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of colour, at No. 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 114 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1828.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827, hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures, are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1828.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER.

THE subscriber has taken the large Cellar under Mr. Whitfield's Stage Office, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, where he offers for sale by the Firkin, Tub, or single Pound, superior Fresh Goshen Butter. Families may rely upon being supplied with a superior article at this establishment.

DAVID RUGGLES.

April 8, 1828—3t

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT.**OYSTERS, &c.**

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he still continues at his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROADWAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM PARKER.

New-York, April 28, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 149

Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2.50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. 88

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

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Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem.

Connecticut—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven, Isaac Glasko, Norwich

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Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.

England—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

Hayn—W. R. Gardner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWU M.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1828.

VOL. 2—WHOLE No. 64

ASSASSINATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR, PAUL I.

[Continued.]

P—Z— resolved upon availing himself of the influence of the favourite, to whom he addressed himself with all the insinuation of person, manners, wit, and money. Having engaged her in his views, he made her acquainted with Count K—, a man who from having been about the person of Paul, in the momentary vicinity of a valet, at last obtained a high place in his affection, distinguished honour, and great wealth. The more firmly to bind K— to his interests, P—Z— leighed an honourable passion in the daughter of the former, who was, like all the sudden favourites of fortune, much pleased at the prospect of an alliance with such a distinguished family. Count K— and Madame Chevalier conceived many plans for prevailing upon the majesty to restore Z— to his favour. At length one evening, when she had tranquilly mixed the mind of the emperor, and excited in him an appearance of gaiety by the vivacity of her wit, and some of her most successful songs, she artfully insinuated that P—Z— was the most unhappy and miserable man alive in being deprived of the emperor's favour, and of the power of promoting the interests of one of the greatest geniuses that ever mounted the Czarian throne, to whom he was most inviolably attached. The emperor paused, and expressed some doubt of the truth of the statement; but upon her re-assuring him of its sincerity, accompanied by some of those little blandishments which no woman ever knew how to display with more finished address than Madame Chevalier, Paul granted her petition, and recalled Z— to the residence, where he flew with the celerity of a courier, and threw himself at the feet of the emperor, by whom he was graciously received, and from whose presence he withdrew to present his fair advocate with the stipulated reward, a magnificent aigrette of diamonds, valued at sixty thousand rubles. Whatever private pique Z— might have cherished against his imperial master, I believe that it was wholly lost in his review of the deteriorated and dreadful condition of the empire; and in those awful measures of restoration which were afterwards resorted to by Z— gradually and warily unfolded his mind to K—, who as cautiously entered into his views, until their confidence was completely established. The result of their deliberations was, that, to save the empire, it was necessary that the emperor should be removed. They next prevailed upon Count P—, the governor of the city, and Count P—, a very young nobleman, but of considerable family interest, the son of the celebrated general Count P— P—, who so eminently distinguished himself in the Turkish

war, and also the Prince Y—, and some other persons of great rank and consequence. All of these noblemen were actuated by no other motive than to prevent the final ruin of their country; and for this purpose they determined to place in peril their lives and their fortunes.

In their conferences, which were managed with admirable discretion, it was resolved that Paul should die; and, he, it was determined he should perish in the month of March, on the festival called Maslana.

The emperor, from an aversion he had taken to those palaces which formed the favourite residence of Catherine, resolved upon building a palace for himself. The gorgeous magnificence of Zonco Zeio, and of the winter palace, and all the oriental voluptuousness of the Hermitage, were hateful to him; indeed, to such an elevation had his abhorrence of these places attained, that he had determined to reduce them to the dust. His fate, which was fast approaching, prevented the accomplishment of this irretrievable act of delirium.

The emperor and his family resided, at the time when the confederacy had resolved upon his removal, in the new palace of Saint Michael. It is an enormous quadrangular pile of red Dutch brick, rising from a massy basement of hewn granite; it stands at the bottom of the Summer Gardens, and the lofty spire of its Greek chapel, richly covered with ducal-gold, rising above the trees, has a beautiful appearance.

As Paul was anxious to inhabit this palace as soon after he was crowned as possible, the masons, the carpenters, and various other artificers toiled with incredible labour, by day and by torch light under the sultry sun of the summer, and in all the severity of a polar winter; and in three years this enormous and magnificent fabric was completed. The whole is moated round, and when the stranger surveys its bastions of granite, and numerous drawbridges, he is naturally led to conclude, that it was intended as the last asylum of a prince at war with his subjects. Those who have seen its massy walls, and the capaciousness and variety of its chambers, will easily admit that an act of violence might be committed in one room, and not be heard by those who occupy the adjoining one, and that a massacre might be perpetrated at the one end, and not known at the other. Paul took possession of this palace as a place of strength, and beheld it with rapture, because his imperial mother had never seen it. Whilst his family were here by every act of tenderness endeavouring to soothe the terrible perturbation of his mind, there were not wanting those who exerted every stratagem to inflame and increase it. These people were constantly insinuating that every hand was armed against him. With this impression, which added fuel to his burning

brain, he ordered a secret staircase to be constructed, which, leading from his own chamber, passed under a false stove in the anteroom, and led by a small door to the terrace.

It was the custom of the emperor to sleep in an outer apartment next to the empress's, upon a sofa, in his repalets and boots, whilst the Grand Duke and Duchess, and the rest of the imperial family, were lodged at various distances, in apartments below the story which he occupied. On the 10th day of March, O. S. 1801, the day preceding the fatal night, whether Paul's apprehension or anonymous information, suggested the idea is not known, but, conceiving that a storm was ready to burst upon him, he sent to Count F—, the governor of the city, one of the noblemen who had resolved upon his destruction. "I am informed, P—," said the emperor, "that there is a conspiracy on foot against me; do you think it is necessary to take any precaution?" The count, without betraying the least emotion, replied, "Sire, do not suffer such apprehensions to haunt your mind; if there were any combination forming against your majesty's person, I am sure I should be acquainted with it." "Then I am satisfied," said the emperor; and the governor withdrew. Before Paul retired to rest, he unexpectedly expressed the most tender solicitude for the empress and his children, kissed them with all the warmth of farewell-fondness, and remained with them longer than usual; and after he had visited the sentinels at their different posts, he retired to his chamber, where he had not long remained before, under some colourable pretext that satisfied the men, the guard was changed by the officers who had the command for the night and were engaged in the confederacy. A Hussar, whom the emperor had particularly honoured by his notice and attention, always at night slept at his bed-room door, in the anteroom. It was impossible to remove this faithful soldier by any fair means. At this momentous period, silence reigned throughout the palace, except where it was disturbed by the pacing of the sentinels, or at a distance by the murmurs of the Neva, and only a few lights were to be seen distantly and irregularly gleaming through the windows of this dark colossal abode. In the dead of the night, Z— and his friends, amounting to eight or nine persons, passed the drawbridge, easily ascended the staircase which led to Paul's chamber, and met with no resistance till they reached the anteroom, when the faithful Hussar, awakened by the noise, challenged them, and presented his fusée. Much as they must have admired the brave fidelity of the guard, neither time nor circumstance would admit of an act of generosity which might have endangered the whole plan.

[To be concluded in our next.]

SUMMARY.

Thunder Storm at Baltimore—On Wednesday, the 4th inst. Baltimore was visited by a tremendous storm: several houses were struck by lightning, but no lives were lost—The Baltimore American says:

"About 9 o'clock, a dark cloud approached from the west, which threw out incessant flashes of lightning. A short time before ten the rain commenced, and the storm gradually increased in violence. From about 11 until half past 12, the most vivid streams of lightning were constantly emitted from the clouds which hung over the city, accompanied at very short intervals by those peculiarly sharp, sudden, and loud claps of thunder which always indicate the descent of the electric fluid upon some object immediately at hand. Occasional bursts of wind, and the fall of rain in torrents, mingled with hail, completed the awful sublimity of this war of the elements.

A convict in the New York state prison, was recently directed to cut off a hand-some polished piece of marble at 18 inches from its end. He was a stubborn fellow; and ruined a beautiful piece of work, by cutting only 15 inches of the stone. On being called to an account, he declared that he was not book learned, and consequently could not be supposed to count correctly. The overseer ordered him to be taken to the post, to have administered to his back certain lashes, which should only cease when he counted 25 of them. His powers of computation came to him, happily, at the very moment.

The President of the United States has appointed Wm. Clark, of the state of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the United States, in the room of Judge Savage, who declined to accept.

N. B. The gentleman thus appointed Treasurer of the United States, is the same Wm. Clark whom the Jackson majority in the Legislature of Pennsylvania turned out of the office of Treasurer of Pennsylvania, because he refused to send in his adhesion to Gen Jackson.—*Demo. Press.*

SHOCK.—Captain Winckenbach, of Waldoborough, Maine, drowned himself a few days ago. No reason can be assigned for this act—his worldly affairs were prosperous, his character good, and he had never exhibited any signs of mental derangement. He has left a wife and twelve children.—The circumstances preceding this event are singular and peculiar. About the first of April, he purchased cambric for a shroud and a few weeks since had it made—when questioned upon the propriety of this, he remarked, that, as he was becoming old and the term of his existence might be short, he conceived such a preparation to be needful. Until within a few days of his death he had been engaged in making out his accounts and arranging his papers—so, at one time observed to his brother that as he expected soon to be taken away, he wished him to take charge of his pocket-book and papers, and should his prediction prove true, to dispose of them as he thought proper. The day before his death

he sent one of his daughters to purchase articles of mourning, and on Wednesday, after dinner, he procured from one of his neighbours a piece of rope, went to the narrows, a distance of one mile, and tied one end of it to his body and the other to a stone weighing about thirty pounds and plunged into the water where it was nearly fifteen feet deep. His body was found after it had remained in the water about thirty six hours.—[*Courier*]

ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred in Anson, on Monday of last week. As three females were passing in the road through a piece of woods, a large tree was blown upon them, which instantly killed one and severely wounded another—the third escaped unhurt, having discovered the falling tree in season to avoid it.

MELANCHOLY.—On Friday night, while the steamboat Macdonough was on her passage to Hartford, a passenger, Col. Waters, of Colchester, Conn. in a state of mental derangement, jumped overboard and was drowned. Some of his family who accompanied him, were witnesses of the distressing scene.

Mr. John Cromwell, a brick layer, his son, and a black man, while engaged on Saturday morning, in finishing a chimney of a house in Philadelphia, fell, by the giving way of the scaffold. Mr. C. died almost instantly; his son was dangerously hurt and the coloured man so much injured, that it was thought he could not survive.

The following notice was posted at the Merchant's Coffee House, Philadelphia, on Friday last.

"IMPORTANT ARRIVAL."

"Our friends are informed that the *gentlema incendiaries* have arrived, and commenced operations last night in a cabinet maker's shop, in South Second-Street. The fire was happily discovered in time."

We have to record also another fire which happened early in the morning of yesterday, at a cabinet maker's shop near North Second street!!—

FIRE.—A cabinet maker's shop, with its contents, consisting of lumber, and much unfinished work, belonging to Mr. Brelsford, in Poplar Lane, below Second-street was destroyed by fire, yesterday morning, about one o'clock. We understand that no fire had been used in the building the day previous.—[*U. S. Gaz.*]

Corn is reported to be so very scarce in Florida, that if the quantity was equally distributed, it would be consumed in less than a month. In Montgomery, Alab. meal is \$1 25 per bushel. It is also said that in the Indian nation lately, travellers have paid at the rate of 50 cents a quart for corn for their horses.

GREEKS.—The French minister of marine in the course of his observations relative to Greece, on Friday stated that the French naval force in the Mediterranean was actively engaged in rescuing the Greek slaves taken from the Morea; and that on the very day of the debate he had received a despatch, by which he was informed that one single vessel had saved 487 of those wretched captives. This announcement was received with loud cheers.

Breach in the Northern Canal.—A passenger called at our office last evening to say that he was in the Mail Coach, coming from Whitehall to Albany, on Saturday night, (7th inst.) about 10 o'clock, when passing by the side of the canal, in the town of Stillwater, the horses plunged into a breach of the canal, made by the heavy rains, the carriage was immediately upset and carried with the stream a considerable distance; the passengers, eight in number, escaped without much injury. The next morning the mail was taken from the water, where it had lain during the night, and carried to Albany. The canal was so much injured that the navigation will be interrupted until it is repaired.

Daily Adv.

GESE.—One of these birds was hatching on a hill in the neighbourhood, during the late snowstorm. The winds blew and the snow descended and drifted around her, but she hung on like the tooth-ache. And it was not until every part and parcel of her was covered, except her head, that the benefit of a removal occurred to her. She then "rose reported progress," and we believe has had "leave to sit again."—[*Taunton Adv.*]

The Friends.—We learn (says the New York Enquirer) that at the great annual meeting of Friends commonly called Quakers, the whole society divided, leaving a large majority in favor of the religious views of the followers of Mr. Hicks. We have not been able to ascertain the points which divided this ancient and respectable fraternity, but understand, that one side, the minority, support the old opinions of Christianity, while the majority believe in the *Inspiration of Christ*, but not in his *Divinity*.

A woman is said to have been killed by lightning in Philadelphia, on Saturday last while lying in bed, while another woman lying by her side was uninjured.

The Haytian brig Mercury, from Port au Prince for New York, was cast away about the 10th April, near the Rum Keys, and totally lost. About 200 bags coffee, 20 tons logwood, and some hides, were saved. The captain and crew had arrived at Nassau, and the Catharine, at Philadelphia, brought home a boy who was in her when wrecked.

Mr. Isaac Watkins, of Canajoharie, was killed on board a canal boat on the 31st inst, in passing under a bridge at Tonawanta.

According to the records of Major Howard of the custom house there arrived at this port during the month of May, from Foreign ports, 109 American, 23 British 2 French 2 Hamburg, 1 Bremen, 1 Danish, 1 Sicilian, and 2 Haytian vessels.—In all 140. They brought 4,100 passengers.

David Ware, convicted of perjury, was sentenced on Saturday last by the Court of Sessions to ten years imprisonment, at hard labour, in the state prison.

William Schell has been tried at Baltimore for the murder of Beckington Scott, and found guilty of manslaughter.

The thermometer stood at 87, in the house at Baltimore on Friday last.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1828.

FROM HAYTI.

A gentleman on board the Lark, arrived below, has politely favoured us (says Poulson's Phila. Daily Adv.) with the following:—

On the 6th ult. eighteen persons were tried at Hayti for conspiracy against the government, five of whom were condemned to be shot on the 28th, twelve days after our departure. The father, an old gentleman of 47, was however reprieved, on account of his advanced age.

The brig Ann Eliza Jane, of New-York, has been confiscated by the government of Hayti, together with her cargo, in consequence of having false money of the country on board.

Markets—Flour, \$24. scarce; Mackerel, No. 3, 12 dollars; Fish, qtl. 12 dolls. Soap plenty; Herrings, fair; Cheese, 20 dolls. per cwt.; Coffee Bagging, scarce

Fernando Po.

We have been politely favoured with the perusal of a letter from a young naval officer, now on the coast of Africa, to his brother in this city. The letter is dated Maidstone Bay, Fernando Po. 6th December, and details the progress of the works which are now going on at that island, to which the establishment at Sierra Leone is about to be removed. The operations commenced by clearing away a point which had been called Clarence, in honor of the head of the profession. At the date of the letter, the officers employed on that service had erected about 40 huts, three store houses, officers quarters, and several other temporary buildings, and the writer goes on to say "we have nearly unloaded one transport, and have commenced setting up one of the houses, which we brought out with us. Clarence projects in the sea about sixteen hundred feet, and at the inner part of it, we have thrown up a strong parapet of pile and earth about ten feet high, with a dry ditch in front, and leaving a road of thirty feet wide, on one side of it."

In front of this road we are erecting another parapet of the same description to protect it, and also to command a fine road which we have cut from the landing place. Thirty feet inside of the first parapet we placed a block house, which has a front of 150 feet and a depth of 50. On the point also are to be erected six other houses, some of 50 and others of 20 feet square, besides the storehouses, magazines, &c. that require to be in a secure place. Another tract of about 400 yards square we are clearing away, and several houses are to be built on different parts of it. One part is called Paradise from the great luxuriance and beauty of the spot. In it we are preparing a large garden, and the Governor's house is there to be erected.

We have already a regular farm-yard, and possess cattle, sheep, goats and poultry of all description.—The poultry and the sheep we purchase from the natives, but of cattle they

have none. The tails of our sheep attracted particular attention, and the chiefs were very anxious to have them as an appendage to their hats, or as an ornament to their heads. The yams of the natives are excellent, and we catch fish of half a dozen different sorts, and turtle of two. Of the latter we catch a sufficient quantity to supply the whole of the establishment, and serve them out to our chaps. In a new settlement like this, it is not so bad to sit down to a dinner of turtle, fish, fowl, and mutton, beside yams and spinnage. As far as living is concerned, we have certainly no cause to complain. The healthiness of the Island has been proved, except in the instance of one of our lads, who was sent to live with some of the Chiefs, to endeavour to learn the language and get insight into their manners and customs. Since his return, he has been attacked with fever, and is now in a precarious state; with this exception we have been exceedingly healthy. The island is a beautiful one, and as there are no swamps in the neighbourhood, there is every probability that our losses will be trifling, as not above twenty-five Europeans live on shore, the remainder of our force being composed of native labourers and artificers.

The Fernando Po people are certainly the most filthy set of beings I ever met with in my life—Their hair is platted into long ringlets which hang down over their shoulders,—a mass of clotted palm oil and red clay, something similar to pomatum and powder among ourselves, except that they apply it in greater quantities, and the odour is not quite so agreeable.

Clothing they have none except what decency requires. They wear caps or hats of basket work, which they ornament with monkey skulls and bones, feathers, &c. Their arms are long wooden barbed spears, two or three of which they always carry about with them. The chiefs are distinguished by a long headed stick, and bracelets of small shells about four inches wide, round the upper part of their arms; above their calfs; and a very broad band round their waists. Their food consists of palm wine and yams, upon which they seem to live exclusively, except on fast or religious ceremony days when they eat their sheep, blood and all. We are in the best terms with them—they doing all they can to assist us in our work. Our captain generally has two or three to dine with him every day, and our band has such an effect upon them that they frequently sleep on board, declaring that while the music is playing they will not move.

We have sentinels round our lines, inside of which, none are allowed to enter, but by permission from the Governor. We have also a market established, where the clerk purchases palm wine and yam. All in the establishment are under martial law, which is highly necessary in all infant colonies, and more particularly with the people we have to deal with. On Christmas day we intend to hoist the Union, fire a royal salute, and take formal possession in the name of His Majesty.

Montreal Gazette.

Philadelphia, June 11

FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Capt. Hidelines, of the brig Latona, who arrived at this port yesterday, in 44 days from Montevideo, states that the Buenos Ayrean privateer Niger, Cor, had arrived at Montevideo, having been captured by the Brazilian Squadron, in attempting to get out. The brig Emmet, Powell, of Boston, sailed a few days previous to the Latona, for Salado, and it was currently reported at Montevideo, that she had been captured and burnt by the Brazilian Squadron.—Market Bull.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres, was rigidly enforced, and vessels' registers endorsed, whenever they were fallen in with by a Brazilian cruiser, on the high seas. On the third of May, at day-light, saw a brig on our weather beam, distance 3 miles; then off Rio Grande, supposed her to be the Buenos Ayrean privateer Cacique, as she immediately made all sail in chase—at 4 P. M. she was coursers down in our wake astern, when she gave up the chase.

Noble Act.—With the highest pleasure we announce, (says the Albany D. Adv.) that the Grand Lodge have taken the Vases from the gentlemen (Anthony Blanchard of this city) who purchased them, and resolved to present them to the family of De Witt Clinton. This is a noble act, and will redound to their honor eternally.

We are informed that Mr. Blanchard was offered two thousand dollars for them, by a person who wished to send them to London. But Mr. B. magnanimously refused, and thereby saved the country from disgrace. It will be recollected that the price he paid for them was \$600.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At an early hour this morning, as Mr. Richard Rhodes and his wife of near Rockaway, L. I. were entering the village of Brooklyn, in a one horse wagon, the animal took fright and started, by which circumstance they were both thrown out. Mrs. R. was killed upon the spot—and Mr R. had one of his arms broken, and was otherwise so greatly injured as almost to preclude the possibility of his recovery.—Tuesday's Commercial.

We were informed last evening that Mr. R. was dead.—Courier.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, nine young men of this city, chartered a sail boat for the purpose of visiting the Woodlands on the western bank of the river Schuylkill, and seeing some friends when opposite the United States' Arsenal, a young man very imprudently sprang up the mast, against the wishes and contrary to the advice of his companions, which occasioned the boat to upset, and, shocking to relate, five individuals perished. The names of the persons drowned are, Mr. Robert Gordon, in his 22d year, and Mr. Alexander Flemming (nephew's of Mr Robt Flemming,) Mr. Charles Rea, Mr. Daniel Darrach, and a young lad about 12 years of age, of the name of John Montgomery. The persons saved, are:—John McFarland, Samuel McFarland, [sons of widow McFarland, in north 7th street, between Market and Arch,] Henry Smith and William—. Thus in a moment have the fond hopes of relatives and friends of these unfortunate young men been blasted by this sudden and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of any of the bodies.—[Phila. Gaz.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

EDUCATION.

A Sermon delivered in St. Philip's Church in this City, on Sunday, 27th April, 1828, by the

REV. PETER WILLIAMS.

Concluded.

Proverbs, xxix. chap. 15th verse

A child left to himself bringeth his mother to Shame.

It is said of Socrates, that being offended with his servant, he exclaimed 'I would beat you if I were not angry.' From this heathen philosopher, christian parents may learn a lesson of great utility in chastising their children. He who beats his child in a passion, sins in suffering himself to be thus overcome; he is apt also to bestow an unreasonable, and unmerited portion of punishment, and frequently makes the child worse instead of better, by learning it by his example, to act under the influence of angry feelings. Chastisement to amend the heart must be inflicted in love, and this motive must appear to the child. He must be made sensible, that you do not punish him to gratify your own feelings, but simply for his good. He must see that it is to you a painful task, but that you are impelled to it by a sense of duty, and a regard to his future welfare.

To this end before you touch the rod, patiently and calmly shew the child, in language adapted to his capacity, the evil nature and tendency of his crime, how offensive it is in the eyes of God, how grievous to your heart, how abominable in the eyes of all good people, and what misery and disgrace it will bring upon him if persevered in.

Reproof given in such a manner, will be remembered with effect, long after the smarting of the lash shall have ceased; and will make one chastisement with it, serve a better purpose than many without it.

I will add, that chastisement when once entered upon, must be continued until the child is subdued—until he humbles himself, confesses his fault, and promises amendment. This in some cases may be a difficult task, but it is so necessary, that it must not be given over until it is accomplished, for if the child is suffered to go off feeling itself conquered, the chastisement will have done more hurt than good; it will confirm him in his obstinacy, and the older and larger he grows, the more difficult you will find it to make him bend to your authority.

These remarks which have been introduced upon the first branch of duty, i. e. the teaching of children to fear God, are applicable to the other branches, relating to themselves and their fellow men. We must teach them all their duties not only by precept, but by example, and when these fail, by reproof by restraint, and by the rod.

Accustom your children to bow their knees before God in prayer, and to read his Holy Word. Suffer them not to blaspheme, nor profane his Holy Name. Restrain them from spending the Sabbath day in sport and frolic, and bring them with you to the house of the Lord.

These duties will not prove irksome to them, if they are early and regularly brought into their practice; and if they are not, as is sometimes the case, carried to needless extremes.

In training children to religious exercises regularity is much more important than frequency, or length; for very frequent and lengthy religious exercises to minds not capable of fully entering into their spirit, are apt to bring disgust.

2d. It is the duty of parents to teach their children to be strictly honest in their dealings with all mankind; to speak nothing but what is true; to avoid talking of the faults of others without special occasion; to treat aged persons, and those who are their superiors in rank and station, with respect—a duty by the way, much neglected both by the coloured and white population of this city—to be condescending and kind to their inferiors; to pity, and as far as lies in their power, to help the distressed; to forgive injuries, and to delight in doing kind offices to all their fellow men.

3d. It is the duty of parents to teach them to avoid all intemperate, idle and vicious habits; to keep aloof from wicked companions, and to seek an association with those who are as good, if not better than themselves; to strive to improve their minds by the study of useful science and literature, and their bodies by wholesome recreation and useful labour; and to aim at becoming intelligent, virtuous and respectable men and women.

The consequences of fulfilling or not fulfilling these duties, are the third and last particular, which calls our attention.

Much has been anticipated on this head but much more remains, then time will admit us to say.

Look abroad upon the face of society, and enquire of the men most distinguished for their rank, their talents and their virtues, how they became such? With but few exceptions, you will hear them acknowledge, that under God, they stand indebted to the care of their parents, for the talents and virtues, which have raised them to a respectable and happy condition in the world.

Look abroad again, and see who are the most tender and affectionate towards their parents, most active in endeavouring to supply their wants, and to make their declining years comfortable and happy? Are they those, who through an ill expressed fondness, were left to themselves, or those who were subjected to a strict but judicious parental discipline? It is the child that was spoiled by foolish indulgence, that little regards his aged parents; he who was brought up under wholesome discipline, he whose wayward disposition was coerced in childhood, and on whom the rod was not spared, advanced to maturity, loves his parents, and gratefully acknowledges the kindness of their chastisements, by diligent efforts to support and comfort the evening of their days.

Instances indeed do sometimes occur, of persons who have been highly favoured with moral and intellectual culture, who have run into vicious courses, and thus brought ruin upon the authors of their being. But there are sufficient instances of

the reverse, to lead us to confide in the declaration "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Many are the children, who have reason to thank God, for having given them parents, who would not suffer them to have their own way; and many are the parents, who have reason to rejoice, at beholding the fruits of their labour, of correcting and disciplining their children, in the virtuous conduct and happy condition of their mature years. No human language can possibly express, the pleasure with which a father or mother, looks upon the child they have reared, when by following their instructions, that child has risen to be a useful, virtuous, and respectable member of society. Such a parent feels that he has not lived in vain. The brightness of his child's virtues and reputation, casts a lustre over the evening of his life, and yields him more comfort than thousands of silver and gold. The hoary head of such an one, receives honour in the assemblies of the earth; and should he be so happy as to meet his offspring in the heavenly world, he shall receive higher and more enduring honours in the general assembly of the church of the first-born. There, as he presents them before the throne of God, saying "here am I, O Father, and the children that thou hast given me," brought hither by thy blessing on my humble endeavours, the voice of the Eternal will reply "Well done good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," and myriads of the celestial choir catching the applauding strain, shall sound aloud upon their golden harps, WELL DONE. "They that be teachers shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever." Need I reverse this picture, and tell you of the unhappiness of those parents, whose children through their neglect, have brought misery and disgrace upon themselves in this world, and become outcasts from God in the world to come. Alas! their gray hairs are brought down with sorrow to the grave."

Brethren, this world has no affliction more sore, nor grievous than that which wicked children bring upon their parents, especially when they know that their children's crimes, have arisen from their neglect. Beholding them brought to disgrace, life for them has no longer any charms. Then do they wish that it had pleased the Lord to have removed their children out of the world in their infant years, or that he had shortened their own lives, so that they had not lived to see their disgrace. What such unhappy parents will suffer, on this account, in a future state, is more than the minds of mortals can conceive. Next to a drop of water to cool his parched tongue, Dives desired Father Abraham to send Lazarus to his five brethren, whom he had left behind in the world, and whom he had probably led into evil courses by his own bad example, to warn them, lest they also should come into the place of torment, where he was. But how much more dreadful must it be for a father, or mother to think of meeting in those wretched

ed abodes the children, who by their neglect and folly, have been drawn into the paths of ruin

Brethren, let me exhort you by that love, which you have for your children, and by the regard which you have for your own happiness and theirs, both in time and in eternity, to be diligent in striving to fit them to be useful, virtuous and happy in time; and for an admission into the kingdom of heaven after death

How pleasant would be the prospect before us, could we find cause to say that such is the course generally pursued by parents of colour? But while we have a few bright examples, what a criminal remissness do we find in the great mass. With all the means of literary and moral instruction which our city boasts, how many of our children are growing up in ignorance, idleness and vice. Though schools, *well regulated*, are provided for all, and those who are not able to pay, may have their children gratuitously instructed, out of two thousand 500 coloured children of the age when they should be at school, there are not about 600 daily to be found in all the schools in this city. The rest are chiefly left to spend the precious time, when they should be laying the foundations of future usefulness and happiness, in running the streets, where they learn every thing bad, and nothing good. How grievous is this to every friend of our colour? The future prosperity of our race depends upon the proper rearing and education of our children, more than upon any other earthly thing; and the Manumission Society of this city, sensible of this, have felt disposed (now that there are no more slaves in the state) to bend all their energies to this work.

But, ALAS! after providing and making arrangements to provide sufficient schools, so that more might lack an education, they have discovered among us such an apathy on the subject, as has led them seriously to contemplate the abandoning of it altogether. Should it come to this, how disgraceful would it be to us, and how ruinous to all our hopes of advancement. They complain that after devising and using every possible method, to induce parents to send their children to school, but a small proportion are sent, and that of these many are very irregular in their attendance. And I know they do not complain without cause. The whole number of scholars enrolled on their books does not exceed six hundred, and of these from two to three hundred are daily absent.

Brethren, if any of you have children that are not at school, do send them; and if you see any coloured children in the city, that are not receiving the benefit of an education, do use your influence with their parents, to have them sent to these fountains of wisdom. By so doing you will serve the interests of the community at large, and the interests of your immortal souls. It is a work of that Divine charity, which greater than either faith or hope, never faileth, and covereth a multitude of sins.

Want of Employment.—The Jews have observed "that he who breeds not up his son to some occupation; make him a thief, and the Arabians say, "that an idle person is the devil's play fellow."

THE AFRICAN SCHOOLS.

It affords us pleasure to be enabled to state, that the African schools, both male and female, under the direction of the Trustees of the Manumission Society, continue to thrive and flourish. Mr. Andrews, long the able indefatigable teacher of the male school, continues in the service of the society, although tempting inducements have been offered him to leave for a situation in a neighbouring city. The teacher of the female school is an excellent and efficient instructress, and both schools are increasing in numbers and usefulness. The Rev. Mr. Cornish, an educated and gentlemanly coloured clergyman, has for several months been engaged as agent for the Board, connected with the schools; and his labors have been productive of much good. This Institution is a humble and unostentatious charity, but we believe it has done more substantial good, than any other that has been devised for the improvement of that unfortunate race. There are no common schools in the city, where the pupils are more thoroughly taught, or where there is a greater capacity to learn. And the pupils from these schools do not become vagrants, or find their way to the prisons. Among other improvements in the male school, the Trustees, at the suggestion of Mr. Andrews, have sanctioned the establishment of a geological and mineralogical cabinet together with a collection of curiosities in natural History, to be kept in the school house in Mulberry street. And the chief design of this paragraph, is to invite donations of specimens to the institution. It is presumed that many gentlemen have specimens in each of the departments above indicated, with which they could part without inconvenience, and we can assure them that no where will they be received with more thankfulness, than at the African School in Mulberry-street.—[Spectator.

Extract from Mr. Griffin's retrospective view of the London Missionary Society

"Your African missions have established the proof beyond the power of contradiction, that there is *not*, as some have affirmed, a *natural incapacity* in the minds of the Hottentots, for civil, moral, and religious improvement. The fact that many of them are now united in civil and domestic society—their being teachers of others, both of children and adults—their having erected towns, cultivated fields, planted gardens, and constructed a bridge superior to any in the colony—their carrying on trade, and their being intrusted, by the colonial government, with a contract for conveying stores from Algoa Bay to the interior—are ample evidences, that they are a people of being elevated to civil society

Your missionaries, beyond the colony, among the Caffres, the Griquas, the Bushmen, Boschuanas, and Namaquas, and in the African Islands, Madagascar and the Mauritius, exhibit great patience and perseverance. By their travelling, preaching, instructing children; and in Madagascar, by translating the New and part of the Old Testament; they have proved that they are not loiterers, but labourers.

They have placed the lights upon the hills, have opened the doors of entrance for others to follow, and have sown the seed for a future harvest. If it be true, that the good already effected, is but the mustard seed, yet that is sown; if it be but the little leaven, it is hidden in three measures of meal; if it be the day star, it is risen. We look over all these stations with deep commiseration: but we look into futurity respecting them, with the eagerness and assurance of hope."

DEATH OF CAPT. CLAPPERTON.

The late Capt. Clapperton's servant, Richard Lander, arrived on Thursday at Portsmouth, in the Esk sloop of War, and from him we learn that Capt. Clapperton died on the 12th April, 1827, at Sockatoo, where he had been detained for five months, in consequence of the Sultan Bello of Sockatoo not permitting him to proceed, on account of the war between him and Bornou. He had waited there in hopes of getting permission to go on to Timbuctoo, and lived in a small clay hut belonging to the Sultan's brother. He was attacked with dysentery, and latterly fell away rapidly, and became much emaciated. He was buried at a small village (Jungali) five miles to the S. E. of Sockatoo, and followed to his grave by his faithful attendant and five slaves. Lander then journeyed to Badagry, which occupied him seven months, and was taken off the coast by Capt. Laing, of the merchant brig Maria, of London, in January 1828. He confirms the account that Mungo Park was lost on a reef of rocks which runs from the island of Busa (or Baussa) in the Niger. When the natives saw him, they came down and fired on him and his party. Three black slaves and two white companions threw themselves in despair in each others arms into the river and perished. Capt. Clapperton's servant also states that Park's son died at five day's journey in the interior from Accra, in January last.—[Lit. Gaz.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Chambers, in his picture of Scotland, after relating that the merchants, as they are called, of Berwick, think nothing of shutting up shop, in order to go away upon a pleasure excursion, adds, "Such was also the blessed state of Edinburgh, before it became necessary to employ every hour in toil in order to acquire daily bread; when rents were scarcely worth the name, and every man shut up at 8 o'clock in order to attend his club, &c." About seventy years ago, it was quite a common thing for a shopkeeper, occupying part of what is called a double shop in the High street, or Luckenbooths, to go down for an hour or two to Leith races, without locking up his shop but simply saying to his neighbour, as he passed out, "keep my shop awae—I'm gaun down to the races." There was a shop keeper in College-street, within the last thirty years, who had a regular white ticket for insertion in his window, bearing this inscription, "gone to take a walk in the meadows—will be back in half an hour." People applying during his absence had to wait until he returned. Those who kept laigh shops, moreover, in the Lawnmarket, might then have been often found playing at draughts with a neighbour across the counter; in case of a customer entering, they never rose till they had played out the game

MISS BRADDOCK.

Miss Frances Braddock was the admiration of every polite circle. Her person was elegant, her face beautiful, and her mind accomplished. She unhappily spent a season at Bath. The whole beau monde courted her acquaintance. She gave the ton not only to the fashion, but to the sentiments of every assembly. Her taste was admirable, her wit was brilliant. Her father, at his death, bequeathed twelve thousand pounds between her and her sister, besides a considerable sum to her brother, the late Gen. Braddock, who was cut off, with a whole party, on an American expedition against the Indians. Four years after the death of her father, she lost her sister, by which her fortune was doubled—but, alas! in the course of a month, by a constant application to cards, she lost the whole.

Notwithstanding her caution, her poverty became known, and her sensibility was daily injured by the real and fictitious condolence of her acquaintance, which stimulated her to the rash resolve of terminating her anxiety, by putting an end to her existence. After the departure of her maid, she got out of bed again, and it is supposed, employed some time in reading, as a book was discovered lying open upon her dressing-table. She put on a white night-gown, and pinned it over her breast; tied a gold and silver girdle together, and hanged herself on a closet door in the following manner:—at one end of the girdle she tied three knots, each about an inch asunder, that, if one slipped, another might hold; opening the door, she put the knotty end over, and then locked it, to secure the girdle, at the other end of which she made a noose, put it about her neck and, dropping herself off a chair, accomplished her fatal purpose, being then but twenty-three.

Pellicot Government.—The good people of the township of Ormsterd, Eng. being persuaded of the superiority of the "pellicot form of government" to all others, have for two successive years, made choice of a *female constable*, as a "terror to evil doers," within the bounds of the township. Last year the lot fell upon Miss Clementina Trafford, who in person or by deputy, discharged the office to the high satisfaction of the inhabitants and the appointment of Miss Catharine Newton, as constable for the ensuing year, was last week duly confirmed by the Court and Jury at the Salford lect. —*Man. Herald*

Patience.—An Emperor of China making a progress, discovered a family in which the master with the wives, children, grand children, daughters in law and servants all living in peace and harmony. The emperor admiring this, enquired of the old man what means he employed to preserve quiet among such a number of persons; the man taking out a pencil wrote only these words: *Patience, Patience, Patience.*

A sailor having a few days since committed many excesses in consequence of intoxication was sent to prison until he was sober. On examination afterwards before the Mayor it appeared that he had just returned home from Egypt; and being asked what he had further to say for himself, he replied:—"I think myself very roughly handled, Sir, for I am no sooner out of Egypt than into the house of bondage." The magistrate was so well pleased with the characteristic humor of the far that he ordered him to be immediately released.

During Curran's last illness, his physician observed that he seemed to cough with more

difficulty: he answered, "That is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night."

Alady once requested her husband to inform her 'what difference there was between the meaning of *export* and *transport*.' 'My Dear,' replied the gentleman, 'if you was *exported*, I should be *transported*.'

A drunken collier, who lives near Glasgow, tossed up a half-penny on his way home, to decide whether he should destroy his child or his dog! The lot fell upon the dog, and he cut its head off on entering the cottage, and slept that night with it in his bosom.

ANTICIPATION IN LOW LIFE.

In the early part of the reign of George II. the footman of a lady of quality, under the absurd infatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last twenty years of his life in two lottery tickets, which proving blanks, after a few days he put an end to his life. In his box was found the following plan of the manner in which he would spend the 5000*l.* prize, which his mistress reserved as a curiosity:— "As soon as I have received the money I will marry Grace Towers: but as she has been cross and coy, I will use her as a servant. Every morning she shall get me a mug of strong beer, with a toast, nutmeg, and sugar in it; and I will sleep till ten, after which I will have a large sack posset. My dinner shall be on the table by one, and never without a good pudding. I will have a stock of wine and brandy laid in. About five in the afternoon I will have tarts and jellies, and a gallon bowl of punch, at ten a hot supper of two dishes. If I am in a good humour, and grace *behaves herself*, she shall sit down with me:—To bed about twelve."

Enormous Pudding.—The Great Wiltshire Pudding, which has excited so much attention in the neighborhood of Derry hill, was distributed to the poor children (upwards of 200 in number) of that place. Seats were provided for them in front of the Lansdowne arms; the band playing during the time. Notwithstanding the number of persons to witness this novelty was upwards of 3,000, the greatest order and decorum had been observed: and after the children had been supplied, the remainder was given to the spectators. The Pudding weighed, before it was boiled, 340 lbs and it was boiled from Sunday morning, ten o'clock, until Wednesday, eleven o'clock. —*Devizes Gaz.*

An editor in one of the country towns in the Western States, makes a most strange apology for the non-appearance of his paper on the regular day of publication which we give in his own words.—*Cadet.*

"I feel ashamed to own the fact, but murder will out! The plain reason was my readers, that my dear wife said *I must stay at home, and take care of the children, while she went to a Camp Meeting*, and as I am a peace making sort of a man, I did as I was bid, which is the only apology I have to make."

Economy.—Moveable stocks are advertised in England, to accommodate any parish at short notice, when a drunkard cannot pay five shillings, which is the alternative. The stocks are let cheap, and will hold the offender sufficiently fast for the time limited.



Poetry.

From Sir Walter Scott's new Novel of "The Fair Maid of Perth"

THE LAY OF POOR LOUISE.

Ah poor Louise! The live long day
She roams from cot to castle gay;
And still her voice and viol say,
Ah maids, beware the woodland way.

Think on Louise!

Ah, poor Louise! The sun was high,
It smirch'd her cheek, it dim'd her eye,
The woodland walk was cool and nigh,
Where birds with chiming stratolets vie.

To cheer Louise!

Ah, poor Louise! The savage bear
Made ne'er that lovely grove his lair:
The wolves molest not paths so fair—
But better far had such been there.

For poor Louise!

Ah, poor Louise! In woody wold
She met a huntsman fair and bold,
His baldrick was of silk and gold,
And many a witching tale he told.

To poor Louise!

Ah, poor Louise! small cause to pine
Hadst thou for treasures of the mine;
For peace of mind, that gift divine,
And spotless innocence were thine.

Ah, poor Louise!

Ah, poor Louise! Thy treasure's rest!
I know not if by force or theft,
Or part by violence, part by gift;
But Misery is all that's left.

To poor Louise

Let poor Louise some succour have
She will not long your bounty crave,
Or tire the gay with warning stave—
For Heaven has grace, and earth a grave.
Poor poor Louise!

Philadelphia, June 11, 1828.


By Divine permission, the Rev. GEORGE ERSKINE, will deliver a discourse on 'Sunday morning next, in the 2d Presbyterian Church of Colour, situated in Saint Mary's street, between 6th and 7th streets, and in the evening he will preach at the Rev. Mr. Livingston's church, in Crown-street, at which time there will be a collection taken up to aid him in redeeming his children who are at this time in bondage in East Tennessee.

ERRATA.—In the date of the communication in our last, concerning the CONFERENCES of the A. M. E. C. for May 5th, 1822, read, "May 5, 1828." A mistake occurred also in the marriage, the name of the young lady being ISABELLA HARRY, and not Harvey, as was inserted.

NOTICE.

A Coloured Man of steady and industrious habits, wants a situation as Porter, or to work about a Store or Grocery, where his services would not be wanted on the Sabbaths. Good recommendations will be given by Commercial Gentlemen.—Enquire at this office.

BOARDING & LODGING.

 THE subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of best **REFRESHMENTS**, Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the uninterrupted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1828.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 120 Fulton-Street,

NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.

M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON, No. 120, Fulton-Street.

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office. New-York, June 6.

STEAM SPONGING.

CLOTHES of all kinds cleaned in the neatest manner, by *Steam Sponging*, and Ladies apparel of all descriptions *Coats* and *Pantaloon*s dressed in the first style, and all kinds of stains taken out. Tailoring of all descriptions, by

WILLIAM L. NICHOLAS,

No. 11, Nassau-street, corner of Pine, and No. 55, Mercer-street.

New-York, June 13.

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Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING. who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming to go out to Hayti, as cultivators. For terms enquire of the subscriber.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

New-York, May 21, 1828.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 69, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Informs his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828

JOB AND FANCY PRINTING,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

G. & R. DRAPER. (Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore. Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rapee and Maccabau Snuff. Spanish Half-Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 84 South-Fourth-St. above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACY JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828

FRANCIS WILES,



Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his House at No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

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BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board, for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 111 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1823

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best

to carry the benevolent views of the Society. Of the many evils which afflict the human race, none is more execrated than that of kidnapping and man-stealing. The free persons of colour who are carried on even in this city, for some years past, have been of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

MEAD GARDEN.

The Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the Public, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 23, 1828.

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ADAM SUDER,

CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1825.

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES. Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER.

The subscriber has taken the large Cellar under Mr. Whitfield's Stage Office, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, where he offers for sale by the Firkin, Tub, or single Pound, superior Fresh Goshen Butter. Families may rely upon being supplied with a superior article at this establishment.

DAVID RUGGLES,

April 8, 1828—3t

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT.

OYSTERS, &c.

The subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he still continues at his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROADWAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM PARKER.

New-York, April 28, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

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DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1828.

VOL. 2—WHOLE No. 65

ASSASSINATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR

PAUL I.

[Concluded.]

Z— drew his sabre and cut the poor fellow down, Paul awakened by the noise, sprung from his sofa; at this moment the whole party rushed into the room; the unhappy sovereign, anticipating their design, at first endeavoured to entrench himself behind the chairs and tables; then recovering himself, he assumed a high tone, told them they were his prisoners, and called upon them to surrender. Finding that they fixed their eyes steadily and fiercely upon him, and continued advancing towards him, he implored them to spare his life, declared his consent instantly to relinquish the sceptre, and to accept of any terms which they might dictate. In his raving, he offered to make them princes, and to give them estates, and titles, and orders, without end. They now began to press upon him, when he made a convulsive effort to reach the window; in this attempt he failed; & indeed so high was it from the ground that had he succeeded, the expedient would only have put a more instantaneous period to his misery. In the effort he very severely cut his hand with the glass, and as they drew him back he grasped a chair, with which he felled one of his assailants, and a desperate resistance took place. So great was the noise, that, notwithstanding the massy walls and thick double folding doors which divided the apartments, the empress was disturbed, and began to cry for help; when a voice whispered, in her ear, and imperatively told her to remain quiet: otherwise, if she uttered another word, she would be put to instant death. Whilst the emperor was thus making a last struggle, the prince Y— struck him on one of his temples with his fist and laid him upon the floor; Paul, recovering from the blow, again implored his life; at that moment, the heart of P—Z—relented, and upon being observed to tremble and hesitate, a young Hanoverian resolutely exclaimed, "We have passed the Rubicon; if we spare his life, before the setting of to-morrow's sun we shall be his victims!" Upon which he took off his sash, turned it twice round the naked neck of the emperor, and giving one end to Z—, and holding the other himself, they pulled for a considerable time with all their force, until their miserable sovereign was no more: they then returned to their respective homes. What occurred after their departure can better be conceived than depicted; medical aid was resorted to, but in vain; and upon the breathless body of the emperor fell the tears of his widowed empress, and of his children and domestics: nor was genuine grief ever more forcibly or feelingly displayed than by him on whose brow this melancholy even

So passed away this night of horror, and thus perished a prince to whom nature was severely bountiful. The acuteness and pungency of his feelings were incompatible with happiness; unnatural prejudice pressed upon the fibre too finely spun and snapped it.

The sun shone upon a new order of things. At seven o'clock the intelligence of the demise of Paul spread through the capital. The interval of time from its first communication to its diffusion over every part of Petersburg was scarcely perceptible. At the parade Alexander presented himself on horseback, when the troops with tears rolling down their rugged and sun-browned faces, hailed him with loud and cordial acclamations. The young emperor overwhelmed, and at the moment of mounting the most extensive empire under heaven, he was seen to turn from the grand and affecting spectacle, and weep. What followed is of very subordinate consideration; but perhaps it will be eagerly asked, to what extremity did the avenging arm of justice pursue the perpetrators of the deed? Mercy the brightest jewel of every crown, and a forlorn and melancholy conviction, that the reigning motive was the salvation of the empire, prevented the sovereign from being vindictive. Never upon the theatre of life was there presented a scene of more affecting unanimity; decency, not revenge, governed the sacrifice. P—Z— was ordered never to approach the imperial residence, and the governor of the city was transferred to Riga. As soon as Madame Chevalier was informed of the demise of her imperial patron, she prepared for flight, under the protection of her brother, a dancer, carrying with her a booty of nearly a million of rubles. A police-officer was sent to inspect and report upon her property amongst a pile of valuable articles, he discovered a diamond-cross of no intrinsic value, which had been given by Peter I. to a branch of the imperial family and was on that account much esteemed; it was to recover this that the officer was sent, who obtained it after the most indecent and unprincipled resistance on her part. Passports were then granted to Madame Chevalier and her brother. Thus terminated this extraordinary and impressive tragedy.

THE IDEA OF A PERFECT WIFE.

THE CHARACTER OF—

"I intend to give my idea of a woman; if it at all answers any original, I shall be pleased; for if such a person as I would describe, really exists, she must be far superior to my description; and such as I must love too well to be able to paint as I ought.

She is handsome, but it is a beauty not arising from features, from complexion, or from shape; she has all three in an high degree, but it is not by these she touches

heart; it is by all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence and sensibility, which a face can express.

She has a face that just raises your attention at first sight, it grows on you every moment, and you wonder it did no more than raise your attention at first.

Her eyes have mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue.

Her features are not perfectly regular; that sort of exactness is more to be praised than to be loved; for it never animated. Her stature is not tall; she is not made to be the admiration of every body, but the happiness of one.

She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness.

There is often more of the coquet shown in an affected plainness than in tawdy finery; she is always clean without preciseness or affectation. Her gravity is a gentle thoughtfulness, that softens the features without discomposing them; she is usually grave.

Her smiles are inexpressible.

Her voice is a low, soft music not formed to rule in public assemblies but to charm those who can distinguish a command from a crowd; it has this advantage, you must come close to her to hear it.

To describe her truly, is to describe her mind; one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself on but in the goodness of the choice she makes.

She does not display it so much in saying or doing striking things, as in avoiding such as she ought not to say or do.

She discovers the right and wrong of things, not by reasoning but sagacity; most women, and many good ones, have a closeness and something selfish in their disposition; she has a true generosity of temper; the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality, the most covetous not more cautious in the distribution.

No person of so few years, can know the world better; no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge.

Her politeness seems to flow rather from a natural disposition to oblige, than from any rules on the subject; and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those who do not.

She does not run with a girlish eagerness into new friendships, which as they have no foundation in reason, serve only to multiply and im bitter dispute; it is long before she chooses, out then it is fixed for ever; and the first hours of romantic friendship are not warmer than hers after the lapse of years. As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflection on any body, so she never degrades her judgment by immoderate or ill-placed praises; for every thing violent is contrary to her nature.

evenness of her virtue; she has a steady and firm mind, which takes no more from the female character than the solidity of marble does from its polish and lustre. She has such virtues as make us value the truly great of our own sex; she has all the winning graces, that makes us love even the faults we see in the weak and beautiful of hers."

Prior's Life of Burke, 2d Ed.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For Freedom's Journal.

At a meeting of Coloured Gentlemen, Citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 28th of March, 1823. Mr. J. B. ROBERTS, was called to the Chair, Mr. WM. WHIPPER, appointed Secretary. The Rev. J. C. WARD explained the object of the meeting; when it was resolved, that a Committee be appointed to form a Constitution for a Reading Room Society, for Men of Colour, who are citizens of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

ADDRESS.

Brethren—In viewing the exertions which are now making, by surrounding nations, to ameliorate and improve the condition of man, we cannot longer sit, as idle spectators, to these great movements, without exerting ourselves, and using the means which a kind and beneficent Providence has placed in our hands, for the improvement of ourselves, and our youth. Our chief aim will be to refer you to our rising generation, who through the philanthropy of the laws of Pennsylvania, are now engaged in acquiring the first rudiments of Education. We are well acquainted from experience with their present limited opportunities of improvement, and we feel bound to open an Institution, to which they may repair and qualify themselves, for future usefulness.

The Library of the Society, shall consist of Books treating on the subject of Ancient Modern and Ecclesiastical History, the Laws of Pennsylvania, the Freedom's Journal, the Genus of Universal Emancipation, &c. &c. excluding every book which is chimerical or visionary.

WM. WHIPPER, Secretary.

For Freedom's Journal.

THE SLANDERER.

The haughty look of the proud is more to be pitied than offended at; for where there is much pride, there is also much ignorance. The insolence of wealth is equally to be commiserated. It is a weakness often attendant on ill-breeding, and abounding most where the mind naturally barren, is unaccustomed to affluence, and unexpectedly is gladdened by the smiles of fortune.

The designing Flatterer is vicious and deservedly despised; the envious is criminal, and the Seducer faithless, and base indeed. The oppressor is unjust, as he is cruel, and the follies of ignorance merit not the countenance of the enlightened. But the traducer of individual fame is more vile than all. He is

more cruel than the assassin, for his character is less humane. The one rids his victim at once of life, and again commonly is the instigator of his black crime. But the other without any hope of profit, robs the innocent of reputation, which of all blessings to mortals, is the most precious. He carries destruction under his tongue, but his teeth afford no limit to its poison. He moves his lips, and all on whom he breathes, becomes contaminated;—now his mouth is opened—his tongue mechanically is in motion—its poison is darted at the fairest flower of innocence—it droops and dwindles away by degrees, or exists only to be wretched.

An enemy to virtue, the slanderer is the slave of every vice; he fixes his eye on the virtuous, is unhappy, and exclaims, "But a little while, and like me thou too shalt be shut out of that society I cannot enjoy. He hears the amiable well-spoken of—they possess the esteem of the good—they are numbered among the respectable, and his heart is pierced through with envy—Like Lucifer, he can not be as they are, he swears by all the malice of his nature to reduce them in the opinion of their friends to his own hateful estate. The offspring of envy and the promulgator of lies, he exerts his malicious talents, and triumphs in his wickedness. A stranger to his own business, the slanderer is acquainted with the business of every body; he is the news-monger of the day, and the pedigree of one coming even from the *Antipodes* is known to him. What pleasure can it be to any but the base at heart, to blast the hope, and deprive one from whom they have never received injury, of happiness? Can it afford satisfaction to any but the truly malicious, to see an inoffensive person pining under unmerited censures, and oppressed by the heavy and hideous weight of reproach? Oh! you who are accustomed to trip from house to house—you who have no capacity for other employment than slander; look, I bid you on the emaciated form of Emily! Her virtue was no shield against your malice. Her innocence had no charm for you, for the wicked possessing no virtue, are unhappy when they see it in others—unprotected, but that drew not from your obdurate heart the least compassion for her. Behold her now, the pitiful object of grief—she exists the child of melancholy, and constantly pouring forth the tears of affliction. Her life is ebbing to a close; lift, if you can, your thoughts to Heaven. She is your victim. Do you triumph? Your triumph is of short duration. Comparatively, it is like the airy bubble blown by a playful child from the stem of a pipe.

You, whose propensity it is, to misrepresent the actions of innocence, consider well the evil of your ways, and your conscience if not too much blunted by a too frequent practice of the crime of Slander, will decide. Reason will be restored from the exile into which the depravity of your heart had banished it—Contrition will ensue, and you may yet escape the condemnation which awaits you, and which your crime so justly merits.

NIGER.

THE CURTAIN.

NO. I.

"From the loop-holes of Retreat."

We were writing in our room the other day, musing in no very agreeable mood on the posture of our affairs. Our window looked into the street, and the thought occurred to us that it would be for our individual comfort to lay out a few shillings in the purchase of a pair of window curtains. The thought was excellent, and though parting with our money, was like drawing so many teeth from our head, yet in the firmness of our souls, we resolved upon the sacrifice, and the deed was done. We have since had no cause to repent. We are removed from the vulgar gaze of men and women, we can look from our retreat and see, and yet not have ourselves seen. Safe from observation, we intend now and then to take a peep from behind our curtain, and see what ye are all at, old men and young, young maidens and old. What have you been doing the while? But ye need not tell us, we shall discover your doings without any help from you. Our curtain asks none; we want none; and yourselves—we will soon fix ye. We give you fair warning to look to yourselves, and mind your P's and Q's, for when we shall have lifted the curtain from your actions, the truth, the naked truth, shall be seen. Ye who have pursued the course of rectitude and justice, assist me while I tear the veil from folly, and expose all its deformities and absurdities. Abominations have grown up among ye—they must be eradicated. Fashions silly votaries have increased in your ranks—war must be waged against them, "war even to the knife." The "Improvement of the Age," and the "March of Intellect" have made wonderful changes in the meaning of terms. Modesty now-a-days means any thing else but what in olden times was considered the true ornament of a woman. Should we in our discoveries from behind our curtain find any resemblance the most remote to this old fashioned word, we shall certainly make it known for the benefit of all concerned, the meanwhile we will retire from our curtain for the present.

* Hark, ye reader, we mean not quite so much as the Spanish General, when he used the above exclamation, we would not cut their throats.

SUMMARY.

Dreams—The Derby Reporter contains a paragraph, stating that the wife of a countryman had dreamed that she should die; that she was so strongly impressed with her fate, that she went next day to a Mercer's shop, and bought mourning for her family, which she partly made up, and that before her task was finished she expired.

The Supreme Court have reversed the Assessment for opening 17th street, and have decided that the purchasers of the late Wm. Bayard's lots will not have to pay any thing beyond the purchase money.

Assault and Battery—The Washington Telegraph of Tuesday states that a trial of a singular nature had occupied the attention of one of the courts in that city for two days. It was an action for assault and battery, brought by a young lady, of the name of Eleanor Hurley, against two Doctors and two Justices of the Peace! The jury awarded damages to the plaintiff in the sum of two thousand dollars.

Intemperance—A late number of the Onondago Register, relates a shocking and melancholy instance of death by the use of ardent spirits. A Mr. Fountain, of that town, who had long been addicted to habits of intemperance, was induced for one dollar to swallow a quart of whiskey. After taking this dram, he was carried from the store to his house, where after lying a short time in a state of insensibility, he expired.

MAD DOGS—Another mad dog has been killed at Baltimore. He had bitten several children, and a number of dogs.

HURRICANE AT RICHMOND—Richmond has been visited by a tremendous storm, which prostrated trees, unroofed houses and blew down chimneys. One life was lost.

Preservation—On Wednesday last, a man with his wife and child, was passing Lieutenant's bridge in Lyme, in a wagon, when the horse took fright at a hole in the bridge. The man sprang out and endeavored to hold the horse, in vain; he backed, broke the railing and fell 15 feet into the river, taking with him the woman, child and wagon. The horse cleared himself from the wagon, while the woman, with great presence of mind, held herself by the seat with one hand, and with the other supported her child above water, until the man swam to them and brought them both alternately, safe on shore; neither having received any material injury.—*New Lon. Gaz.*

We recollect to have read, several years since, an account of an incident, which equals in horror any thing we have heard or read of before or since. A young gentleman who had received a medical education in London, was on the point of establishing himself in business when the death of his mother recalled him into Yorkshire. Her revered form had been deposited in the place of its rest, and he was about returning to town, when a medical friend requested him to remain a few days for the purpose of demonstrating on a subject, which he consented to do. Every thing was in readiness on his arrival at the Infirmary—all necessary preparations had been made—the cloth which covered the body was removed, and he recognised his own mother! The structure of reason tottered on its base, and fell, never more to rise. He rushed from the room a maniac!—*Mid. Gaz.*

A woman from Monmouth, N. J. was taken up in a very mangled state, on Monday afternoon, at the corner of Barclay-st. and Broadway, and carried to the Hospital. She was passing the street with her basket of strawberries, when two horses which had taken fright, and discharged themselves from a carriage, ran furiously upon her. Medical aid was immediately afforded, and some hopes were entertained for her life last evening.—*Daily Adv.*

A rattle snake was killed in Georgia a few days since, 6 1-2 feet in length, and measuring 2 1-2 inches in circumference. When the snake was killed, it was engaged in swallowing a large sized rabbit, which caused it to fall an easy prey.

Ware—David Ware, who has been sentenced to the State Prison, at Sing Sing, for ten years for forgery, made an attempt to escape from Bridewell on Thursday afternoon. When the Turnkey opened his door, he made a rush and got outside of the prison, but was immediately secured.

Mr Rhodes, who, with his wife was thrown from his wagon, at Brooklyn, we are happy to state, is not dead, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Justice Triumphant—David Wear, was executed at Concord, N. C. on the 30th ult. for the crime of kidnapping.

On Tuesday night last on board the steam boat from Frenchtown to Baltimore, two of the passengers, Mr Z. Cook, Jr. of Boston, and Mr. Thos. Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, were robbed of their pocket books, which, fortunately, contained funds only for travelling expenses, amounting to something less than \$100 each. It appears that after they had turned into their births, the thieves searched their clothes which lay on the shelves at the foot, and must have made their escape the moment the boat arrived at the wharf.

The remains of John Bradshaw, jun. who lost his life at the burning of the Bowery Theatre, having been found among the ruins and identified, the relations and friends, together with the members of Engine Company No. 21, and those of the Fire Department in general, attended his funeral at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY JUNE 29, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to our absence a few days, many communications necessarily remain unanswered. Communications for publication should be legibly written. "David with his Sling," and "Young Titus," have mistaken the purposes to which our columns are devoted. Money will not procure what propriety disapproves. Unpaid Communications must remain unnoticed.

Latest from Europe.

By the Packet ship Pacific, Captain Crocker, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, the Editors of the Daily Advertiser have received London papers to the 15th of May, Liverpool to the 16th, and London Shipping Lists to the 14th. The papers furnish the Russian Declaration of War against the Turks and intelligence of the crossing of the Pruth by the army under Gen. Wittgenstein, who has taken, as it appears, undisputed possession of Moldavia and Wallachia.

We have an intimation of the feelings of the French Cabinet on this subject, in the Morning Chronicle of the 15th, which contains Paris dates to the evening of the 13th, received, by express. In the session of that day, during a discussion on the Loan of 80 millions, the minister of Foreign Affairs said, an explanation was necessary mutually between three powers.

The Minister of Marine remarked, that France was actuated by no influence from the bank of the Neva or the Thames but Europe is not at peace; and it is her duty to appear in a becoming attitude, if she is to interfere in the struggle. Whether this means much or nothing, we can at present only conjecture. Great activity still prevails in the ship yards of France. A large levy is also making.

England—The Catholic Question has met with a degree of favour in Parliament which appears to justify the opinion formed by some of the favorable influence of the repeal of the Test Acts. On the 12th, after a long deliberation, the House of Commons adopted a resolution offered by Sir Francis Burdett, in favor of considering the subject of Catholic Claims. The votes stood 272 to 266—majority in favor. Sir F. B. then introduced the following resolution, which was carried without a division, designed to obtain the concurrence of the Peers, and to be sent up to them:—

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient to take into consideration the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with a view to a final and conciliatory adjustment, for the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, the stability of the established church, and the concord and satisfaction of all classes of his Majesty's subjects.

We learn by this arrival, that the royal assent has actually been given to the Bill repealing the Corporation and Test Acts of Great Britain, which, as we have before remarked, will produce extensive and salutary effects in the country. Many persons of character and talents, who have heretofore been excluded from office by legal disabilities, or by conscientious scruples, will now find no fictitious obstacles between them and the places they are so well calculated to fill. The various religious sects in the country had already obtained a great deal of influence, as was very apparent before the passage of this bill. It must of course now rapidly increase and probably will hereafter lead on to further improvements and melioration in the laws and administration.

Capital Trial.—On Tuesday last Capt. George W. Putman, of the brig Rajah, was brought to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, to answer to an indictment for the murder of James Gascone, a Lascar, on Board that vessel on her voyage from Batavia to the United States. Four witnesses were examined for the prosecution, whose testimony was so contradictory, as obviously to leave no impression of the guilt of the accused. The captain himself cross examined the witnesses with much shrewdness. His character for respectability and skill, was proved by several mercantile gentlemen of Salem, and such was the effect of the evidence, on his counsel, that the cause was submitted to the jury without a defence; who, after a learned charge from Judge Story, returned a verdict of acquittal without leaving their seats. A nolle prosequi having been entered on the indictment against the first mate of the vessel for the same crime, he also was discharged.

WESTERN AFRICA.

COLONY AT LIBERIA.

Internal State of the Colony.

The dry season is but just settled. Four new decked schooners have, however, been already built, fitted for sea, and actually gone abroad under the flag of the colony. Three more of the same description, all new, will follow in a very few weeks—and these exclusive of three more decked vessels, and a variety of open coasting craft before in use. Most of these vessels have been wholly built at Monrovia, of country materials, except iron, copper, pitch and cordage.

We have the present year succeeded in introducing cows in the colony from the interior. Formerly they were prohibited, and male cattle only suffered to be sent to market. It is but a few months ago, that the colony had no others, except the produce of a cow brought from Sierra Leone in 1822. We have now, in all, fourteen, and begin to get milk in considerable plenty. Monrovia has a butchering establishment, which slaughters never less than two bullocks weekly—sometimes four, and even more, when beef is in demand. We have a path open, about 120 miles towards the north east; by which we receive as many bullocks, as we choose to order.

There is one team of small but good oxen in use; and several others are now breaking in, and will shortly be serviceable.—And we have at length succeeded in possessing ourselves of that invaluable animal, the horse. Francis Devany deserves the credit of introducing the first, a vigorous steed, a few weeks since. Several others are now ordered. The path from the interior direct to the colony, by which horses will hereafter be brought into it, is at present too difficult to allow them to pass. I will on this subject, permit me to enumerate the different species of domestic animals and products, rearing, and which, we have reason to expect will ever hereafter be had in the colony in the greatest plenty. If not—it is certainly not the fault either of climate, seasons, or soil, but must be wholly chargeable on the indolence of the settlers.

Of *Animals, &c.*—We have horses, cattle in abundance, sheep, goats in abundance, fowls, ducks, geese, Guinea fowls, swine in plenty. Asses are lately introduced. Fish are no where found in greater quantities. Fruits are, plantains, bananas, [reges frugum] in endless abundance—limes, lemons, tamarinds, oranges, sour-op, cashew, mango, twenty varieties of the prune, guava, papaw, pineapple, grape, tropical peach and cherry.

Vegetables are, sweet potato, easily raised and the crop abundant—cassada, the chief edible root of the country, grows almost without culture—yams, not so easily raised, but a better vegetable, beginning to be plenty—cocoa a root easily grown; and nearly equal to the yam. Ground nuts, sowed often in rice fields very prolific—arrow-root, easily made, nutritious, but best for sale—egg plant, grows, once planted, without culture, very prolific—okra, every variety of beans, and most sorts of peas,

cucumbers, indigenous—pumpkins, the several varieties succeed well.

Grains, are: rice—the staple, several crops by way of experiment the past season. It is a sure crop, but requires assiduous care. *Indian Corn*, does not succeed well, there is something unfriendly in either soil, or climate; supposed to be the too great heat of the latter. *Coffee*—of an excellent quality, and abundantly sufficient for the wants of the colony—*Peper*, of three varieties, of which either is equal to the cayenne.—*Millet* and *Guinea corn*—easily raised but little cultivated; their place is supplied by the rice of the country. Cotton is not yet cultivated, except on a small scale—staple good.

The food of labouring people in the colony, consists chiefly of the various preparations of rice, palm oil, beef coffee, fowls, goat's meat, cassadoes, plantains, and sweet potatoes. Of all these articles, there are and we trust will ever hereafter be had, the greatest abundance. But hitherto, yielding to the force of habits formed in America, most of the colonists, have, perhaps too liberally for their own interest, indulged themselves with flour, corn meal, butter, lard, pickled beef, fish and pork, and bacon—a very large amount of all which is consumed every month, and I fear monthly becoming larger.

With the pardon of the Board, while on these annals, I will here add a sketch of the internal economy of this little community.

The older classes of settlers, fixed in comfortable dwellings, and surrounded with their little cultured premises, are variously and, in general, successfully and actively employed in the coasting commerce, and the country trade; either through the factories or at home. To this they add, as a source of profit, their transactions with trading vessels—and several of them, the exercises of their mechanical trades. Most of the mechanics of long standing have from four to ten or twelve apprentices and journeyman working under them. To the same class is restricted, in the first instance, the benefit of nearly all the public money expended in the colony—whether in the payment of salaries, job work, or building materials. They are now beginning to add both to their comfort and their independence, by agriculture. Belonging to this class of settlers, is to be found nearly all the trading capital, and much the greatest proportion of the colony. And it comprehends more than half of its entire population.

A second class [estimated at one third of the population] have, after an exhausting effort, just placed themselves in their new—some, even not yet quite finished houses; & are completing with great zeal and solicitude, the improvements on which the titles of their lands depend. Many, having large families to support while thus burdened with the severe labour of subduing a piece of forest land, and erecting houses, and very few bringing with them a spare dollar, feel the pressure of their circumstances, at this period, more sensibly than at any other perhaps in their lives. Earlier, they received a little weekly aid [and a

little, in an industrious and thrifty family goes a long way) from the public store. Later, they will have emerged into a state of comparative independence and ease—having houses over their heads, title to their lands in their pocket, cleared and cultivated enclosures about them, and generally a healthier habit of body, from a longer residence in the climate. But at the stage I speak of settlers are in want of all these comforts and helps, and obliged, by their own incessant exertions, to create them all. Many of this class, live slenderly fed, slenderly clad, and not seldom, while the pressure lasts, indulge in despondency; and some of them even complain, that for ideal privileges, they have abandoned many substantial comforts in America.

I do what I can to sustain their resolution in this emergency—encourage special industry, at merit struggling with too many difficulties or once by a little seasonable relief—give them the refusal of certain little jobs, and contracts which promise to pay them best—and, to their credit be it said, few are found ungovernable, and few but acquit themselves in this season, with much credit, and, as the reward of their perseverance, look forward, in a few months, to an easy and respectable establishment in the colony.

The third class consists of settlers not a 12 month in the colony. Most are yet in the public receptacles, and in rented houses. Imperfectly inured to the climate, they are incapable of severe labour—receive [for the early part of the period under consideration,] a little rice, tobacco, etc. from the public store, weekly—labour moderately, either on their own lots, and in preparing shingles, &c. for their future houses—hire themselves as journeymen, or labourers, to the settlers—or employ themselves in preparing lumber, lime, stones, &c. for sale.

To these may be joined a 4th class, not quite useless to the colony but altogether so to themselves. Men and women of too little forecast to see a month into the future, or care for any part of their lives except the present hour. They lose their lands, because they never feel the necessity of taking measures to secure them till it is too late. They never build houses, because a house can, for the present month be hired much cheaper than they can build one. All the incurable lazy of the colony, of course, muster in this class; but not a few, from a blind and constitutional improvidence, are referred to it, who labour hard the year round, but know not how to use their industry for their own benefit.

The colony is sustained, and derives its growth, almost wholly from its own industry in trade and commerce.—*African Rep.*

A married woman, negligent of her person and careless of her charms, will soon weaken the respect of her husband, and become charmless in his sight. No married woman ought ever to be seen by her husband, with a soiled gown, handkerchief, or tucker on.

ASHANTEE VILLAGE.

"We entered Coomassie at two o'clock, passing under a fetich or sacrifice of a dead sheep, wrapped up in red silk, and suspended between two lofty poles. Upwards of 5,000 people, the greater part warriors, met us with awful bursts of martial music, discordant only in its mixture; for horns, drums, rattles, and gong gongs, were all exerted with a zeal bordering on frenzy, to subdue us by the first impression. The smoke which encircled us from the incessant discharges of musketry, confined our glimpses to the foreground; and we were halted whilst the captains performed their Pyrrhic dance, in the centre of a circle of warriors; where a confusion of flags, English, Dutch, and Danish, were waved and flourished in all directions, the bearers plunging and springing from side to side, with a passion of enthusiasm only equalled by the captains, who followed them, discharging their shining blunderbusses so close, that the flags now and then were in a blaze, and emerging from the smoke, with all the gesture and distortion of maniacs. Their followers kept up the firing around us in the rear. The dress of the captains was a war cap, with gilded rams horns projecting in front, the sides extended beyond all proportion by immense plumes of eagles feathers, and fastened under the chin with a band of cowries. Their vests were of red cloth, covered with fetiches and sapphires in gold and silver; and embroidered cases of almost every colour, which flapped against their bodies as they moved, intermixed with small brass bells, the horns and tails of animals, shells and knives: long leopard tails hung down their backs, over a small bow covered with fetiches. They wore loose cotton trowsers, with immense boots of a dull red leather, coming half way up the thigh, and fastened by small chains to their cartouch or waist belt, these were also ornamented with bells, horses tails, strings of amulets, and innumerable shreds of leather; a small quiver of poisoned arrows hung from their right wrist, and they held a long iron chain between their teeth, with a scrap of Moorish writing affixed to the end of it. A small spear was in their left hands, covered with red cloth and silk tassels. Their black countenances heightened the effect of this attire, and completed a figure scarcely human."

"We were then squeezed at the same funeral pace, up a long street to an open fronted house, where we were desired by a royal messenger to wait a further invitation from the King. Here our attention was forced from the astonishment of the crowd to a most inhuman spectacle, which was paraded before us for some minutes; it was a man whom they were tormenting previous to a sacrifice, his hands were pinioned behind him, a knife was passed through his cheeks, to which his lips were noosed like the figure of eight; one ear was cut off and carried before him, the other hung to his head by a small bit of skin; there were several gashes in his back, and a knife was thrust under each shoulder blade, he was

led with a cord passed through his nose, by men disfigured with immense caps of shaggy black skins, and drums beat before him; the feeling this horrid barbarity excited must be imagined. We were so released by permission to proceed to the King, and passed through a very broad street, about a quarter of a mile long, to the market place. Our observations en-passant had taught us to conceive a spectacle far exceeding our expectations; but they had not prepared us for the extent and display of the scene which here burst upon us; an area of nearly a mile in circumference was here crowded with magnificence and novelty.

The King, his tributaries and captains, were resplendent in the distance, surrounded by attendants of every description, fronted by a mass of warriors which seemed to make our approach impervious. The sun was reflected with a glare scarcely more supportable than the heat from the massy gold ornaments, which glistened in every direction. More than a hundred bands burst at once on our arrival with the peculiar airs of their several chiefs; the horns flourished their defiance with the beating of innumerable drums and metal instruments, and then yielded for a while to the soft breathings of their long flutes, which were truly harmonious; and a pleasing instrument like the bag-pipe without the drone was happily blended. At least a hundred large umbrellas or canopies, which could shelter thirty persons, were sprung up and down by the bearers with brilliant effects being made of scarlet, yellow, and the most showy cloths and silks, and crowned on the top with crescents, pelicans, elephants, barrels, and arms and swords of gold; they were of various shapes but mostly cone, and the valances (in some of which small looking glasses were inserted) fantastically scalloped and fringed; from the fronts of some, the proboscis and small teeth of elephants projected, and a few were roofed with leopard skins, and crowned with various animals naturally stuffed. The state hammocks, like long cradles, were raised in the rear, the poles on the heads of the bearers; the cushions and pillows were covered with crimson taffeta, and the richest cloths hung over the sides. Innumerable small umbrellas of various coloured stripes were crowded in the intervals, whilst several large trees heightened the scene, by contrasting the sober colouring of nature 'Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit'

"The King's messengers, with gold breast-plates, made way for us, and we commenced our round, preceded by the canes and the English flag. We stopped to take the hand of every Caboccer, which as their household suites occupied several spaces in advance, delayed us long enough to distinguish some of the ornaments in the general blaze of splendour and ostentation."—*Bowditch*.

* Scraps of Moorish writing, as charms against evil.

An unmarried woman, negligent of her person, has no occasion to look out for a husband—few gentlemen will select ladies for wives, who are not attentive to their graces.

Clarettes.

MAIDENS ALL FORLORN.

Miss Mary Lydia Lucrine, a maiden lady of genteel fortune, who died in the year 1778, at her apartments in Oxford street, and who some years since, meeting with a disappointment as to matrimony, made a vow, never to see the light of the sun! Accordingly the windows of her apartment were closely shut up, and she strictly kept her resolution.

A few years ago another lady, who had resolved never to see the light of the day again, from a matrimonial disappointment, lived shut up in darkness, (at least she had only a lamp or candle burning,) in Charterhouse Street; and this lady, like the above, rigidly kept her maiden vow.—*Annual Register*.

DREAMS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

Philip Commines, a grave writer, reporteth that the archbishop of Vienna, a reverend prelate, said one day after mass, (or is said to have said said,) to Louis the XIth of France, "Sir, your mortal enemy is dead;" at which time duke Charles of Burgundy was slain at the battle of Nance against the Swiss.

Isaack Walton, in his Life of Sir Henry Wotton, relates the following circumstance concerning the father of Sir Henry, and his uncle Dr. Nicholas Wotton.

In the year 1553, Nicholas Wotton, dean of Canterbury, being then ambassador in France dreamt, (or is said to have dreamt,) that his nephew, this Thomas Wotton, was inclined to be a party in such a project as, if he were not suddenly prevented, would turn both to the loss of his life, and ruin of his family. Upon this ground the good man wrote to queen Mary, requesting that she would cause his nephew, Thomas Wotton, to be sent for out of Kent, and committed favourably to prison, declaring that he would acquit her majesty with the reason of his request when he should arrive in England. This was accordingly done; and hereby the nephew was prevented from being in the rebellion of his friend Sir Thomas Wyatt.

Fox, the martyrologist, full of credulity, records the following instance of the saving of some Protestants in London.

"When the persecution was at its highest pitch, there was but one congregation in the metropolis, to which one Mr. Rough belonged, as a deacon or officer, whose office was to administer to the poor; for which purpose he had in his custody a roll, wherein were all the names of the members of the church. It happened one night, that Cuthbert Simpson, one of the congregation dreamt, or is said to have dreamt, that Dr. Rough was taken, and the roll found in his pocket, on which he awoke, but falling asleep again, he had a repetition of his dream; on which Rough was persuaded to give up the roll, and in a few days after he was apprehended, when, had the paper been discovered, the whole congregation would have been ruined.

Sir Richard Baker, in his credulous Chronicle, gives this account of the discovery of a murder by a dream: In the second year of the reign of James the First, one Anne Waters, enticed by a lover of her's, consented to have her husband strangled, and then buried him secretly under the dung-hill of a Cow-house; whereupon the man being missed by his neighbours, and the wife making show of wondering what was become of him, it pleased God that one of the inhabitants of the town dreamt, (or was said to have dreamt,) one night that his neighbour Waters was strangled, and buried under the dunghill of a cow-house; and upon relating his dream, search being made

by the constable, the dead body was found. On this the wife was apprehended, and upon examination, confessing the fact, she was burnt. But all these stories of dreams are but old-wives tales.

Fighting Insects.—It has been said that man is the only animal that makes war on his own species. But the insects who out do us in many things, vie with us in that species of folly too. The manties have their fore-legs somewhat in the shape of a sabre, so that they can cut off their antagonist's head or cleave him down in the middle. The Chinese children treat these animals like gamecocks, keeping them in cages for fighting. The scorpions seem peculiarly gifted with this human propensity. N. Maupertius placed a hundred in one box, and the event was that they all destroyed each other. Spiders fight together till they have no leg left; and some caterpillars are professed cannibals, feeding on each other, as St Jerome tells us our ancestors the Dairiads of T. Pinkerton, did in old times.

Chaps and Lips.—A pretty girl was lately complaining to a friend that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said Obadiah, "these should never suffer the chaps to come near thy lips."

When the late fascinating Miss Tree, was embarking for France, one of the custom house officers, looking over her baggage was proceeding to open her trunk, thinking, he said, it contained contraband goods. "Contraband goods!" exclaimed a bystander, "who ever heard of contraband goods in the trunk of a Tree."

By the Job.—A farmer hired a man to break flax by the day; and he said he could hear all day long the slow sound—By—the—day—By—the—a—y—By—the—day. He afterwards hired him by the job—the music was then changed to quick time—By the job, by the job, by the job, job, job, job.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

I had a mother once, like you,
Who o'er my pillow hung,
Kiss'd from my cheek the briny dew,
And taught my faltering tongue.

But when there came a fearful day,
I sought my mother's bed,
Till harsh hands tore me thence away,
And told me she was dead." I. H. S.

It was thirteen years since my mother's death, when after a long absence from my native village, I stood beside the sacred mound, beneath which I had seen her buried. Since that mournful period, great changes had come over me. My childish years had passed away; and with them had passed my youthful character. The world was altered too; and as I stood at my mother's grave, I could hardly realize that I was the same thoughtless, happy creature, whose cheek she had so often kissed in her excess of tenderness. But the varied events of thirteen years had not effaced the remembrance of that mother's smiling. It seemed as if I had her yesterday—as if the blessed sound of her voice

was then in my ear. The gay dreams of my infancy and childhood were brought back so distinctly to my mind, that had it not been for one bitter recollection, the tears I shed would have been gentle and refreshing. The circumstance may seem a trifling one; but the thought of it, even now agonizes my heart; and I relate it that those children who have parents to love them; may learn to value them as they ought.

My mother had been ill a long time, and I had become so much accustomed to her pale face, and weak voice that I was not frightened at them, as children usually are. At first, it is true, I had sobbed violently—for they told me she would die; but when, day after day, I returned from school, and found her the same, I began to believe she would always be spared to me.

One day when I had lost my place in the class, and done my work wrong-side-outward, I came home discouraged and fretful. I went into my mother's chamber. She was paler than usual, but she met me with the same affectionate smile, that always welcomed my return. Alas, when I look back, through the lapse of thirteen years, I think my heart must have been stone, not to have been melted by it.

She requested me to go down stairs and bring her a glass of water—I pettishly asked why she did not call a domestic to do it. With a look of mild reproach, which I shall never forget, if I live to be a hundred years old, she said, "And will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother?"

I went and brought her the water; but I did not do it kindly—instead of smiling and kissing her, as I was wont to do, I sat the glass down very quick, and left the room.

After playing a short time, I went to bed without bidding my mother good night, but when alone in my room, in darkness and silence, I remembered how pale she looked, and how her voice trembled when she said, "will not my daughter bring a glass of water to her poor sick mother?"—I could not sleep; and I stole into her chamber to ask forgiveness. She had just fallen into an uneasy slumber, and they told me I must not waken her. I did not tell any one what troubled me; but stole back to my bed, resolved to rise early in the morning and tell her how sorry I was for my conduct.

The sun was shining brightly when I awoke, and hurrying on my clothes, I hastened to my mother's room.

She was dead!—She never spoke to me more—never smiled upon me again—and when I touched the hand that used to rest upon my head in blessing, it was so cold, it made me start. I bowed down by her side, and sobbed in the bitterness of my heart. I thought then I wished I could die, and be buried with her, and old as I now am, I would give worlds, were they mine to give, could my mother have lived to tell me she forgave my childish ingratitude. But I cannot call her back; and when I stand by her grave, and whenever I think of her manifold kindness, the memory of that reproachful look she gave me will "bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder."

[Juvenile Miscellany.]



Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

"There comes a voice that awakes my soul. It is the voice of years that are gone, they roll before me with all their deeds."—OSIAN.

A voice of youth, of rosy youth,
I heard in visions of the night;
And memory dear as vestal Truth,
Brought every shade and form to light.

The guileless hours of innocence,
They woke to birth and joy again;
And all that pleas'd the eye or sense,
That breath'd of peace or calm'd a pain.

A voice of manhood's fruitful age,
Came from the grave of years gone by.
I saw his heart ere quite a sage,
He bask'd in smiling woman's eye.

A few more days had made him wise,
A voice, I heard, it cri'd beware!
'Trust not there's death in their disguise;
Away, ah! from the syren tear.'

A voice of age of frosted gray,
Burst from the portals of the tomb;
'Take heed thou youth, thy flow'ry way,
'Will end at last, but in this gloom.

'Lift up thy thoughts from grov'ling earth
'Where brighter scenes of joy arise,
'To ought of pure undying worth,
'In God's Supernal Paradise.'

ARION.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Van Pelt, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Mr. FREDERICK A. HINTON, of North Carolina, to Miss ANN ELIZA HOWELL, daughter of Mr. Richard Howell.

Died,

In this City, on the 17th inst. Mr. HENRY BURNET, aged 26.

In Philadelphia, Mr. CHARLES CORN, formerly of Charleston, (S. C.)

Restorative for Drunkenness.—M. Masuyer, a French chemist, has discovered that the acetate of ammonia is an effectual restorative from a state of intoxication. From 20 to 30 drops in a glass of water or capillaire, will, in most cases relieve the patient from a sense of giddiness and oppression of the brain; or, if that quantity should be insufficient, half the same quantity may be again given in eight or ten minutes after. In some cases the remedy will occasion nausea, or vomiting, which, however, will be salutary to the patient, as the state of the brain is much aggravated by the load on the stomach, and the subsequent indigestion.

A short Sermon.—On St Stephen's day, a monk was appointed to pronounce a long eulogium upon the saint. As the day was pretty well-advanced, the priests, who were getting hungry, and were apprehensive of a tedious panegyric, whispered to their comrade to be brief. The monk mounted the pulpit, and after a short preamble, said, "My brethren, it is only about a year since I told you all I knew about St Stephen. As I have heard nothing new with regard to him since that time, I shall add nothing to what I said before." And so, making the sign of the cross, he walked off.

Awful warning to Snuff Takers.—Mrs. French, of Dutton, was on Friday last seized with a violent fit of sneezing in consequence of having taken a handful of Macaboy at once, by which she dislocated the vertebrae of the neck. On dissection, 2 1/2 pounds of snuff was found stowed away in the place where the brains ought to be.

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT. OYSTERS, &c.

The subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he still continues at his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROADWAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged. WILLIAM PARKER.

New-York, April 28, 1828.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 68, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Also a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 188 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime, in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

STEAM SPONGING.

(CLOTHES of all kinds cleaned in the nearest manner, by Steam Sponging, and Ladies apparel of all descriptions. Coats and Pantaloon dressed in the first style, and all kinds of stains taken out. Tailoring of all descriptions, by

WILLIAM L. NICHOLAS,

No. 11, Nassau-street, corner of Pine, and No. 55, Mercer-street.

New-York, June 13.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. 16 such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her House zabeth street, is still open for modulation of genteel persons with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the lishment, the subscriber keeps quantity of the best ~~Meat~~ Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia; June 2d, 1828.

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CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 19th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances; for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.

New-York, June 6.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 122 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-Spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

G. & R. DRAPER.
(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoing and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rapee and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

ADAM SUDER,

CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828. 58

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 120 Fulton-Street,
NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.

M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,

No. 120, Fulton-Street.

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MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.

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THE subscriber has taken the large Cellar under Mr. Whitfield's Stage Office, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, where he offers for sale by the Firkin, Tub, or single Pound, superior Fresh Goshen Butter. Families may rely upon being supplied with a superior article at this establishment.

DAVID RUGGLES.

April 8, 1823—3t

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 149

Church-street, New-York.

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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JOB AND FANCY PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Freedom's Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 66.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At one o'clock on Saturday, 3d May, 1828, the General Meeting of this Society was held, at the Free-mason's Hall, Great Queen-street, London.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in the Chair.

The Hall was crowded to excess, there being about 600 persons present, the greater portion of whom were ladies.

At a few minutes after one his Royal Highness entered the room; he was attended by Lord Calthorpe, Sir James Mackintosh, Messrs. Wilberforce, Brougham, McCally, Spring Rice, Denman, Buxton, Woolryche, Whitmore, W. Smith, and several other persons of distinction.

Immediately on the Chair being taken, the Secretary proceeded to read the Report. The following is an extract from it:

"The existence of the flagrant evils which have been specified as characterising the system of Colonial Slavery, it is true, has been disputed; but their reality is most unquestionably proved, in opposition to all contrary assertions, not only by direct testimony, but by the very nature of the reforms recommended by his Majesty's Government, with the consent of the West India body at home, and still more by the determined resistance of the Colonists abroad to the adoption of them. If the evils proposed to be redressed had not had a real existence, the Colonists would have been eager to adopt, in their own vindication, the proposed enactments, which, in that case, would have cost them nothing."

After pointing out in glowing colours the miseries which the slave population of our West Indian Colonies are forced to undergo, and the multiplied evils which the present system has entailed upon a population of 825,000, and alluding to the Parliamentary Resolutions of the 15th May, 1823, that *early, effectual, and decisive* measures would be taken to ameliorate the condition of the slaves in the British Colonies, and to raise them to a *participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects*, it proceeds thus:

"But notwithstanding the continued refusal of the colonial authorities to comply with the recommendations of the government, it is understood that it is not the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to call for the intervention of Parliament, or even to deprive the slave holders of the fiscal protection which their produce has been hitherto receiving; but that, on the contrary, it is intended, by reinstating the sugar bounties on their former footing, to increase the already large sum, which is annually transferred from the pockets of the British public into the pockets of the growers of sugar by slave labour.

"The regulations which go to encourage the produce of slave labour, and pro-

portionably to discourage that of free labour, while they obviously tend to involve this country in the guilt of upholding slavery, are also wholly and directly at variance with the resolutions which, in concurrence with the almost universal voice of the British nation, Parliament adopted in May, 1823, for mitigating and ultimately extinguishing the condition of slavery throughout the British dominions. For it is unquestionable, that no mere resolutions or declarations, no mere recommendations or even enactments, can have any material effect in abating the malignity of colonial slavery, while we distinguish the slave holder by peculiar favours, and indemnify him by a high bonus for the waste of slave life, which the forced culture of sugar, as conducted in our colonies, must ever occasion.

"It is, therefore, matter of the deepest concern, that the advantages hitherto given to the growers of sugar by slaves, instead of being wholly abolished, as, from the many hundreds of petitions on the subject, might have been hoped, are to be continued, and we are told, even increased, in favour of those who hold 825,000 of his majesty's unoffending subjects in bondage; and that this costly and pernicious indulgence is to be extended to them, at the very time, that they are manifesting a determined resistance to the benevolent recommendations of his majesty to improve the condition of their bondsmen. And does it not form an additional objection to the continuance, and still more to the increase of this odious and unpopular impost on the people of Great Britain, for the exclusive benefit of those who hold their innocent fellow-subjects in slavery, that the necessity has been felt of effectual retrenchment in every other branch of the national expenditure?"

"If the proposed changes in the sugar duties have been correctly stated to the public, and should pass into a law, their effect can only be still more to favour, at the expense of the British public, the interests of the growers of that article by slave labour, to the injury of all his majesty's subjects who raise it by their own free labour.

"The bonus thus given to the growers of sugar by slaves, will amount to a very large sum. Even on the existing scale of duties and drawbacks, it is moderately estimated at more than £750,000; and if the former bounties shall be restored, it will amount to above £1,200,000, independently of the sum annually expended in the naval, military, and civil establishments of our slave colonies, and which is calculated to amount to about two millions sterling.

"But whether the sum which is to be divided annually among the growers of sugar by slave labour be £750,000, or £1,200,000, to such an appropriation of their money the people of this country will ever entertain objections of the gravest kind; nor will they perceive any essential

difference between a Parliamentary vote on that sum to the growers of sugar by slave labour, and a fiscal arrangement which shall secure to them the same amount in some other way; for, under whatever complexity of arrangement the transaction may be disguised, its real effect is the same."

The report next proceeds with a statement of the following interesting facts taken from a comparative view of the production and mortality of the slave colonies the object of which is to prove the increased waste of slave life in every colony where the superior fertility of the soil increases the profits of slave labour.

"The Bahamas, from the poverty of the soil, produces no sugar, nor any other article of exportable produce entitled to protection in the British market; but the slave population has there increased more rapidly than in any other colony, namely, at the rate of from 2 to 2 1-2 per cent per annum.

"The Colony of Trinidad containing a population of only 23,000 slaves, makes annually nearly as much sugar as Barbadoes, namely, 275,000 cwt. being at the rate of nearly 12 cwt. for each slave; but the decrease of the slaves in that island amounts to the enormous rate of 2 3-4 per cent per annum.

"Now, if it were true that the greater prosperity and the higher profits of the planters tended to promote the greater comfort as well as increase of their slaves, then the slaves of Trinidad would be much better off, and would increase faster than those who cultivate the Bahamas; but the fact is directly the reverse of this assumption.

"The decrease in Trinidad, yielding 12 cwt. of sugar for each slave, is 2 3-4 per cent. per annum; while in Barbadoes, yielding only 3 1-2 cwt. of sugar for each slave, there is a small increase of from 1-3 to 1-2 per cent.; and in the Bahamas, where no sugar at all is grown, there is an increase of from 2 to 2 1-2 per cent. per annum."

After enumerating many more of the dangerous evils attending the system of slavery, the Report thus concludes:

"Is it possible calmly to weigh the preceding statements, without feeling that they call loudly for the best exertions of every individual who has any regard for the favour of God, or for the honour of his country; or who has a heart to sympathize in the sufferings of his fellow creatures."

[To be Continued.]

Proportion of Talent.

Shenstone says, that if the public were divided into one hundred parts, the relative distribution of intellect might be estimated thus:

Fools	15
Persons of common sense	40
Wits	15
Pedants	15
Persons of wild taste	10
Persons of improved taste	5

MADAME CHRISTOPHE

The Via Casciajugo at Florence is a remarkably narrow street, and as it joins the Piazza Gran Duca with the Piazza dei Duomo, it is the most populously crowded thoroughfare in that city. As full of little shops as Cranbourn Alley, and not unlike it it is almost impossible to pass an acquaintance without touching, and would probably be one of the worst places in the world that one could select for cutting an old friend, whom some awkward sense of obligation had rendered odious to our 'amour propre.' I was one day walking down this street as fast as the crowd would let me, when the sudden approach of an overwhelming 'Barocchio' heavily laden with wood almost drove me into a shop-window, and at the same time nearly threw into my arms two ladies who had been walking before me. Shrinking into the smallest possible compass to make room for them, that we might all escape uninjured, I was not a little astonished, when one of the ladies, on turning round, presented me a black face instead of a white one, and proceeded to thank me for my politeness in very elegant French. But how much greater was my astonishment, when I recognized in the elderly lady her companion, equally black, no less a personage than the Ex-Empress Queen of Hayti, Marie Therese! the wife or rather widow of the late Henri Christophe 'the Great' Emperor and King of Hayti. Defender of the Faith and Sovereign Grand Master of the Order of St. Henri! There was an extraordinary rencontre, and although I knew by experience that Florence, next to London and Paris, is the place of all others for meeting every body, and that during my residence in it I had seen almost every Sovereign and Ex-Sovereign in Europe, and met people with whom I had been acquainted in all quarters of the civilized world, I should as soon have expected to have seen the Cham of Tartary, as the Ex-Empress of Hayti! My curiosity was most powerfully excited, for I had known her majesty in happier times, and the sight of her now under such extraordinary circumstances recalled the remembrance of persons and places long since passed away. Absorbed in these recollections, I almost unconsciously followed my old acquaintances up a narrow staircase into an adjoining house, without considering whether I had any business there or not and that I was consequently liable to be turned out. I found however that it was a place of public reception, a sort of second 'Trattoria,' where, to my increasing astonishment, I saw the Queen, the Princess her daughter, (for such they were to me,) and a sort of café-au-lait coloured 'Dame de Compagne,' seat themselves at a small table and call for three portions of macaroni! I took possession of an adjoining table and did the same, that I might have time for observation, and also to inquire of the landlord how he had contrived to become possessed of such illustrious guests. The 'Mancio' of a paul speedily procured me all the information he had to give. They had been brought to his house by a valet de place in his interest, and had regularly

dined there at the same hour every day, paying most magnificently for whatever they had. "They are great people, I believe, in their own country," says he, "although not of the same colour with us. This is the last time they dine here, and I am really sorry to lose them, as they have taken the Marchese Guigni's first floor near the Santa Felicità Church." This was all I wanted to know, and I sincerely applauded the extreme propriety of this arrangement: and while my host was proceeding in a virulent anathema against the Nobles of Italy for demeaning themselves to let lodgings, I made an internal resolution of waiting on her in private, in preference to a public recognition. I also did not wish to increase the discomfort of her situation, which was already sufficiently conspicuous; and I did not know how far her majesty desired to preserve her incognito—so I thought I had better return home and defer my visit to the next day.

To be Continued.

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv. of June 19.
ST. DOMINGO.

We mentioned the other day, the receipt of what purported to be the copy of a letter received from St. Domingo, dated Port-au-Prince, May 12. We did not publish it, because it implicates a merchant in this city by name, in a foul transaction, and we called upon our correspondent for additional information. But we have heard nothing farther from him, and of course should have paid no further attention to the subject, had we not by other means obtained satisfactory information that the letter did come from St. Domingo, and that the substance of it is untrue. Under these circumstances we give the letter, omitting for the present the names, even of one of the parties whom we know to have been concerned in the business.

[1 copy.]

"Since I wrote you last, business has been pretty good. Flour brings \$24, and is scarce. Mackerel No. 3, brings \$2. Soap plenty in market. Herrings, fair price. Cheese \$20 per cwt. I have to inform you that the brig Ann Eliza Jane, of New-York, is confiscated to the government of Hayti, together with her cargo—having brought false money of the country. The captain, whose name is Davis, was proved to the Court to be perfectly innocent. He tried all that he possibly could to get the vessel clear. But it was in vain; for it was clearly proved that a mulatto man, called ———, was the person who brought out the money in the brig. It was also proved that this fellow was sent by some merchants of New-York with the brig, &c. under his charge, for the purpose of getting her under the Haytian flag. This villain, who was sent out as the tool of those merchants, is sentenced to be shot, and would have been, had he not made his escape. He is said to be a native of Virginia. He is a dark mulatto, short wolly hair, about 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high. Speaks the French. We are informed that he is in New-York, and we are also informed by Mr. Squire, one of the most respectable merchants here, that the vessel was the property of a Mr. ———, of New-York. I am sorry to think that our merchants are not more particular who

they send out in their vessels; for such a base act causes the Haytiens to look at all of us with a suspicious eye—especially the whites, who they say, sent this base villain out to defraud their government. I have conversed with several of the Haytiens. They entertain a hope of yet catching the said ———, and making an example of him. Some talk of a reward being offered for him.

"P.S. The vessel was consigned to Messrs. Squire & Co. Merchants, Port-au-Prince, and was the property of Mr. ——— of New-York, as I am informed by Mr. Squire."

Thus much for the letter. We have other information that it is substantially true. The vessel in question took out from a merchant or merchants in this city, a large quantity of counterfeit coin of the Haytian Republic. The fraud was detected, and she has been confiscated. The agent is in this city; and, from various circumstances, we have no doubt that we have the name both of the pretended and the true owner. The character of our merchants in the St. Domingo trade, is suffering. What course shall we take?

P. S. The foregoing was written for last evening's paper. Since that time, we have seen a copy of the decree of the Haytian Court, condemning the Ann Eliza Jane, and sentencing the mulatto man, Jeremiah Hamilton, to death.

To the Editors of the Morning Courier.

Gentlemen—I have observed a paragraph in the Commercial Advertiser of the 19th inst. relative to the seizure of the brig Ann Eliza Jane, at Port-au-Prince, and would have treated the subject with contempt had not my name been mentioned, knowing that the base attack is not intended against me, but is meant to injure another person who I declare is innocent. The editors of the Commercial say, "We mentioned the other day the receipt of what purported to be the copy of a letter received from St. Domingo, dated Port-au-Prince, May 12th. We did not publish it, because it implicated a merchant in this city by name, in a foul transaction, and we called upon our correspondent for additional information; but we have had nothing further from him, and of course should have paid no further attention to the subject had we not by other means obtained satisfactory information that the letter did come from St. Domingo, and that the substance of it is true."

What other means the editors could have had to ascertain that the letter alluded to came from St. Domingo, I am at a loss to know; but comparing the truth of the subject with the contents of the letter, I must say that it could not have been written on the spot, and consequently it must have had its birth in New-York. The editors go on to state,—"The following was written for last evening's paper, since which time we have seen a copy of a decree of the Haytian Court, condemning the Ann Eliza Jane and sentencing the mulatto man named Jeremiah Hamilton to death." This is a base falsehood, and I can prove it to be such.

As the public may be misled on the subject by the publication of such forged let-

ter, I will briefly state the facts as they occurred.

In February last I left this city for Port-au-Prince in the brig Ann Eliza Jane, previous to my sailing, I was requested by Mr. S. a merchant of this city, to take in my charge a sum of money (spurious Haytian coin) to be delivered at Port-au-Prince to Messrs—, merchants there, which I did. I shall not now mention their names, nor will I do so until they leave Port-au-Prince, for in the event of the news reaching that city their fate would be certain. The money was delivered to them, and was detected by the Haytian clerk of Messrs. Squire & Alvarot, of Port-au-Prince. I was immediately sent for, and after consultation with my friends, I descended at their investigation to assume the whole responsibility upon myself, and was concealed by them during 12 days. Had I not acted thus, Messrs. — would have been exposed, would have lost upwards of \$30 000 due to them, and their fate would have been death. By assuming the responsibility I extricated them, and hope they will make good their promises.

I did intend this morning to publish the names of some of the most respectable merchants in the city, that have been and are still engaged in that business, but for the present I will postpone it, knowing it will do me no good, and on the contrary, it will ruin them, as they have stated to me. As soon as it will be known that the Agents at Port-au-Prince have left that city, then I shall consider it my bounden duty to state publicly the names of all the parties.

The affair came on for the trial at St. Domingo, and in my absence the vessel was confiscated and the cargo attached; the loss that may accrue to me thereby is fully to be made good to me by the parties concerned.

JEREMIAH HAMILTON.

P. S. Many of the houses engaged in the above business, are Americans and Foreigners and a Haytian house of respectability was lately detected.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

For Freedom's Journal.

THE CURTAIN.

NO. II.

From the loop-holes of Retreat.

Disappointment is the lot of man, cries every unsuccessful adventurer, when by his misconduct he has ruined his business, and finds his purse-strings broken, and its contents vanished. Disappointment is enjoined upon us, poor women, sighs the maiden of "respectable age" who by coquetting with some score of beaux and jilting others, finds herself compelled to descend to the "tomb of the capulets," without ever possessing that one thing, for which all women "live and die and have their being"—a husband. And so it is with the rest of the world. When adverse fortunes have overtaken them in the height of their prosperity, when their prospects which were bright and "mild as the moon-beams" have suddenly become darkened, they rail at the government of Nature's kingdom, call it unkind, partial, and unjust in its judgments, forgetting and heeding not, what they know full well, that the losses they have undergone, the wants they have suffered, and the calamities which may have befallen them—if they did but open their eyes and review their past conduct, their own hearts would pronounce sentence against them, as having brought all these upon themselves. It is a faculty inherited by all Adams posterity, always to find some one upon whom they can shift the blame, that is justly their own. And hence when by a course of negligence and irregularity, the rich and powerful see them-

selves stripped of power, wealth and consequence, they enjoy the comfortable reflection, that it is their evil destiny which has caused these changes to take place, not any fault or blame on their part. Now to be sure it is a very good thing for people always to think well of themselves. It puts one always in good humour, and good humour we all know to be an invaluable acquisition in the composition of human life. But friends as we are to the practice of having a good opinion of ourselves (for if we do not, the Lord knows who will,) yet are we compelled to disturb the serenity of the self complacent gentry, and tell them that whatever of misfortune they have felt, they may blame their own folly and stupidity. Daily occurrences prove the truth of what we say. The mechanic who commenced business with a good credit and plenty of work, now finds it impossible to get the loan of the most trifling sum, and with no work on hand he will soon have to close his business. What has made him such? His own negligence. We need say no more. We have but performed our duty in lifting the flimsy curtain that covered these people's excuses for their folly, and having done thus much we hope they will profit by the past.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1838.

TRAVELLING SCRAPS.

To my Friend Observer.

Narratives of travels over a region of territory so well known as the route between our city and Washington, are scarcely ever interesting; having however taken a few scraps in those leisure moments which every traveller finds at his command, I can perceive no possible advantage in withholding them from your friendly notice, as did Tarquin of old the Sibylline verses. The time of our departure from the city, I need not mention. On board the Steam Boat, I found a large number of passengers—many of them our good and indefatigable benefactors, of the Society of Friends. Little of interest occurred. I was treated as well as the prejudices and feelings of our enlightened community would allow. At the place of our landing many difficulties arose from the unusual number of passengers and negligence about carrying the few coloured passengers on board. For them no stage had been prepared; consequently we had to be conveyed four in number in an open waggon, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and what was more grating to my feelings, compelled to listen to the sage remarks of the good company in which it was my happy lot to find myself placed. Why is it, that even in the estimation of men, who are really our friends, we are all classed and considered alike? It is high time that a true knowledge of our situation should become known to them: but we do not see any possibility of their arriving at this, but by a more intimate acquaintance with our enlightened brethren. Prejudices at present are so

great, that if we consulted convenience and comfort alone, it would always be best to travel under the assumed name of Governor Troup's or Gen. Woolfolk's body servant, than as a free man on your own private affairs. But where is the man who would assume even for a few days, the name of a great man's valet-de-chambre for the sake of convenience or comfort? He must surely be wanting in all the finer feelings of our nature—in all that should adorn a man. Let me rather be tortured and gibbeted by piecemeals, travelling as a free man. I arrived safely in Philadelphia about six o'clock, P. M.

Philadelphia differs much from our business city. The uniformity of her buildings, the regularity of her streets which cross each other at right angles, and the comparative dullness which pervade them are the first things which strike the eyes of a traveller accustomed to the busy hum of New-York. All that he sees reminds him of the great founder of Pennsylvania—of the man who was the first to appear covered in the presence of majesty, and who considered no sufferings too great, for conscience sake.

Though the difference between Philadelphia and New-York is great; in what may be considered the public comfort and convenience of her citizens—in the good order and economy which pervade every thing, public or private—in the excellency and cheapness of her markets, Philadelphia will yield to no other city in the Union.

There are numerous public buildings scattered over the city; the most celebrated of which is the Bank of the United States in Chesnut-street, fronting which stands the United States Hotel, a noble building, with nothing remarkable about its exterior to distinguish it from others. Public as well as private buildings possess a certain neatness which we look in vain for in our city. Her public councils have ever had in view the comfort of the citizens in every thing which came before them; a praiseworthy example, which, if followed by other city councils would render their fellow-citizens, more comfortable in every respect.

I need not mention the happy location of the city between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, as possessing superior advantages; abler have done it before me.

The gradual and increasing prosperity of the city, are certain testimonials of the healthiness and prosperity of her citizens. The means of Education are extensively diffused, even among our children, who are commonly the last objects for the exercise of public charity. The male and female free schools in Sixth street, are conveniently located, and average daily at present 220 scholars each, a degree of attention which we hope our brethren in this city, who are similarly favoured, will be emulous of following.

Besides these, there are several other schools both public and private, devoted to the sole instruction of our children; a more particular description of which we must defer till our next.

For Freedom's Journal.

A TALE.

*Here didst thou dwell, here schemes of pleasure plan,
Beneath yon mountains ever beautiful brow.*

BYRON.

There dwelt in the year 1777 in the village of S^W New-Jersey, a gentleman of rather eccentric habits, by the name of Endeman, and originally from Germany. He was one of that band sent out by his friends to aid in riveting the shackles of tyranny upon the American colonists, but as he possessed more refinement than the majority of his fellow corps, his mind soon revolved at the object of his mission. "Shall I, said he, dye my sword in the blood, of my fellow creatures—of those who have never been arrayed against the standard of my country, or committed one grievance against her? Shall I serve as the pander of a British monarch, and in the butcherly style of modern warfare gratify the appetite of his malignancy upon the oppressed Americans, merely because they do not choose to be crushed by the weight of arbitrary measures, or ruined by unparalleled taxation? No, the God of nature has implanted in the heart of man the love of liberty, the desire of rational enjoyment, and I will not be the cause of thwarting either. Our readers may possibly suppose that there was something sinister lurking under this expression of our hero's, but not so. Endeman was brave—had fought successively in the ranks of the German legions, but he possessed humanity and something still as noble—an enlarged mind. He saw the strides that tyranny and oppression were making, and determined to emerge from their turmoil. At the battle near Trenton, he was taken prisoner, and instead of enduring a rigorous confinement, he was immediately liberated. Many of his brother officers captured at the same time, drew rather unfavourable surmises respecting their more fortunate comrade, but they were all mistaken. Endeman was of chivalric honour and proof against all attempts (if any had been made) to induce him to act the part of another Arnold. A parole of honor was granted him, on the usual condition, and the German officer was now to perform on a more bloodless theatre than that of Bellona's. His sword was to be converted into the ploughshare, and the habiliments of war were exchanged for those of rusticity. A delightful farm was purchased in one of the thousand beautiful valleys of New-Jersey, and thither retired our hero to partake of the beauties of nature, and revel in the charms of solitude.

From a country where magic was believed, and romance stamped with almost the importance of truth, it was to be supposed that our young German was deeply imbued with a love for the grand and sublime in nature. "Could he then refrain from being an enthusiastic admirer of American scenery, her mountains towering to the clouds! her valleys with streams meandering a thousand ways! her peaceful lakes and lovely woodlands! Ah! well hath the poet styled her "the Queen of the world." Endeman possessed a rich fancy, and his new

location presented him the realities of one half his former dreams. Here in one part of his domains rolled a rivulet precipitously through rocks, till concentrating itself, it formed a fine cascade and fell in musical cadence on the ear of its admirer, now rose a hill studded with the dark waving cedar, whose sombre shade invited the heart of constitutional melancholy, to its congenial asylum! Smile not, gentle reader, for there is "a joy in grief" and possessed of but little sensibility is the bosom that never experienced a delicious sensation, steal tremblingly o'er it in the intervals of real or imagined sorrow. Endeman soon made his residence a sylvan paradise, and when nature in her playful moments, fell short of anticipating the views of its proprietor; art made the necessary innovation. It is a saying that "man was not formed to be alone," and our philosophic recluse felt the force of the adage; he could gratify his taste in the picturesque style of his gardens, in the formation of his grass-wreathed arbors, or the romantic embellishments of a secluded recess, (sacred perhaps to the muses,) but, alas! there was none to participate in their blissful scenes; none to reciprocate the sunny smile of mutual satisfaction; no accents of approbation as the merited meed of taste or duty. Constantia St. Ives, presented to the eye and understanding of Endeman all that his sanguine heart yet sought for to complete the measure of his felicity, she was the orphan daughter of a lately deceased Clergyman, who had instilled in her mind the sacred precepts of religion, and had also beautified it with all that is solid and ornamental in science; she was the first and "last pledge of love, that an angelic mother had presented an adoring husband; and died, bestowing her benediction. St. Ives revered the memory of his wife, and successfully strove to mould his Constantia into a counterpart of her, who while young smoothed the asperities of his life, and strewed its pathway with the flowers of love and affection. She received the fostering care and protection of that indulgent father, until she was eighteen, when deprived of his superintendence and guardianship. After his demise, she resided with a friend in the village of S^W, of which Endeman was an inhabitant—the civilities of politeness and friendship occasionally brought them into the presence of each other, and that intimacy was formed which subsequently graduated into a warmer passion. At a proper time the tender of his hand and fortune was made and accepted, and now Constantia, instead of receiving eleemosynary aid, had it in her power to requite the debt of gratitude, and scatter some of the blessings of competence where heretofore perhaps unprovoked charity forbade. Endeman was happy in the society of his young and accomplished bride and the pleasure was mutualized; nor ever did he have cause to regret the tying of the gordian knot. Time rolled smoothly on with its incidental changes, and different periods, presented him the welcome accession of a son and daughter; his hours were alternately devoted to the embellishment of his domains; the cultivation of literature

and the gratifying task of nurturing aright the mental buds of his children. They continued to improve, and soon gave evidence of the distinguished care they had received. The American Revolution had eventuated in the acknowledgment of our independence; the country was gradually recovering from the effects of foreign invasion and intestine commotion, when one autumnal day, about the middle of September, a fine carriage drew up at the Washington Hotel, in the centre of our little hamlet, a gentleman of very prepossessing manners, with the air and accent of a foreigner alighted, and requested to be informed if a gentleman by the name resided in the vicinity, or had within a few years past; he was answered in the affirmative by being pointed out at a distance at the mansion of the person in question.

"Here, John, said the officious landlord to his servant, perhaps the gentleman will have his horses taken out. There is no better house than this your honour, in the village, although I say it myself. Many is the time the good General Washington has tried our beds and partaken our cheer in the Continental war, when he was chasing the rascally British." The speaker was interrupted by the gentleman's acceding to his wishes, and requesting a guide through the populous village. The servant after conducting him through numerous avenues, closed his civilities at the gate, exclaiming, "There Sir, lives Mr. Endeman, the first man in the village, not excepting the Priest." His locupacity was repaid, and soon our traveller stood at the threshold of the door. A slight tap was answered by a benevolent voice within, and the next moment Endeman and the stranger were embraced. Constantia, my love, my brother Caspar! my children, your uncle! A thousand explanations took place, and as many equities were answered in as short time, probably as we have been noticing. Caspar was the junior of Endeman by several years, and was now the bearer of as unexpected intelligence to him as doubtless he had received. Endeman was proud to be the nearest heir to the estates of the Barony of H. in Germany, and his brother was deputed to assure him of such decision if he should be found surviving. He was found as above stated in his rural retreat, and in the enjoyment of as much happiness undoubtedly as he could experience were he reclining on more elegant sofas, and under the folds of far more splendid canopies. Caspar was shown throughout the demesnes of Endeman, and highly gratified with the taste manifested in the laying out of his spacious gardens, his fruterias and mansion. Shall we leave all these charms? Constantia, said Endeman one day, as the family were seated in an arbor, "where the showering grapes in Bacchanal profusion reel'd to earth" shall we bid adieu, my love, to the place of your birth; hallowed by the recollection of the blissful hours we here passed?—Leave all to the torch and ravage of time—remove from this happy America, and enter into a new sphere? I fear that we shall never find a more congenial clime than Columbia, here Freedom

has reared her halls, here is the liberty that is only ideal in the old world! here nature presents her bounties in proportion, and art its elegancies, but as Providence has seen fit that we should occupy a different station in society, we will submit to its decrees. Ere one month had elapsed a new proprietor had possession of the mansion and grounds of Endeman and its former owner, was on the broad bosom of the mighty Atlantic, seeking the green shores of his father-land.

ARION.

[From the Connecticut Observer.]
ABDUL RAHMAN.

Most of our readers will doubtless recollect to have seen an account of a Moorish Prince of this name, who has been a slave in our country for forty years past, and who, having been lately liberated, together with his wife, through the kindness of his master, and the benevolence of a few individuals, is preparing soon to return to Africa.

The Rev. Mr. Callaudet, of this city, having providentially in his hands an Arabic Tract on the Truth of Christianity, and learning that this Prince still retained his knowledge of that language, and was nominally a Mahomedan, sent it to him, not long since, accompanied with a letter. A reply to this letter, written in Arabic, together with a translation of it, dictated by himself, has just been received from Abdul Rahmahman, to whom, also, the Rev. John King, lately sent an Arabic Bible, to which he alludes in his letter to Mr. Callaudet.

The following is a copy of the letter, as translated by Abdul Rahmahman, and we cannot but hope that the very simple, though touching appeal, made in the prospect, will find its way to the hearts of our countrymen. For a Moorish Prince to return, as probably he may, to the recovery of a kingdom in his native land, of which he is the right heir, and from which he was forcibly torn by the ruthless hand of slave the dealers—after a long bondage in this country of Christians, and here leave behind him five sons and eight grand children in slavery, is what every feeling of humanity and benevolence should forbid. It may be proper to state that the letter from Abdul Rahmahman, was forwarded together with the translation, by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

City of Washington, June 7, 1828.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I received the letter and book which you sent me, and I am much obliged to you. If I live I am going to take out a book to my own country. At the time I left my country they wished to have an Arabic Testament. After I take this book home, I hope I shall get many to become Christians. If I find things at home, in the same way I left, I think they will become Christians. When I left my country almost half the young people followed the Christian religion. Whether they continue to follow it, I know not. When I take home the two books, the Arabic Testament (Bible) and that you sent me, I think they will follow the Christians. I hope when I go home to tell them the Christian way, and that they will go by it. Every nation I go to, I will try to teach the same. I hope to persuade them without danger. I shall not go to fight them, but to beg them. I go to give them light. I will show them the way of the Christian religion. A good many know nothing about it. I hope when I tell them, they will join. A good many of the Africans

know nothing about God; by telling the right way, they are apt to believe it. I thank you a thousand times for your kindness in sending me that book and letter. I am very glad I got them. I never saw you, and you never saw me, and I am much obliged to you.

ABDUL RAHMAN,
Prince of Footah Jallo.

P. S. I have five sons and eight grandchildren. I am sorry to go to my own country and leave them behind in slavery. If I can find any way to get them, I shall try to get them before I go to my own country. If others treat me as kindly as they have treated me in Washington, I hope to get them.

VARIETIES.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

The following narration occurs in Plott's Staffordshire, p. 291.

"Among the unusual accidents that have attended the female sex, I may reckon narrow escapes from death; whereof I met with one justly mentioned with admiration by every person at Leek, that happened not far off Black Meer of Morridy, which though famous for nothing for which it is commonly reputed, so as that it is bottomless, that no cattle drink of it, birds settle on it, (all which I found false,) yet is so, for this signal deliverance.

"A poor woman was enticed hither, in a dismal stormy night, by a bloody ruffian, who had first gotten her with child, and intended, in this remote inhospitable place to have dispatched her by drowning. The same night there were several persons of low rank drinking in the ale house at Leek; whereof one having been out, and observing the darkness, and other circumstance of the weather, said to the rest of his companions, that he were a stout man who would venture in such a night, to go to the Black Meer of Morridy. One replied that for a crown he would undertake it. The rest joining their purses, said he should have his demand. The bargain being struck, away he went on his journey, with a stick in his hand, which he was to leave in the earth there as a testimony of his performance. Coming near the Meer, he heard the lamentable cries of a distressed woman begging for mercy; which, at first, put him to a stand; but being a man of great resolution, and some policy, he went boldly on, counterfeiting the presence of other persons, calling Jack, Dick, Tom, crying, Here! and the like, which being heard by the murderer, he left the woman and fled; when the other man found by the Meer side, almost stripped of her clothes, and brought with him to Leek, as an ample testimony of his having been at the Meer."

PRESERVATION.

The contract made for lighting the town of Liverpool, during the year 1819, was thrown void by the misplacing of a comma in the advertisement;—thus: "the lamps at present are about 4050, and have in general two spots each, composed of not less than twenty threads of cotton." The contractor would have proceeded to furnish each lamp with the said twenty threads; but this being but half the usual quantity, the commissioners discovered that the difference arose from the comma following instead of preceding the word each. The parties agreed to annul the contract, and a new one was ordered.

WIGS.

The full bottomed wigs which were worn here in the days of Addison and Pope, were first contrived by a French barber, Duvalier, to conceal the Duke of Burgundy's hump-back, and so became fashionable; for it is always a rule with courtiers to ape their king, or prince of the blood, and hence the monstrous cravats to conceal scarred throats.

Lewis XIV. that grand monarch, was so persuaded of the necessity of an uninterrupted appearance of majesty, that no human being was ever permitted to see him without his wig!

Wigs are of importance at the bar, for they actually show how much the eye expects to be gratified, at the first glance, among objects to which it has been accustomed. On the death of counsellor Pitcairne, (not many years ago,) counsellor Seare bought his tye-wig; and, when Seare appeared in it at the Chancery Bar, the Lord Chancellor, (Hardwick,) addressing Mr. Seare, (or rather the well-known wig,) said "Mr. Pitcairne, have you any thing to move?"

—Recreative Review.

A LIVING CLOCK.

Dr. Willis mentions an idiot, who was accustomed to repeat the strokes of a clock near which he lived, with a loud voice. Afterwards having been removed into a parish where there was no church clock, he continued as before to call the hours successively; and this with so great accuracy, both as to the number of tolls, which he pretended to count, and as to the length of the intervening hours, that the family where he boarded conducted all their business by his proclamation of time.

Pride was not designed for man—There is not a single view of human nature, under its present condition, which is not sufficient to extinguish in us all the secret seeds of pride; and to sink the soul into the lowest state of humility, and self annihilation—*Pride was not made for man*; as he is, a sinful, an ignorant, and a miserable being?—were he not a sinful creature, he would not be subject to a passion which arises from the depravity of his nature—were he not an ignorant creature he would see that he has nothing to be proud of—and were not the whole species miserable, he would not have those wretched objects of comparison before his eyes, which are the cause of this passion, and which make one man value himself more than another.

Hard Feed—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Chronicle publishes the following fact, and the editor declares it to be so.

"A farmer, last fall brought a horse to town, and offered him for sale to our informant. The animal was remarkable, among others thing, for the length and fullness of his tail. The parties however, made no bargain. This spring, the horse was again brought down, but shorn of his flowing honours. The gentleman to whom he was offered exclaimed at the barbarism of such an improvement. The owner declared himself innocent. 'It happened, said he, in this way. He had an irritation in his tail, and I directed it to be steeped in brine every evening. He happened to switch it into the mouth of a cow that stood in the next stall; and she was so pleased with the taste, that before morning, she devoured it to the stump. I thought she had eaten a tough sallad for the sake of the sauce, but the matter could not be mended.'"

HAYTI.

A good deal has been said in this city, within a few days past, on the subject of the seizure of the brig Ann Eliza Jane at Port-au-Prince, in consequence of her having a quantity of counterfeit coin on board. The subject was first mentioned in the Commercial Advertiser, though the names of the parties implicated were not published. This publication was followed by an article signed by Jeremiah Hamilton, a coloured man living in this city, who stated that he went out in the Ann Eliza Jane, it would seem, as a sort of supercargo, and upon discovery and seizure of the vessel he made his escape from the island, and arrived here. He, however, did not give up the names of the persons concerned, alleging, as a reason, the injury they would sustain in their characters. The Ann Eliza Jane was commanded by Capt Davis, of Boston, who has just returned, and on Monday of the present week, made the following affidavit of the contents that he had in the transaction, and of the facts which fell within his knowledge.

[Here follows the Deposition.]

The editor of the Commercial Advertiser also states the following facts—

"The Captain also states the following particulars, as having been communicated to him by Jeremiah Hamilton and others. By an agreement between Mr. Jehovitch and Hamilton, the vessel was to be transferred to the latter on Hamilton's paying the consignees at Port-au-Prince what the vessel cost here. Five hundred dollars, in spurious quarters were brought up in a bucket by diving under the vessel. They had been thrown from the stern windows by Hamilton. He was disguised in a boat, for several days, having employed two men to row him about in the river under pretence of fishing, until the New-York vessel in which he returned took him on board. The first detection of the coin was in the counting-house of Messrs. Squire & Albert, by a clerk who was counting over a deposit made by Hamilton.

Hamilton himself stated to us on Friday, that he carried out with him in his trunk 5000 dollars of the coin, for getting rid of which he was to receive two thousand dollars. He mentioned that the business was frequently carried on, and that a man named Lewis had been engaged in it very often as an agent for his employers here. We learn from a merchant of the highest respectability, that he has reason to believe a great deal of spurious coin has been sent to Hayti, which was manufactured here, and that the character of our merchants is suffering in consequence. He also mentioned that counterfeit paper bills to an immense amount have likewise been sent there, with which the island was deluged; so that the government were obliged to call in their own emissions.

If this is a true history, we can conceive of no justification for such a traffic as this, unless it is that the island is peopled and governed by blacks, and it is of no importance how much they are cheated. If the facts are correctly related, in our opinion, whoever may be concerned in it, it is a most disgraceful and nefarious affair, and it is to be hoped that the exposure of it will at least put an end to the business; if it does not bring the offenders to merited punishment.

N. Y. D. Advertiser.

"Two foolish young fellows belonging to S. Army killed each other in a duelling a month since, near New Orleans.

SUMMARY.

The Exeter Bank (N. H.) has been robbed of bills and specie to the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000.

We learn by the Indian Journal, that a rencontre took place at the mouth of Spoon river on the Illinois, about the 20th ult. between 5 white men and 15 or 20 Indians which resulted in the death of three of the latter.

Fire.—At Trenton, New-Jersey, on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the Tobacco manufactory of Mr. Bourne, in Second-street, which was destroyed, together with the shops and dwellings occupied by Christian Washington, Robert Thomas and Henry Bond. The Market House on Second-st. was once on fire, and the sheds in the rear of the buildings were torn down to prevent the progress of the flames to the north.

Fire.—On Monday last, the dwelling house of Mr. Elijah Nelson, at Phillips-town, Putnam county with a small adjoining house was destroyed by fire, with most of the furniture. Loss \$3000.

Mr. William Pittman, printer, late of Cincinnati, was murdered in April last, on the Ohio river, in a skiff, by a man, named J. W. Rothwell, or H. W. Rothwell. After a pursuit of about one thousand miles, the murderer was overtaken and imprisoned.

A Premium.—We have it in contemplation to offer a premium to all our customers who pay off their accounts previous to the first week in August next, at which time our sixth year's labour's will commence.—Yorkville Pioneer.

Capital Trial.—On the 19th inst, Adeline Joy, alias Adeline Taylor, a girl of twelve years of age, was brought to the bar of the Supreme Judicial Court, then sitting at Norridgewood, to answer to an indictment for the murder of Warren Taylor, a boy about 3 years of age. She appeared without counsel, and the Court appointed for her defence Messrs. Greenleaf and Boutelle. No other evidence of her guilt could be found than her own confession, which was in some degree extorted from her several months after the child died, by the importunity of those who had been led to suspect her of having killed it, from the fact that no other person was known to be near when the wound was inflicted which occasioned its death. Several witnesses were examined, but the testimony which they offered was insufficient to establish her guilt—and after some remarks by the Attorney General in behalf of the State, in answer to what had been offered by Boutelle, the cause was submitted to the Jury, who, after an able and learned charge from Judge Weston, retired, and upon a few moments consultation, returned a verdict of acquittal.—Maine Patriot.

We understand that during the storm of Wednesday evening, a black man, the property of Mr. Payne, of Prince George County (Md.) was killed by lightning, and

several others persons in the house with him at the time, severely injured. A house at the upper end of Prince street, in town was also struck, but received no material damage.—Alexandria Gazette.

An Alligator lately seen swimming in the Delaware opposite Philadelphia, caused much surprise, until it was ascertained that he had escaped from a ship lately from the South.

THE SLEEPING IMPOSTOR.

In the time of James I. one Dr. Richard Haddock, of New College, Oxford, was called the sleeping preacher, from his practice of preaching in his sleep, notwithstanding he was called aloud, stirred, or pulled, by the hands or feet. He attracted crowds to his nocturnal exhortations; but, at length, he confessed the imposition to king James, allowing that he was awake all the while.

Deaths.

The city Inspector reports the deaths of 79 persons in this city during the week ending on Saturday, 21 inst. viz, 23 men, 24 women, 19 boys and 13 girls.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that a PUBLIC MEETING on a subject of great interest to the People of Colour, will be held on Monday Evening next, 30th inst. in the Second Coloured Presbyterian Church in St. Mary's street, below Lombard, between Sixth & Seventh streets.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1829.

NOTICE.

A report having been circulated in this city, relative to GEORGE HICKS, of the City of Washington, who was accused under strong suspicions of betraying a man who had absconded from the south, the said George Hicks met his accusers on Monday evening June the 16th inst for the purpose of making his defence in the presence of a committee appointed by the parties to determine on the case, and after deliberate investigation of the subject, We the said committee, unanimously agree that the aforesaid George Hicks, is innocent of the charge.

STEPHEN DUTTON.
JAMES MILLER,
GEO. COLLINS.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of 30 TIAL LODGE, No. 7, held June 17th, the following named Brethren were elected officers to serve the ensuing year.
Brother John W. Proant, W. M.—Francis Dasher, S. W.—William Jackson, J. W.—Thomas Thomas, Sec.—William Costin, Treas.—William Wormley, S. D.—Lloyd H. Nicholls, J. D.—Robert Jackson, Tyler.
Washington City, D. C. June 21st, 1825.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.
New-York, June 6.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming to go out to Hayti, as cultivators. For term enquire of the subscribers.
JNO B. RUSSWORM.

Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

On the Death of a Young Friend.

The Angel of death was hovering near,
A voice had sent, thou couldst not hear,
To beckon the friend of my heart away,
To the regions of glory—of endless day.

He has gone in the morning of youthful
pride,
Where the high and the humble must all
abide;
Where the weary and troubled sink to rest,
To rise with the faithful, and dwell with the
blest.

Thou hastened away in the bloom of youth,
From his earliest visions of hope and truth;
Yet we will not weep, for we fully know,
That 'twas mercy alone which dealt the
blow.

We cannot forget him, in memory dear,
He lives in our breasts though no longer
here;
His worth will our bosoms warmly retain,
And there shall his image with life remain.

R.

Philadelphia.

From the Rural Repository.
THE AFRICAN SLAVE.

It was a clear and pleasant night—
The moon and stars reflected bright—
And all was still, and on the sea
'Twas sweet and calm serenity—
When, borne on by a gentle gale,
I saw a vessel proudly sail,
And on her deck a wretch I saw;
On whom I gaz'd with pain and awe;
For well I fancied that his breast
Was torn and griev'd and ill at rest.

He careless lean'd against the mast,
And on the deck his eyeballs cast
In such a vacant, senseless stare,
With such a look of wild despair,
That had you seen his mantic brow,
(As I can almost see it now.)
Then seen his eyes in wildness roll,
And seen the anguish of his soul,
You would have wept, and gaz'd in grief
Upon the conquer'd sable chief.

He gaz'd—but yet I knew not why—
For not an object met his eye—
Except it serv'd to bring to mind
The scenes of peace he'd left behind
When stolen from his native shore
And borne across the ocean's roar—
There was his wife—his children band
Were also in that much-loved land—
And yet he was no more to see
Their smiles of love—their look of glee.

No more was he to join the chase;
No more to run the warrior race;
No more to tread his native hill;
Nor sit beside the crystal rill
With her, the partner of his days,
To watch their offspring's childish plays;
No more behold a father's form
Nor hear a mother's welcome warm:—
But in a foreign land must he
Wear life away in slavery.

'Twas thus he stood, as in a trance,
When, with a most terrific glance,
He cast his eyes on those around,
And, with a cool, determin'd frown,
He sprang beyond the vessel's side
And soon was floating in the tide.
I saw an eddy on this spot,
And look'd again—but—he was not!
His independent soul had fled,
And he had mingled with the dead.

HENRY.

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully in-
forms her Friends and the Public, that she
has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING,
and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW
HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dress-
es made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the
most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends
and the public, that those who patronize
her may depend upon having their Work
done faithfully, and with punctuality and
despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his
coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND
Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one
half its value, provided they will take mea-
sures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured
farmers. The land is in the state of New-
York, within 70 miles of the city; its location
is delightful, being on the banks of the Dela-
ware river, with an open navigation to the city
of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the
Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through
the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-
York city. The passage to either city may
be made in one day or less. The land is of
the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his
brethren, who are capitalists, will at least in-
vest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To
such he will take the liberty to say, this land
can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by
coloured men,) though it has been selling for
25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to ob-
serve that the purchase will be safe and av-
antageous, and he thinks such a settlement,
formed by coloured families, would be con-
ducive of much good. With this object in view
he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post
paid, will be received and attended to.

**HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT
OYSTERS, &c.**

THE subscriber, grateful for past pa-
tronage, respectfully informs his Friends and
the public generally, that he still continues at
his Old Established Stand, No. 445. BROAD-
WAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the
Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served
up at the shortest notice, and on the most rea-
sonable terms. The least favour gratefully
acknowledged. WILLIAM PARKER.

New-York, April 28, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms her FRIENDS, and the pub-
lic in general, that her House No. 28 Eli-
zabeth street, is still open for the accom-
modation of genteel persons of Colour,
with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above estab-
lishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a
quantity of the best Refreshments,
Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest no-
tice. Her house is in a healthy and plea-
sant situation, and she hopes by the unre-
mitted attention that will be paid to all
those who may favour her with their pa-
tronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

JOB AND FANCY PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of
Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a
Male and Female School has long been estab-
lished for coloured children, by the Manumis-
sion Society of this city—where the pupils re-
ceive such an education as is calculated to fit
them for usefulness and respectability. The
male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near
Grand-street, and the female school in William
street, near Duane street; both under the
management of experienced teachers. The
Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
Geography and English Grammar—and the
Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught
Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted
by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of
twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, ac-
cording to the circumstances of the parents;
and the children of such as cannot afford to pay
any thing are admitted free of expense, and en-
joy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a commit-
tee of the trustees, in addition to which a com-
mittee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Fe-
male school. Care is taken to impart moral
instruction, and such have been the happy ef-
fects of the system pursued in these schools,
have although several thousand have been
taught in them since their establishment (now
more than thirty years) there has never been
an instance known to the trustees where a pupil
having received a regular education has been
convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my
grateful thanks for past encouragement, while
by increased exertions, and by the known char-
acter and the utility of my school, both to in-
dividuals and society, I hope to merit future
support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with
my condition, built at my residence on 18th
street, sufficiently distant from the centre of
business, a commodious school house, and
having every convenience that could be expect-
ed from my prescribed circumstances, for the
accommodation of a respectable school of Free
Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my
exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will
be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution
the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who
charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia,
callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your
love for your country, by your commiseration
for degraded man, encourage an institution
which has for its object, no less the honor of
society than individual happiness—the eleva-
tion of the free people of colour from mental
thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAM-
MAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOG-
RAPHY and MENSURATION, with
the necessary subordinate branches of edu-
cation.

Terms—\$3 75. cents, payable quarterly
in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may
be accommodated with board, for six decent
boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street,
near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an
assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.
Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking,
free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manu-
facture, at which he will sell cheap for cash.
Boots and Shoes made to order, and repair-
ed on the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

25—5m

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style: having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-spots, Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N.B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not cleaned in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rapee, and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N.B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

ADAM SUDEE,
CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 23, 1828. 58

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, No. 120 Fulton-Street, NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS. M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON.

No. 120, Fulton-Street.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street. One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 188 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 149 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, 75cts

" Each repetition of do. 33

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional price for advertisement which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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North-Carolina—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.

England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Haiti.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince

Freedom's Bazaar

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1823.

WHOLE NO. 67.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Continued.

Mr. Brougham, in rising to move that the Report be received, said, that he was much obliged to the Society for having so early, and thus by delaying even for a few moments (for he promised they should be but few) the gratification which he knew was felt by every individual present, in the hope of shortly hearing that voice which was so dear to every friend of liberty—which had so early sounded the trumpet of victory and of glory, in the cause in which Mr. Wilberforce (at the mention of Mr. Wilberforce, the greatest enthusiasm was manifested) had so often and bravely fought, and who, through the blessings of God, was once more enabled to take his part with renewed vigour and increasing zeal. He hoped, however, that a sense of duty, in according with the wishes of those who had honoured him on this occasion, would sufficiently justify him for intruding himself thus early upon their notice. That they had good grounds for success in their undertaking, although its approach might be somewhat distant, would shew itself when they considered that the opposition they had met with had the effect alone of making them more zealous and united; and that their disappointment had made that union and cement which first bound them together more firm and lasting; and therefore, although they perhaps might have some fears, yet it would be their own fault if such fears were well founded, for, in conceding to the sincere wishes, the earnest prayers, and continued entreaties of the whole nation, all opposition on the part of the Legislature must finally cease—(Cheers)—for no argument could blot out from the name of slavery that cause which indissolubly connected itself with it. He would, however, before he sat down, call upon those who had with them volunteered their efforts, to come forward, not rashly and intemperately, nor, on the other hand, carelessly or indifferently, but with a mind determined, and with a resolution fixed, and again petition the Legislature for its repeal; for unless they came forward with a zeal worthy of themselves, he feared that their most sanguine hopes would meet with renewed disappointment. Mr. Brougham concluded by moving that the Report be now received.

Mr. Wilberforce rose, and from the repeated cheers which issued from all parts of the room, was unable for several minutes to proceed. After the clamour had at length ceased, he commenced nearly as follows:—I rise, your Royal Highness, to record the motion which has been made by my honourable & justly-admired friend; and in the last sentiment of which I am anxious to express my full and entire concurrence, that unless the people come forward with a zeal and union worthy of

themselves, and honourable to their country, in vain may they expect to see slavery abolished in our West India colonies. With inexpressible retrospect do I look back and see that the Society of Friends advancing in that proportion which we might have expected, and ought perhaps to have anticipated, have been looking back to the year 1792, when Parliament did come to those resolutions which set on foot the first step to our efforts; but the retrospect which especially clouded my mind with melancholy feelings is that which turns to a more distant time, when men looked forward to no lengthened period for the total abolition of slavery. We had then many opponents, who endeavoured to thwart our object by representing us as contending for the immediate emancipation of the slaves, of whom Mr. Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, was chief, and yet at the time, even he allowed that in the year 1792, he had proposed to the Legislature that all the children of slaves, born from the year 1800, should be considered emancipated, in which case almost the whole slave population would at this moment be free; and by whom was this proposal made, and by whom was it supported, but by the very colonists themselves—by men who were, of all others, most interested in the measure, by Mr. Dundas, who alone possessed such an immense capital in those colonies? Is it not then distressing to think that England so far retrograded—that Englishmen have forgotten those blessings of freedom which no earthly consideration could force them to resign, and yet which, while in the enjoyment of themselves, they are satisfied with the distant prospect of for their fellow-men. Still I am cheered at the prospect of a brighter dawn. I believe that the day will come, when the slaves of the West Indies will be no longer known by that degrading name, for when I look around me, and witness so numerous and respectable an assemblage of persons, all united in the same glorious cause—and when I see a Prince of that illustrious house, the defender of our liberty, the asserter of our common rights, I have, indeed, cause to be cheered, and the gloom which was at first hanging over us now appears to be on the eve of dispersing for ever. I have lived, my Lord, too long not to know that sensibility is no match for self-interest, yet are we not bound to obey the laws of God, and respect the maxims of men. And by these laws are we not told "to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us"?—Were then is the justice, where then is the humanity, rather I may ask, where is the guilt of a practice which the laws of God and men abhor? But I fear that the old saying, which has long since grown into a proverb—"What so tedious as a thrice-told tale"—may apply to me; and yet we would indeed be a disgrace to our country, if we could read of their distress, if we could hear continually of their unhappy lot, and

shut our eyes to the misery and wretchedness of so many millions of our fellow creatures and fellow subjects, who are victims of cruel bondage. A few years ago Mr. Manning and Lord Bathurst sent over several bills to the Colonies for the mediation of the slaves, the choice of which was submitted to the colonists; but it is well known that they were all rejected, except one at Jamaica, where the laws endeavored to keep the slaves in the greatest ignorance, by preventing them from reading in Christian worship, or hearing discourse in Christian ministry, made about the hymns of the Church of England, who are in some measure tolerated; but the fact is well known, that whereas the population of Jamaica is estimated at 400,000 there is only room for 115,000 in the whole number of churches contained in the island. The religion of our country is the religion of God; it is designed to dispense blessings on its right hand and on its left, and yet it is here prevented from dispensing those blessings; its progress is stopped, and itself represented in the conduct of merciless tyrants, not as the religion of Christ, but in colours of the darkest kind. It might, indeed, be some consolation if we could endeavour to compensate in some measure for all those miseries which unhappy slaves have to endure in the present world, by teaching them to look forward to a more blissful state, when all their sorrows must cease, and every tear shall be wiped from their eyes; but when we see that measures are taken for preventing even this, and a degree of harshness is made use of, as if to embitter their cup of misery—when we see that they are looked upon as below the dignity of moral beings and consequently below the scale of religious instruction, is it not time for us to raise our voices, and unite our efforts against so unchristian, so inhuman a system. By what I am now about to state, God forbid that I should for a moment overrate all those bodily sufferings, those intense labours, which they have continually to undergo, and which tends so much to lessen the duration of human life; such is not my intention, nor my wish. In North America, where the soil is not so congenial to the slaves health, they are known to live a much longer time than in our West India Colonies, and what is the reason? The only reason that can be assigned is, that they are not so much worn down by labour as they are in the latter places. In the year 1792, it was then hoped the slavery in the Colonies would be abolished even in the small space of eight years—but since then thirty-four years have rolled round without producing the effect; it must not then be left any longer in the hands of those who are unfriendly to it. It is you who must take it in hand—you must unite your efforts in producing this happy result; and as we know what the happiness of living in a free country is, surely it ought to be the first wish of

our heart to confer that happiness on others which we enjoy ourselves. It has already distinctly appeared, that the great Island of Jamaica has thrown down its gage, and defied the British Government—but I do hope, that if the government will not, for their own sakes take up that gage and assert their right, the duty which they owe to God and to their fellow creatures may prevail.

Mr. Wilberforce was repeatedly cheered during his speech, and sat down amidst great applause.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Mr. DENMAN said he would take up only a few moments in the performance of the duty which had very unexpectedly devolved upon him. They were met to consider why their measures were not carried into effect by the government, and to try what they could do in forwarding their object. Mr. Wilberforce had rightly said that five years ago, Mr. Canning sent over several bills to the West Indian Colonies, all of which were rejected with scorn. And it was owing to that great statesman, who, not content with gaining one great victory, was still bent upon a nobler object, the cause of which was the cause of humanity, and whose accomplishment would prove itself productive of the best practical effects, that the resolutions of 1823 were drawn up by Mr. Canning, and which re-echoed the whole voice of the British nation; but as those were contemptuously thrown away, this circumstance of itself, independently of any other consideration, ought to be sufficient to make them redouble their endeavors, and come forward with renewed vigour to their great work. It was true they had been called a set of mad enthusiasts—a set of Saints—who came forward under the cloak of religion but for the purpose alone of gaining popularity for themselves, at the expense of public interest; but how did they reply to such wanton insinuations? By referring them to the facts themselves, which were continually revealed in daily publications made by Mr. Wallis, who lately visited the colonies for the purpose of inquiring more minutely into the state of the slave population. In mentioning the grievances which existed in the West Indies, he gave it as his opinion, that nothing effectual had yet been done to improve the state of the slave colonies. Marriage was universally discouraged, a system was carried on which tended to render these unhappy beings even more degraded than they were before—the slaves were forced incessantly to work under the lash which was put into the hands of a relentless driver—whose breast the pangs of woe could seldom reach, and who, when aggravated, sought only to seek his vengeance upon the unhappy creatures thus destined to be the victims of his wrath. Was it to be told him that every case of cruelty was known, or that the wretch who could unrelentingly thus feed upon the sufferings of his fellow man, met with a deserved punishment? Where was the evidence which could lead to his conviction?—It was not to be obtained from the unhappy sufferer, for his testimony would not be received in a Court of Justice; and so the poor slave had seldom any mouth, but his wounds, to speak his wrongs—and who would not on the mention of such cruelties, feel it his duty to come forward and strive for the civilization, or, he might say, the humanization of the country in which he existed? Speaking on the subject of the Slave Trade, Mr. Wallis's words were—"If the influx of Africans into the West Indies had continued much longer at the same prodigious rate as in the year immediately preceding the abolition of the Slave Trade, the preponderance of the now black over the white population of the colonies, now excessive, would have become overwhelming and destructive. It is from the era of the abolition of the Slave Trade, that civiliza-

tion, notwithstanding the incurable vice of absenteeism, has dawned upon the West Indies: the severity of planters has progressively diminished in proportion as the slave has advanced from the state of an indignant and rebellious captive to that of a domesticated and tranquil bondsman. It certainly afforded them consolation to know that a great work had been done, but effects of the slave Trade still existed, and as long as they existed, must continually point out that more remains to be done. The abolition of slavery had been already set at rest, the voice of the people was for it, the government of the country had decided in its favour: all that they now wanted was the will to carry that decision into effect, and if that will continued to be wanting, power must be used to produce it." It had been stated that the abolition of the Slave Trade was a sudden measure; but to prove that such was not the case, he appealed to his honorable and venerable friend, to whom the gratitude for such an event, after the many years which he spent in labouring for the good of his fellow creatures, was justly due, who between the years 1780 and 1790 brought the question before Parliament, which was not decided until 1807, and from which the planters themselves dated the era of benefits greater than under the existence of a different system they had enjoyed. Mr. Denman next proceeded to the subject of manumission. It was, he said, a question in which they were all deeply interested, and in which they ought all to persist, and he entertained no doubts of the final accomplishment of so glorious an object, when he saw the large assembly which surrounded him, representing the whole of the British nation, and beheld a Prince of that illustrious family, who owed their elevation to their love of liberty.—[Cheers.]—He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That this meeting are desirous of expressing anew their disappointment and deep regret, that through the pernicious resistance of the Colonial Authorities, the recommendation of his Majesty, the unanimous resolutions of Parliament, and the wishes and prayers of the nation at large, have not hitherto produced that due effect in abating the evil of that system of colonial bondage which has been so generally recognised, not only as injurious to the national interest, but as immoral and unjust, repugnant to the principles of British law, and irreconcilable with the genius and spirit of that holy religion which we profess. That notwithstanding the contumacy of the Colonial Authorities, it is further to be lamented that no effectual means have been taken by Parliament to execute its own resolutions; but that, on the contrary, the system of slavery continues to be upheld and fostered by laws which protect the produce of slave labour against the competition of the produce of free labour, at a heavy annual expense to the people of this country, and to the serious injury of his majesty's Asiatic subjects and of the population of the United Kingdom. That this meeting therefore feel it to be their duty again to approach Parliament, with their earnest solicitations both to abolish those laws in favour of slave grown produce, which, while at variance with all sound principles of commercial policy, tend to perpetuate and aggravate the evils of slavery; and also, above all, to enact and enforce such legislative measures for the mitigation and ultimate extinction of slavery, as may redeem the pledges that have been given, and fulfil the just expectation of the people of England on this painfully interesting subject."

To be Continued.

HORRIBLE ADVENTURE.

At the period when Murat was about to invade Sicily, the Chevalier R—, paymaster general of the Neapolitan forces, was travelling through Calabria for the purpose of joining the army, having been to Naples to make arrangements for the transmission of a quantity of specie. He had sent on his servant before him to prepare his quarters at the town of —, expecting to arrive there himself by nightfall; but, the day being very sultry, he had loitered on the road, and, at nine o'clock in the evening, found that he was still at a considerable distance from the proposed end of his journey. He was so much harassed and fatigued that he determined to put up for the night at the first convenient house. He at length entered an old romantic building on the road side, inhabited by a man and his wife, the former a stout muscular figure, with a swarthy countenance almost wholly shrouded in a mass of bushy whiskers and mustachios. The traveller was received with civility; and after partaking of a hearty supper, was conducted up a crazy old stair case, to his apartment for the night. Not much fancying the appearance of the place, and finding no lock on his door, he fixed a chair against it; and, after priming his pistols, put them carefully under his pillow. He had not been long in bed when he heard a noise below, as of persons entering the house; and, some time afterwards, was alarmed by the sound of a man's footstep on the staircase. He then perceived a light through the crevice of the door, against which the man gently pressed for admittance but, finding some resistance, he thrust it open sufficiently to admit his hand, and with extreme caution removed the chair, and entered the apartment. The Chevalier then saw his host, with a lamp in one hand and a huge knife in the other, approaching the bed on tiptoe. The Chevalier cocked his pistols beneath the bed-clothes, that the noise of the spring might not be heard. When the man reached the side of the bed, he held the light to the Chevalier's face, who pretended to be in a profound sleep, but contrived nevertheless to steal an occasional glance at his fearful host. The man soon turned from him, and after hanging the lamp on the bed-post went to the other end of the room, and brought to the bed-side a chair, on which he immediately mounted, with the tremendous knife still in his hand. At the very moment the Chevalier was about to start up from the bed, and shoot him, the man in a hurried manner, cut several enormous slices from a piece of bacon that was hanging over his bedstead, though it had been wholly unnoticed before by the agitated traveller. The host then passed the light before his eyes again, and left the room in the same cautious way in which he had entered it; and, unconscious of the danger he had escaped, returned to a crowd of new and hungry guests below stairs who were, of course, not very sorry to perceive that he had saved his bacon.

Married.

In this city, on the 28th inst. by the Rev. Benjamin Paul, Mr. HENRY HANSON, to Miss SARAH M. DEWITT.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1828.

SPURIOUS HAYTIEN MONEY.

The seizure of the brig Ann Eliza Jane, at Port-au-Prince, belonging to P. R. Jehovitch, of this city, has caused considerable discussion among the mercantile men of our city. A man of colour, hitherto little known, has been dragged from obscurity as the principal Agent in this most nefarious business. We are really sorry that any man of Colour would condescend to be the agent of a set of men, whose constant aim has been to ruin the government of Hayti, and ruin its currency by frequent ventures of spurious coin.

We know but little concerning the individual who has been brought before the community as a principal agent in this shameful transaction; but we think if he has the least particle of shame yet within him; if he has not wholly sold himself to wholesale speculators in evil deeds; that the only atonement which he can now make to the offended laws of society, will be a disclosure of the names of all parties concerned—no matter who they are—no matter whether rich or poor, they should be held up to public contempt and degradation—they should be excluded from the company of all fair and honourable men.

The position taken by the Major, that the spurious coin was of more value than the real, will go none towards extenuating the baseness and nefariousness of the crime. Hayti whether acknowledged or not by the United States, is a sovereign and independent state, and we can perceive no difference in the crime, between counterfeiting the coin of that state, or that of the Union. In the sight of God, the crime is the same. In the sight of impartial men the crime is the same; but in that of the Major, it is of no consequence.

We have heard before now that the trade in spurious coin was carried on in this city, not only by Americans, but by many of the adopted sons of Hayti, but we were little aware of its extent. But where is the upright man in the community who does not look upon the attempt with indignation? Where is the man of Colour who does not wish that the laws of Hayti could reach the being, who now fearlessly walks our streets, an object of contempt to all but his kind patrons and copartners in this most wicked attempt. But let him beware, justice does not always slumber, and though the offended laws of Hayti cannot reach him here, he will find at the end of his career, when crowned with the reward of his good actions and kind condescension, that a good name—a fair name—and an honest name—are what all his riches and kind condescension cannot purchase.

We cannot refrain from adding our testimony of approbation at the course pursued by the Editors of the Commercial, in exposing this business, and assuring the public, that our latest dates from that island, confirm their statement in every particular.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

For the Freedom's Journal.

THE CURTAIN.

NO. III.

"From the loop-holes of Retreat."

"Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wad na gie a button for her."

BURNS.

It is about three years since Charles Parker was married to his present wife. Charley was what you may call a right down clever fellow, and was remarkable for thinking himself in love with every pretty girl that passed him. He became acquainted with Louisa Smith, and he found no difficulty in persuading her to take the additional name of Parker. The sun came and went, the Honey Moon was well nigh passed, and Charley was beginning to think his wife was—not an Angel. But whatever were his thoughts, they were locked up in the recess of his own breast. We were often at the house, for Charles and ourself had been intimately connected, and we as often saw that things did not run so smoothly as might be wished. Sometimes we met a cloudy face, and sullen looks would greet us on entering the abode of our friend. We said nothing, for we knew *curtain* lectures were a part of the daily economy of married people. We had not been to Charley's for a week, (an unusual absence) & we thought we would just step in to see how he and his wife did. It was a lovely night, a refreshing shower had imparted a pleasant coolness to the heated air of the city, and we sallied forth thinking no evil, and of course fearing none. What happened on that night, we shall never forget. It seems as if it occurred but yesterday, and the impression it has left on our mind, is as firm and lasting as time itself. No, no, sooner may Major Noah forget the occurrences of the 20th of June, than we forget what happened on that night.—We had reached the house and were about turning the latch of the parlor-door, we hesitated a moment, for there was something we thought like high words within, but our evil destiny hurried us on. We opened the door, and instead of receiving the friendly grasp of our friends' hand, a glass pitcher whirled with tremendous power from the hands of his wife, intended no doubt for himself, came in contact with our forehead just above the right eye, and felled us in an instant. It may have been that in falling to the earth in search of the centre of gravity, our head struck against the latch of the parlor door, and caused the terrible gash in the face. But that point is immaterial, for we know that our face was cut, and that it was done by our friends' wife, whether by means of the door or pitcher we care not. We left the house you may be sure with certain feelings towards the lady, and it is from the bottom of hearts we speak, when we say

"We wad na gie a button for her."

Much rather had we remain in our present state of bachelorship with no one to discompose the serenity of our minds than run the risk of experiencing the like "conubial devils."

Latest from Europ.

The packet ship Silas Richards, Captain HOLLIBRIDGE, arrived on Sunday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th May. The Morning Chronicle, of May 23d, says:

It was currently reported yesterday, that Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Charles Grant, and Lord Palmerston had resigned.

Lord Palmerston, we understand, denies the truth of the report, as far as relates to himself. But we can take it upon us to say that Mr. Huskisson has tendered his resignation.

It is also rumored that Lord Dudley and Mr. Peel are to resign, and that overtures have been made to Earl Grey to join the Cabinet.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia.

The New Times of May 23, states that despatches have been received from the English Ambassador at Vienna, announcing the passage of the Pruth, and the occupation of Jassy, on the 7th May.

Dates from Bucharest of April 26, states that the Emperor is expected at Ismail on the 12th May; and that all the preparations indicate a very extensive plan of operations, both by sea and land, against Constantinople.

The force of the army which is going to march against Turkey is estimated at 300,000 men, of whom 60,000 are cavalry. All the accounts, as well as those which the Hospodar has received agree in fixing the 7th of May as the day on which the passage of the Pruth was to be effected.

The letters from the other side of the Danube say, that the Turks, whose force on that river is, at the most 40,000 men, are concentrating themselves, but are otherwise tranquil.

Vienna, May 7.

We learn from Constantinople, that the principal leaders of the troops about to accompany the Grand Visier, to Adrianople hold a very high tone respecting the chances of war. They say openly that the presence of the Grand Seigneur at Adrianople will be quite sufficient to draw 400,000 to the standard of Mahomet, and to repel the Russians. The blind confidence in a success which is very problematical, is nevertheless swallowed opened-mouthed, by the people of Constantinople.

The British and Foreign Bible Society held its anniversary in London, in May, Lord Gambier presiding. The amount of the subscription amounted to 300,000 dollars!—The Bibles distributed were 137,162; and Testaments 199,108—being 24,264 over the distribution of the preceding year. An edition of the Bible in the Turkish language had been printed.

In Upper Canada there are said to be, beside the great number of Episcopalians, Catholics 40,000, Methodists 40,000, Presbyterians 25,000, Baptists a considerable number, besides Dunkers and Menonists.

At the court of Oyer and Terminer, of Jefferson, held on the 20th inst. Henry Evans was convicted of the wilful murder of Joshua Rogers, and sentenced to be executed on the 22d day of August next.

MADAME CHRISTOPHE.

Continued.

I could think of nothing but this adventure, the extraordinary difference of situation in which I had last seen this dark-coloured lady, and that in which I then saw her, presented itself most forcibly to my imagination. Accustomed as we ought to be in the present age to the most unaccountable ups and downs in life; the contrast between the Empress of Hayti at her palace of Sans Souci, surrounded by brilliant and flattering court, (for courtiers are much alike whatever may be their colour,) and the poor deserted black woman, eating her macaroni in a miserable *chambre*, an object of derision to the vulgar, and of curiosity to all, was most astonishing. It was a lesson that might have instructed the wisest, and made the best better. I had of course heard the public occurrences in Hayti, of the destruction of Christophe's dynasty, of his consequent suicide, and of the assassination of all his family, so that I naturally concluded that this lady had perished with her children. It was a subject I had often thought of with regret. I had witnessed their most brilliant moments, and I little thought that any casually could ever have brought us in contact again, even if any of them should have escaped the general wreck.

Christophe himself was a most wonderful man: his story is too universally known to require any comment, and his downfall too recent too need repetition. He was plain and gentleman-like in his person, somewhat inclined to corpulency, and might be said to have a sort of benevolence of manner which was quite extraordinary in an uneducated negro. I have heard it remarked that he bore a very strong resemblance to our late King, with the exception of colour and features of course, which he endeavoured to increase as much as possible by dress. He usually wore a blue coat with red cuffs and collar, exactly like the old Windsor uniform, with a star on the left breast, and ribbon of the order of St. Henri. He had a short crisp curled hair like all black people, but his was whitened by age, which added considerably to the respectability of his appearance; and he had the most intelligent eye I almost ever encountered, they appeared to look through one. I remember a story that was told of him at that time, which places his 'bon-homme' in a very pleasant point of view, and would have done the greatest credit to the very best bred Sovereign of the most refined court in Europe. He was always particularly partial to the English, as much I really believe from inclination as policy; our merchants enjoyed privileges superior to those of all other nations, they were permitted to extend their rides beyond the barriers, which was not allowed to any body else without a particular permission; and he paid the greatest attention to our officers of the navy and army who visited his court, always inviting them to dine at his table. It was on one of these occasions that he had invited Sir James Yeo, then in the command of his majesty's frigate the Southampton, to dine with him, and to bring as many of his officers as he thought

proper; he had assembled all the principal inhabitants of his capital, all the grand dignitaries of his empire to meet him, and prepared a most splendid repast for the occasion. Sir James, surprised at the magnificence with which he was surrounded, and more by the unexpected propriety with which every thing was conducted, and the excellence of the dinner, could not help exclaiming to his neighbour, "What a d—d good cook this black fellow has got!"—a very natural, though not a polite observation, which of course this gallant officer would not have made, had he been aware that his majesty spoke English as well as himself; an accomplishment he had acquired when exercising the more humble occupation of a tailor at St. Kitt's. Christophe had the good sense to take no notice of the speech at the time, as he was quite aware no harm was intended; Sir James was spared the unpleasant feeling of knowing he had been understood, and the evening passed off with the utmost hilarity. The next morning, when the Southampton was getting under weigh, a blacksmith came on board with a letter for the Captain from his majesty, in which he very good-humouredly gave him to understand that he was aware of what he had said at dinner, and regretted that he could not oblige him with his first cook, but that the d—d black fellow had sent him the second-best cook, in his dominions!! I do not think Lord Chesterfield himself could have suggested a more delicate reproof, or produced a better example of innate good breeding. Whether Sir James accepted the King's present and rated him an able seaman, I know not, for the story goes no farther. The same propriety of feeling distinguished all his domestic arrangements. His palace was sumptuously yet elegantly furnished, and there was none of that gaudyinsel which might have been expected in such an establishment. He had every thing sent out from England, of the best kind, and by the first artists of the day: his equipages were all plain and handsome. The regalia of Hayti was, I believe, long shown in London, and I have a lively recollection of his state coach, which was made after the pattern of the Lord Mayor's, such as may still be seen at the entrance of the Mansion House on all grand civic occasions; and at this distance of time, I can hardly determine which was the ugliest of the two.

Christophe is accused of being harsh and tyrannical to his subjects; his police was certainly very strict, but his was a military government, and I do not think that the Emperor and King of Hayti committed more unnecessary crimes than the Emperor and King of France. It should be recollected whom they both had to reign over, and how they both had become exalted; the subjects of the former were slaves, black slaves; the subjects of the latter would perhaps, be offended if I called them white ones. But what else were they under the "ancien regime?" The only difference I can see between them, is that produced by colour and education. His Majesty the Emperor and King, I mean of Hayti, is accused of putting his Secretary to death; but it should be remembered

that he could neither read nor write, except signing his name in a sort of way, and he used to dictate his despatches to a Secretary, and then send for another to read them; if there was the slightest difference, he called to a third, and woe be to the person that made the mistake. The argument, I fear, was not unfrequently settled by a pistol, which is rather a summary method; but his situation there was very little choice, and I believe it will be universally allowed to be one degree better to shoot ourselves. Perhaps I may also be considered partial to his memory, for admit that I received great personal kindness from himself, and I looked back to the time I at his court with very pleasant feelings. I was then some years younger; life was new to me, I saw every thing "*couleur de rose*," even the black beauties of the court of Hayti. My father at that time held a situation in the West Indies, and his son was consequently well received by the Emperor and King; so that my meeting with the poor Empress so unexpectedly had re-awakened the most interesting recollections of one of the happy periods of my life.

To be Continued.

VARIETIES.

WATCH FOUND IN A SHARK.

Some fisherman fishing in the river Thames, near Poplar, December 1st, 1787, with much difficulty drew into their boat a shark yet alive, but apparently very sickly; it was taken on shore, and being opened, in its belly were found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a cornelian seal, together with several pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gentleman, who was unfortunate enough to have fallen overboard; but that the body and other parts had either been digested, or otherwise voided; but the watch and gold lace not being able to pass through it, the fish had thereby become sickly, and would in all probability very soon have died. The watch had the name of Henry Watson, London, No. 1869, and the works were very much impaired. On these circumstances being made public, Mr. Henry Watson, watchmaker, in Shoe Lane, recollected, that about two years ago he sold the watch to Mr. Ephraim Thompson, of Whitechapel, as a present to his son, on going out on his first voyage, on board the ship Polly, captain Vane, bound to Coast and Bay, about 3 leagues off almost by a sudden heel of the vessel, during a squall, Master Thompson fell overboard, and was no more seen. The news of his being drowned soon after came to the knowledge of his friends, who little thought of hearing any more concerning him. Mr. Thompson was said to have purchased the shark, to preserve it as a memorial of so singular an event. It is the largest ever remembered to have been taken up in the Thames, being, from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, nine feet three inches; from the shoulder to the extremity of the body, six feet one inch; round the body, in the thickest part, six feet nine inches. The width of the jaws, when extended, seventeen inches. It had five rows of teeth, consequently five years old, having an additional row every year, till it arrives at full growth.—*Annual Register.*

MONTAGUE HOUSE.

The second wife of that duke of Montagu, who built Montague House, now the British Museum, on a French plan, was the mad duchess of Albemarle, widow to Christopher, second duke of the title. She married her second husband as Emperor of China, which gave occasion to a scene in Cibber's play of the Sick Lady cured. She was kept on the ground apartment during his grace's life, and was served on the knee to the day of her death.

Who knows best, you or the doctor?—After a naval engagement, the surgeon was going about on deck, pointing out those who were dead to an attendant sailor, in order to have their bodies thrown overboard: "You may throw him over," said he to Jack, pointing to a body. "No, dont; I'm not quite dead," answered the man opening his eyes, as the lie took hold of him.

"Hout tout," says Jack, "who knows best you or the doctor?"

How to tell a good husband—A few days since a gentleman of the green sod was engaged in loading his cart with boards which had recently been drawn from a raft, and placed his horse in a position that rendered it difficult to pass, two girls, one a smiling little gipsy, not liking the obstruction, turned the horse out of the way. But, who at that moment was tottering under the weight of a heavy plank burst forth a volley of abusive language, when this smiling fair stretched forth her finger and exclaimed, "I'll bet a dollar you whip your wife."

ZENO ON LOVE.

Zeno being told, that love was unbecoming a philosopher, "if this were true," replied Zeno, "the fate of the fair sex would be lamentable, not to be loved but by fools."

Who is a Drunkard.—Nobody who has ever heard of, will ever forget, the celebrated verdict of the Penn Yan jury under the statute respecting drunkards, which was, that "a man was not an habitual drunkard unless he was drunk more than half the time." This one would have supposed was extending pretty liberal indulgence to the votaries of Bacchus; but the verdict of a late jury in Troy, under the same statute, casts Penn Yan all in the back ground. The Troy jury decided that "a man was not an habitual drunkard unless he was drunk all the time!" In Auburn we have a higher standard of morality; some of us grvelly holding any man to be a drunkard who drinks at all.—*Auburn Free Press*.

Singular effect of lightning.—The ship New York, on a late voyage from New York to London, encountered a severe storm of thunder and lightning. There was a passenger on board, very old and very corpulent, whose legs were so paralyzed, that for three years he had not walked half a mile, and who since his embarkation had not been able even to stand. After the discharge of the lightning, which passed close to the place where this poor cripple was lying, every body was astonished to see him rise, pace up and down the deck; and walk about for a long time as if nothing had ailed him. At first his head was a little affected, but that soon went off, while the benefit which he had experienced in his limbs remained. He continued to use them freely during the passage; and on the arrival of the ship in port, he walked with ease to the place of his residence.—*London Mechanick Magazine*.

MUNGO PARK'S SON.

[The following letter is from a gentleman whose information on the point he writes about is of the most authentic kind. It would appear, therefore, that the paragraph, which recently appeared in all the newspapers detailing the circumstances attending the death of Mungo Park's son was erroneous in all respects but the most important one—the death of the young traveller.—*Albion*.]

To the Editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*.

Sir—About a month ago a notice regarding the death of Mr. Thomas Park, son of the celebrated traveller, appeared in most of the

newspapers, in which it was said, that, from revenge for his interfering with some of the religious customs of the natives of the Aquimbo country, he had been poisoned by the priests. This would leave a strong imputation of imprudence against the memory of Mr. Park, which would be deeply felt by all his friends, and I am therefore happy to have it in my power to contradict the above report, and to inform you that his death was caused by the Yellow Fever, and after an illness of nine days, on the 31st October, 1827. Akitto, the King of Aquimbo, in whose country he died, treated him with the greatest kindness, and immediately upon his death, sent intelligence to Captain Fry, the Commandant at Accra requesting that some person might be dispatched to take care of Mr. Park's effects; which was done, and they arrived in England by the ship *Esk*,—I am, &c. Selkirk, 5th May.

THE SON OF MUNGO PARK.

(From the *Fife Herald*.)

The son of the pilgrim has passed on his way,
To seek the wild land where his father had died;
He longs by his tomb of the desert to pray,
And place a memento of love by its side.

Dark woods and wild streams will his footsteps surround;
The thirst of the desert will rage on his path
The sun-basking serpent in secret will wound,
The Moor and the traitor will barter their faith.

But these were the dangers his father defied;
Thro' toils and thro' snares had his pilgrimage gone;
The wild man of Afric had oft been his guide,
The hut of the savage his shelter alone.

"And I," said his son, "shall his footsteps pursue,
On his worth and his fame I would prove me the child;
Be mine his mild spirit, distilling like dew,
And smoothing to kindness the sons of the wild.

"Be mine his high soul, that on terror could smile,
By the maidens of Afric still echoed in song;
He quailed not in danger, he sunk not in toil,
The white man was poor, but his spirit was strong.

"The pilgrim of knowledge, like him I would go,
To spread her bright dawn on the African wild;
The arts and the science of Europe to throw,
On the clay gathered cottage of Joliba's child."

The sons of the pilgrim arose with the day,
To seek the wild where his parent had died:
The God of his father supporting his way,
Hope cheering his bosom, and science his guide.

Alas! for the region where darkness reclines,
The intrusion of knowledge revenging by death;
The son of the pilgrim but reached to its lines
And yielded [its demons demanding] his breath.

He lies by the desert, unhonoured, untombed,
Afar from the grave of his father he lies;
On son & on parent misfortunes gave gloomed;
But Scotland and Europe their glory will prize.

SUMMARY.

A Crazy Cow.—A cow was landed from a sloop on the west side of the city on Wednesday afternoon, which by some accident had fallen overboard. Shortly afterwards, she broke away from those who had charge of her, and ran furiously through the streets, exhibiting unequivocal signs of madness. Many persons were attacked by her and much hurt. In Mott-street a man and a child were seriously injured and one woman, we learn, was killed.

All attempts to restrain the cow proved abortive, until a fine, large bull-dog, the property of one of our butchers, was produced. He attacked her most heroically and soon pinned her by the muzzle to the ground, where he held her resolutely until she was secured by ropes, when she was easily carried off and prevented from doing further mischief.—*Gazette*.

The Merchants' Exchange, at Niagara, U. C. was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. A gentleman who lodged in the building, is said to have perished in the flames.

Mr. J. Messenger of Forks Township, Pa. while mowing a few days since made some complaints to his companions, and returned to the field as if fatigued: he was shortly afterwards found dying beside the fence.

The Paper Mill of Henry Snyder, at Selin's Grove, Pa. was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th, and what is most distressing, it is stated that three young men and two boys were burnt to death!!

Eagle.—It is mentioned in the Newburyport Herald, as a thing uncommon, that a large bald-headed Eagle has lately built her nest on a tall pine, on the other side of the river, opposite that town. The nest is constructed with much labor, and is several feet in circumference.

The body of a male child, which had begun to decay, was picked up on Tuesday morning in Charles river, between Craigie's bridge and the state prison, it was newly born and well dressed. One piece of clothing was marked S.—A band-box without a cover was picked up near the same place. A jury was summoned before Prince Snow, Jr. coroner, who gave for verdict, "that the child was living when born, but by what means it came to its death is to the said jurors unknown.—*Bost. Pat.*

Laudable.—On Tuesday, the 24th inst. a gentleman of this city fell overboard, between Long Island and Fort Independence, from the sloop *Glance*, Capt. Levi Nichols of Cohasset. The vessel was nearly before the wind, which blew almost a gale, and was going at the rate of ten miles an hour. She rapidly left the gentleman, and little hopes were entertained of saving him. The mate of the sloop, Caleb Beals, Jr. of Cohasset, let go the boat, which was hoisted up to the stern and made fast, and unassisted, sculled the boat to the distance of of sixty or eighty rods, seized the drowning man and drew him into the boat quite exhausted. *Bulletin*

Melancholy Accident.—In endeavoring to save the property of a ship wrecked near Lubec, Moody Lakeman, son of Jos. Lakeman of Amherst, N. H.) Daniel Hallowell, and Edward Hunt, of Lubec, were drowned, the boat being capsized by striking on a rock. William Lakeman, a brother of the deceased L. was saved by clinging to the boat.

A Wolf Caught.—A Wolf, which has been a long while depredating on the property of the people of St Stephen and St David, N. B. was last week caught in a trap. This voracious animal had been preying on some of the Rev. Dr. Thomson's lambs, and was gorged to the full when taken. It is, we believe, uncommon now to find this creature in New Brunswick. The one taken is a He wolf of not a very large size, but apparently an old one.

[*Eastport Sentinel.*]

Singular Occurrence.—On the 6th inst., as William Eaton, a Representative from this town, in the Legislature, was standing on the steps of the State House, in Boston, a small boy handed him a letter and immediately disappeared. On opening it he found inclosed a three hundred dollar bill of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, with a request that he should appropriate it to his own use, adding, that, at some future time, he might possibly be informed of the causes which led to such a measure. We understand that he is entirely at a loss how to account for it, nor has he any reason to attribute the act to any particular individual.

[*Worcester Spy.*]

A school house was struck with lightning at Swanton (Vt.) a short time since, and the mistress and several children present were struck senseless by the shock and remained thus for some time, but afterwards revived. The young lady was the only one severely injured.

State prison.—On Saturday afternoon a daring attempt to escape was made by the notorious John Reed, John Lewis and Adam Burroughs. We have been informed that they offered to a prisoner who had received a conditional pardon fifty dollars if he would assist them, which he consented to do; the three then obtained false keys, and used them while the officers of the prison were at dinner; they succeeded in reaching the yard, where they were apprehended and secured, and the keys found upon them.—*Bost. Pat.*

Indians.—The Detroit Gazette states that the Indians between Chicago and the country occupied by the Winnebagoes, chiefly Pattawatimies, have planted no corn this year. This is said to indicate hostilities in that quarter, as they never take the trouble to plant corn, when they think they shall not be permitted to gather it in peace, or that they will be occupied in more important matters at the time of harvest.

The Creek Indians, in Georgia, opposed to emigrating (5 or 6000) are said to be nearly in a state of starvation. They have spent the money given them, and have no provisions. The whites around them are in dread of the consequences of their desperation.

One Jeremiah Mc Grain is complained of in the Richmond Compiler, as having gone about the country, exercising no other handicraft than that of *marrying widows*. He had succeeded in one or two instances, in the first of which in Middletown, Penn. he had sold his bride's property and *re-appropriated* with the money, leaving her destitute. At Waco, a new wife protested against his selling her furniture, and put him in jail, from which he was released and started for another place.

The cultivation of Potatoes has been introduced at the Grecian Islands by an Irishman named Stevens—and promises to supply the Greeks with food. The President of Greece has declared his gratitude to him.

A wagoner, who passed through this place, some time since, on being asked "where he was from," gave the following answer:

"I am now from Cow-horn hill at Ox-ford ford of Yearling branch, which runs through Calf meadow, and empties into Heifer prong of Steer Creek, near Bulls-borough in COWETA County, Georgia. My name is Stockton—was born on Elk river—brought up in Cattlebury, Kentucky; and I can yoke and break a steer, tame a bull, or chase a buffalo equal to a Prairie hunter, and SKIN any man opposed to Jackson."—*Georgia Athenian.*

A good joke.—Last Tuesday a person who was hastening to Newburyport, with a horse and chaise on pressing business, discovered a band-box in the water while passing over the cross bridge from Craigie's Bridge to Charleston. He immediately returned to the bath-house and borrowed a boat, saying he had lost something overboard. When he reached the box he found near it the *decaying body of a child*. He returned with it to the bath house, but was obliged to stop and for one of the Coroner's jury. This detained him four hours, and if he is so fortunate as to be in these parts next month he may call on the Coroner and receive *two shillings* for his trouble.—*Pat.*

Circuit Court.—A case of contempt on the part of a jury empanelled to try a civil case, was this day noticed and punished by the presiding judge, Edwards.

It seems that at the close of a long trial, the jury went out in the usual way on Monday afternoon; and finding after some delay that they were not likely to agree, they recorded that circumstance in writing, sealed it up, in the form of a sealed verdict—and as such (unless the officer having them in charge neglected his duty,) they must have represented it to him, and thereupon dissolved. Upon opening the sealed paper in court yesterday morning, the judge ascertained the import, and thereupon apprised the jury that they had been guilty of a contempt—which he must notice. He postponed any decision however till this morning. Accordingly, to-day, after animadverting upon the defeat of justice, to which such a proceeding as then adopted by the jurors led, and upon its extensively mischievous consequence, he fined each of them in the mitigated sum of *twenty-five dollars*.—*American.*

Something of a Monster.—An alligator measuring eleven feet in length, was caught at Little Rock, on the Arkansas, the 13th ult but not before 9 rifle balls had been fired into his eyes and other parts of his head was he overpowered!!

A man named Francis Joy fell down and expired in the street, in Norwich, Ct. on Monday morning. He had been addicted to habits of intemperate drinking; and it is probable, died of apoplexy.

The editor of the Illinois Gazette thus briefly comments on the adjournment of Congress: "The Lord be praised for all his mercies!"

Luther Haven of Natick, has been tried at Concord for abusing his wife and daughter, while under the influence of ardent spirits, sentenced to ten days imprisonment and bound over to keep the peace in the surety of 100 dollars.

The number of persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom of Great Britain since 1815, to the British provinces in North America, is computed at 350,000

Fraud.—The Hartford review says, that notes of the Eagle Bank, with the word "Eagle" extracted, so as to read "Bank of New-Haven," are in circulation.

Suicide.—A man named George or Robert Martin, believed to be from Saratoga cut his throat, and afterwards hung himself, at Cayuga lower bridge on the 14th inst.

Green corn has been gathered for the table in Petersburg, Va. the present season.

We invite the attention of our readers to the notice of the Celebration of the *Second Anniversary of the Abolition of Domestic Slavery* in this State, published in this day's Journal. We hope every thing will be done with the greatest decorum, leaving it out of the power of any set of men to speak disrespectfully of us, from what they may witness on that day.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, that the Second Anniversary of the ABOLITION OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY, in this State, will take place on Saturday, the 5th inst. The procession will form in Beach street at 9 A. M. under the direction of the Marshal of the Day; from thence it will proceed up Hudson-street to Laight; up Laight street to Canal; up Canal street to Broa way; down Broadway to Pearl; down Pearl st. to Beekman; up Beekman st. through the Park, to be reviewed by the City Authorities; from thence down Broadway to Park Place; through Park Place to Church-st.; down Church-st. to Barclay; down Barclay st. to Greenwich; down Greenwich st. Marketfield; up Marketfield street to State; down State street to Whitehall; up Whitehall street to Broadway; up Broadway to Chamber; down Chamber-street, to Hudson; up Hudson street to Leonard; up Leonard street to the African Zion Church, in Church-street, where there will be an appropriate Address delivered on the occasion.

The procession will be in the Park at 1 o'clock, P. M. and in the Church at half past 2 P. M.

N.B. No person will be admitted previous to the entrance of the procession without a ticket. Tickets 6 cents each to be had at the door.

W. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
New York, July 4, 1828.



Portra

of Freedom's Journal.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

'Tis done! and the rocks of the mountains are parting,
And mortals a-frighted shrink back in dismay:
The wild beasts that roam from their dens
Now are starting,
And men fly disheartened, alarm'd on their way.

They've slain their Preserver, their God and Creator.

The Son who descended from regions above:
And nail'd on the Cross, hangs the blest Mediator.

The head and the fountain of bliss and of love.

Could nought stay your phrenzy? ye vile and false-hearted,
Must ye wreak your vengeance on all that was good?

The victim *must* die as compassion departed,
For vice in his fury hot burn'd for his blood.

Humanity weeps! but that God soon in splendour

Shall burst from the tomb, and arise in his might;

Ye decide tremble, for know that he'll render

You justice, when thron'd in his Kingdom of light.

ARION.

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828. 58

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church,
SHARP-STREET, BALTIMORE

WILLIAM LIVELY,

Has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that this institution is now open for the reception of Pupils of both Sexes.

In this School will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps, &c. Ancient and modern History, Geometry, Composition, Natural philosophy, also, the Latin, French & Greek Languages. He will attend private Families if required.

Terms made known on application.

N. B. Various kinds of Needle-work taught by a Lady.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming to go out to Hayti, as cultivators. For term enquire of the subscribers.

JNO B. RUSSWURM.

TO LET,

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 123 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30

67

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, calvary chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS.

RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and symmetrical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of Cleaning, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GRASS-STAINS, Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON, No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 20, 1828

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1837; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter *post paid*, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

ADAM SUDER,
CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 120 Fulton-Street,
NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.
M. QUON'S

STEAMSCOURING & CLOTHES
DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,
No. 120, Fulton-Street.

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Also a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

G. & H. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men,)

In Forest-street, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAFFEE and MACCABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALF SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent in a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Informs his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 188 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments, Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT
OYSTERS, &c.

The subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he still continues at his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROADWAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged. WILLIAM PARKER.

New-York, April 28, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT NO.

149 Church-Street,

NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion,	75cts
" Each repetition of do.	38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion,	50
" Each repetition of do.	25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.

Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem.

Connecticut—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven, Isaac Glasko, Norwich

Rhode-Island—Mr. George C. Willis, Providence.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Carlisle.

Maryland. Mr. Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore District of Columbia.—Mr. J. W. Prout, Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.

New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Elmhurst; George De Grass, Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich, Troy.

Louisiana—Peter Howard, New-Orleans. N. Jersey.—Thodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Coates, New-Brunswick; Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.

England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Haiti.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

Freedom's Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 68

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Concluded.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, in rising to second the resolution, said, that he could have been satisfied to express his full concurrence in its sentiment by the silent proof of his attendance in that place, but he was glad in having an opportunity of bearing testimony to that feeling, and of declaring his sincere and heartfelt delight while listening to the eloquence of a man who had, for forty years, been devoted to the single purpose of adding to the happiness and promoting the liberty of mankind—and of once more being able to hail him in language that must have been long familiar to him—

"Nor are thy lips ungrateful friends of men, Or tongue ineloquent!"—

who, with the mind of a statesman, a friend and a minister in negotiating between two great interests, had framed these resolutions which they anxiously looked forward to have carried into effect. In the accomplishment of their grand object they had indeed great antagonists to cope with—the imagined interests of the colonists—he did not think it was the real interest but the prejudices of all persons of consequence in the Colonies which were in league against them, and they had nothing but their own honest zeal, and unceasing exertions, to trust to. He would, therefore, call upon his countrymen, because to man was allotted the strict virtues of justice; and because to women were more particularly allotted the virtues of kindness, benevolence, and humanity, he would call upon his countrywomen to add their efforts in the cause in which they were engaged; and, continued he, I despair not but that you, Sir, (turning to Mr. Wilberforce) may yet live to see the time when success shall crown your exertions, and elevate the minds, by emancipating the bodies of the West Indian Slaves. In the discussion of this great question God forbid that he should undervalue the interest of the Colonies. He knew that there were amongst them men of honour and humanity—many of them were entitled to our respect and admiration, while all of them had claim upon our pity for being placed in a situation which disturbed their peace here, and might, perhaps, endanger their safety hereafter—for he feared that slave proprietors would, unless some speedy and effectual remedy for the evil were adopted, become the victim of their own blindness and of the criminal lukewarmness of the people of England. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Buxton moved the following resolution:—

"That the Committee of this Society be authorised forthwith to frame a petition in accordance with the statement made by them to this Society, and with the senti-

ments expressed in the preceding resolution, to be presented to each House—that to the House of Lords by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and that to the House of Commons by Mr. Brougham."

They had, he observed, many difficulties to encounter, but one great consolation, in the solemn pledge of Parliament, that the time would come when the persecuted West Indian Slaves would once more know the sweets of liberty, and again be called into the great family of mankind. The facts which they were daily called to hear, were sufficient to plead the sufferers cause, and to prove that the existence of slavery was inhuman and unjust—a flagrant violation of the laws of God, and of the rights of man. By a late arrangement the vast number of 20,000 human beings were transferred from the mitigated clime of the Bahamas to the pestilential air of Demerara. And is it because my skin is white that I have a right thus to entail misery and degradation upon my fellow creatures? No! Such a system is contrary to the laws of God and man; for surely nature never designed that we should persecute and tyrannize over the poor unfriended slave, because he may have a complexion which the God of nature has given him.— (Applause.)

The Hon. and Rev. GERARD NOEL said, feeling as he did, that he was engaged in the cause of justice, righteousness, and humanity, he thought himself standing up as much for the defence of the West Indian planters as for the slaves, whose cause he advocated—both were equally the work of God's hand, and neither were by the laws of God allowed to tyrannize over the other—because there is a God that judgeth the earth, and from whom the secrets of man cannot be hid. They were now beginning to act under circumstances peculiarly hopeful; they had the solemn engagements of Parliament, and the wishes of the nation on their side; and therefore, he trusted that every friend of the Society would go forth cheered with the result of this day, and that the blessings of God would rest upon their cause. And surely the time was now fully come, when the work of reform, so long promised, should not be confined, as heretofore, to mere ineffective recommendations on the part of government. Should we learn a lesson from the annals of Spanish slavery—of that country where its shackles have long held their wretched and unoffending victims? Forbid it humanity—forbid it every feeling that belonged to man. The system of slavery which existed in the British dominions was sufficiently appalling—that eight hundred thousand of British subjects should be held in the shackles of slavery, in a condition of life thus degraded and oppressed, "unsung by poets, by senators unpraised,"—outcasts from the pale of the British Constitution, and even from that of humanity itself—nay that thousands of their unhappy children should be yearly

born to no inheritance but that of hopeless bondage. He hoped, however, that an end of such a system was nigh, and the dawn of a brighter day would soon appear, and spread its cheering influence around. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by seconding the motion.

The Rev. JOHN CUNNINGHAM expressed his regret that the great question of slavery had been kept too much apart from religion—a system by which so many millions of human beings, subjects of the same King, children of the same nature as they were, should be shut out from the knowledge of God, and excluded from the common family of man. But in what light did we shew to them the Gospel of Christ. Was it as conveying the message of its great author? Was it surrounded with mercy, and kindness and humanity? No; but in whatever tyranny and oppression could shed around it, and arrayed in all the wretched shackles of West Indian slavery. If he were placed in such a condition his constant cry would be, give me any thing but the religion of Jesus Christ. The Rev. Gentleman then moved the following resolution:—"That the most grateful thanks of this meeting be respectfully presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester for the zealous and undeviating support he has given to the objects of this Society, for the honour and benefit of his distinguished patronage, and for his able and condescending conduct in the Chair upon this occasion."

The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Sykes, was carried with acclamation.

His Royal Highness rose and said, he hoped the meeting would excuse him from rising at so late a period to return thanks, and express his grateful sense of the very flattering manner in which his name had been received. It was unnecessary for him now to say any thing relative to the important question before them, after the eloquent manner in which it had been discussed by the ablest statesmen of the age, and especially by that honourable man, who had for forty years been labouring for the good of his fellow creatures. The advocates of their cause, were not only in the West Indies, but even in their own country, denominated innovators, and why? Because they advocated a measure that their opponents and even the late Lord Melville himself, had recommended. He was glad however, to find in this country, that public opinion was ever treated with respect, and therefore, he hoped that the petition, which would, doubtless, be followed by hundreds, by thousands of similar ones conveying the sentiments of the British Nation, would be attended with success, and that this excellent man (pointing to Mr. Wilberforce) should see the day when the cause which he advocated, and in which he spent his life, would meet with a glorious triumph. (Great cheering.)

The Meeting separated at 4 o'clock.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1828.

TRAVELLING SCRAP.

To my Friend Observer.

Besides the City Public Schools in Sixth street, there are no less than five others supported by Societies & individual charity: two in Willings Alley, Male and Female, containing each thirty-five scholars; peculiarly interesting from the fact of having been the first schools ever instituted for the education of Coloured children, by that great friend of man, Anthony Benezet. These two are wholly supported by the bequests of Mr. Benezet and other benevolent individuals.

The Clarkson School in Cherry-street, is divided into Male and Female also, each containing about 90 scholars, principally supported by the Manumission Society of the City of Philadelphia. But the school which delighted me the most, and in whose future welfare I feel the deepest solicitude, is the Infant School for Coloured children, instituted about two months since by the Infant School Society. According to my weak judgment, the Society have taken the right steps towards making a fair experiment of the beneficial and lasting effects of education upon the human mind. It is a notorious fact that the minds of many of our children are so corrupted previous to entering school from the bad example daily set before them, both at home and abroad, that the year or two which they spend so irregularly within the walls of a school house profit them but little. The Infant School Society, aware of this, have resolved to receive children at two years, and I believe yet younger into their school. So far the Society have been eminently successful not only in procuring a well qualified Instructress and Assistant, but also, in having as many pupils as they could conveniently set and instruct. I am sure nothing would give you more pleasure than to learn, that Infant Schools for Coloured children were instituted in every city of note in the Union. In this day of general illumination, the "*Schoolmaster with his Primer*" should be an object of the first importance in every well regulated community. The schools above mentioned are all under pretty good discipline, more especially the two in Sixth street, and the Female department of the Clarkson.

Should a stranger desire to see the elite of our people, he must visit Philadelphia, which contains a larger number of them than any other city. I know not why it is thus, unless we give our Philadelphia brethren credit for being more industrious and economical than we are; it is a fact beyond contradiction, that they are generally better off, are more respectable, and are more of them owners of real estate. The Coloured population of Philadelphia must, I should think, exceed 20,000. They are proprietors of no less than six brick churches and one frame one in different parts of the city. This is a free country for enquiry and electioneering, and our Philadelphia brethren have

been nothing backward in enjoying to the full extent their rights in this respect as regards ecclesiastical matters—in truth, this mauvais spirit has been carried too far, and been the cause of much hard feeling between persons who ought to join hand in hand in every thing which tends to the advancement of religion, and the respectability of our people. I am not an advocate for fettering in the least, liberty of speech, or of the press—no—let them remain untrammelled and free while the sea ebbs and flows—"the rivers run, and the grass grows:"—but the good order of Society requires that there should be certain bounds, even for these, which we claim as the innate rights of man.

It is the general opinion of our citizens who visit Philadelphia, that our brethren there enjoy greater advantages for acquiring property than we, but I think not so; our chances are nearly alike, and what gives our Philadelphia brethren the superiority, is a daily practice of the rules of *industry and economy*, while we use the former without the latter. This opinion may be considered as partial, but the future evidence of your own eyes will bear me out in it. For while the Philadelphians dress full as much as they ought, and in a manner highly becoming, we, on the other hand, think no fashion too foolish or extravagant to imitate—it must be followed cost what it will. The difference of dress which marks the two cities may be ascribed to the different tone of feeling which pervades the citizens—with us all is bustle, hurry and dress—with them all is order, regularity and neatness.

Notwithstanding the liberal feelings of the community of Philadelphia, there are two or three presses whose Editors have descended from their "high estate" and condescended to notice us with feelings none of the friendliest. I refer more particularly to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, *Ariel*, and that highly literary Journal the *Philadelphia Monthly Magazine*. That hard things should be said of us in a daily or weekly Journal, is what we may expect, but I confess my astonishment was great when I read a notice of the African Fancy Ball so styled in the *Magazine*. For such a publication, it was rather descending too low—and placing a bad precedent for others. Upon the same subject we were also lucky enough to read the pithy lucubrations of the wise heads of the *Penn. Gazette*, containing about as much truth as Gulliver's Travels. I hope all our brethren who are subscribers to these two publications feeling the remarks as they ought, will give these saucy writers, a token of their approbation by withdrawing their patronage, and bestowing it on others who are more deserving. A future number shall contain some notice of the *Ariel*.

Celebration

OF THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ABOLITION OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY
IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

On Saturday last, the Second Anniversary of the *Abolition of Domestic Slavery* was celebrated in this city by a large body of our

brethren, in a manner highly creditable to all concerned.

The procession under the care of Mr. SAMUEL HARDENBURGH, Grand Marshal of the Day, comprising the principal benevolent societies of this city and Brooklyn, with banners highly emblematical, formed quite an imposing spectacle, and elicited approbation even from the most prejudiced, wherever they appeared. In the most orderly manner they proceeded through the different streets, accompanied with fine bands of music.

In the church, the religious services were performed by the Rev Messrs. Miller and Rush, the appointed Chaplains of the day; after which followed a few brief and pertinent remarks and the reading of the laws on this interesting subject by Mr. W. P. JOHNSON. The Oration by Mr. JOHN PETERSON, was neat and concise and much to the point, and we hope his remarks on the subject of Education, and further encouragement to the Journal will not be forgotten.

We are proud to say, that notwithstanding the great crowd assembled on the occasion every thing passed off without the least riot or confusion.

We are sorry we cannot gratify our readers with an extract this week.

[COMMUNICATION]

CELEBRATION.

After the services of the day, the Societies adjourned, and met at the House of JOHN SEWEL, No. 14 Market street, where, after partaking of dinner, the following toasts were drank in honor of the day.

1. By the Grand Marshal of the Day—
Blest be the wisdom, grace, justice, and power which joined in council to restore our most injured race.
2. By Mr. Richard Augustus—May this glorious event which we celebrate, not stop in the Eastern and Middle States; may it go through the Union, and may all our brethren enjoy equal freedom.
3. By Mr. James Gilbert—May the yoke of Bondage be shaken in pieces, and the descendants of Africa yet be a people to rise in the morning, bloom like the rose, and flourish like the sun.
4. By Mr. James Miller—
Blest be the tie that binds Africa's injured race,
May they outshine the sun before their Saviour's face.
5. By Mr. B. M. Goodman,
May every man, a man be,
And unite in Liberty.
6. By Mr. Henry Dubois,—The memory of Daniel D. Tompkins.
7. By Mr. William Jones,—May the sons and daughters of Africa, in every State be released from bondage,
8. By W. P. Johnson,—May the planters of the Tree of Liberty never be forgotten, and may some of its fruit be found in every slavish Dominion.
9. By Mr. John Annan,—May the South remember the time, when they were in bondage, and set their slaves free.

10. By Mr. Leven Williams.—May the Tree of Liberty shade the sons and daughters of Africa, with Liberty and Equal Rights.

From the Genius U. Emancipation.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

Mr Editor: It is a fact not to be denied that every man has a right to choose whom he will to represent his sentiments & interests. And it is equally true, as a natural consequence, that the representative should be responsible for the faithful discharge of his duty to his constituents. But should the representative, after having every facility of making himself acquainted with the opinions of his constituents, misrepresent them, and that in a manner highly detrimental to their interest, would he not receive, from those who had fiducially committed their all to the exercise of his ability and integrity, the most merited chastisement? What then would you think of any man, or set of men, who would, to accomplish their own purposes, take upon the selves to represent, prejudicially the interest of thousands who had never delegated them any such power, and whose interests, according to the account of the representatives themselves, were conflicting with their own? Would you not think such a course of procedure a most unwarrantable assumption of power. Would you not think such men deserving the execration of all whom they had misrepresented and injured? I anticipate your answer. But introduction aside and now to the point. Does not the American Colonization Society bear, precisely, the same relation to the free coloured people of the United States, as the latter of the two preceding relations of constituent and representative? Have the members of that society ever come among us for the purpose of eliciting our true sentiments relative to colonization in Africa? Perhaps they think this would have been to great condescension. It would have been deteriorating to their exalted feelings to have treated with those whom they have been accustomed to look upon with supercilious contempt. It would have been better perhaps had they thought more of this, prior to sending three thousand miles to treat with the poor ignorant natives of Africa to receive us—What gave rise, more immediately, to these observations, at this time, was the appearance of an address by Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society "to the Clergy of all denominations in our city and throughout the United States, soliciting them to preach and take up contributions in their several churches in behalf of the scheme of African Colonization, on the Sabbath preceding the following" the ensuing 4th of July. Here, sir, is an important work for the ministers to do. They are required to preach and take up contributions in their several churches in behalf of the scheme, &c. And pray, sir, what is the scheme of this self-created society? Mr. Gurley states it to be "concisely this: To colonize upon the coast of Africa, with their own consent, the free people of Colour, (all, I suppose) of the United States, and such others as may be emancipated by individual humanity or the laws of the States." This description of the

object of that Society, is not only too concise but entirely too vague. If any person wishes to become thoroughly acquainted with the object of that society, let him peruse its numerous publications issued from time to time. Let him read and hear the speeches made by its agents, members and advocates in different parts of the Union. And then let him say, candidly, whether this institution is not founded more in policy than in humanity. Let the ministers of the gospel pursue the same course of investigation. Let them thoroughly canvass the object of that society in all its bearings before they ascend the sacred desk to persuade the people of their charge to aid in the removal of those who wish to remain in the land of their birth. Let them ask themselves and their God, whether the condition of those whom the society proposes to benefit cannot be ameliorated here. Let them turn over the pages of their bibles and see if the blessings of heaven must be denied us unless we migrate to Africa. Let them see if any thing is there calculated to strengthen the idea that a harmless and degraded people must necessarily abandon a salubrious climate, a land favoured with all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, a land blazing with gospel light—and migrate to one not only fraught to us with disease and death, but enveloped in the deepest shades of moral gloom. After such an examination, if they still incline to the pretensions of that society, let them appeal again to their consciences and ask, if they have done all for the Coloured portion of their congregations that they might and ought to have done. If the clergy of all denominations in our city and throughout the United States will condescend to such a course of examination I am led to believe, they will find that justice and humanity require the improvement of our condition in this land of civilization and gospel light.

[To be continued.]

Celebration.—On the 5th inst. the colored people of this city united with their brethren of New York, in celebrating the Abolition of Slavery in that State, which took place on the 4th of July, 1827. Religious services were performed at the African Church, and an appropriate oration was delivered by one of their number, Mr. John Creed, to a large and very respectable audience. A procession marched from the Church to Mr. Simpson's where 50 persons of both sexes, partook of a fine dinner. It is highly creditable to the people of color, that no spirituous liquors were provided for the table, and as far as we know, sobriety and harmony prevailed.—Conn. Journal.

A most lamentable accident occurred on the morning of the Fourth July, in firing a salute from the battery of the Columbia Artillery Company. Mr. Jeremiah Metlock, a worthy and industrious citizen, while employed in ramming and sponging one of the peices, had one of his arms so severely injured by the premature discharge of the gun, that amputation became necessary, and his arm has been taken off near the shoulder. His face was also severely burnt, and his body otherwise injured. He still survives, though not yet out of danger. Mr. M. has a wife and two children, and depending on his daily labor for support, the calamity which has befallen him, renders an application to the public liberality necessary for his present comfort, and for the subsistence of his family.—National Intelligencer.

HAYTI.—We have a letter before us from Cape Haytien, dated June 7, which gives a gloomy picture of the affairs of that island, both political and commercial. Want of wisdom in the government, the writer considers the primary cause of its embarrassments. "We already," says the writer, "lose fifty per cent. on our remittances, and make from about twenty five to thirty upon our sales. Yet our Haytien rulers, in their wisdom have come to the following determination to rid the trade of its present shackles, viz: It has been enacted, from innumerable considerations, that half of all these duties, after a certain period, shall be paid in bills on Paris, in favour of Monsieur Lafitte, the rate of exchange to be determined hereafter; and that in consideration of these measures, the august government of Hayti promises not to purchase coffee, and to suffer it to be purchased by those who have funds in the country." * * * "Another measure of profound judgment follows; Orders will shortly be issued to form all foreigners into a corps of "Guards National" It is pretty certain that in a few weeks the above measure of government will go into effect, and the time has been so short since the decree has been issued, that we all will find ourselves in the greatest difficulties respecting receiving any new business, or in closing that already on our hands. Ruin stares every body in the face, and it would be impossible for any one to do business. There are no bills to be bought at this time at any rate. The merchants at Port-au-Prince have made a manly stand against this measure, and will be supported by those in Cape Haytien. Should this policy of the government be continued, we shall have to leave the Island.

[Bolt. Patriot.]

FRANKLIN BANK.

James Kent, Esq the Receiver for the Franklin Bank, after having made diligent inquiry into its affairs, makes a statement by which it appears that the debts due from the Bank, when it stopped payment on the 29th of May, amounted to \$489,671. This amount includes deposits due, bills in circulation, post-notes out, and balances due other Banks on book—To meet this debt of \$489,971, the available funds of the bank, after deducting what has been deemed bad or doubtful paper, and diminishing the estimates of some of the other property, will be \$479,820. This falls short \$9,851, or say two per cent, below the amount of the bank debts. It is probable that considerable sums will be realized from the debts due the bank.

The Baltimore Gazette of Monday, says—The death of a promising youth, the son of Mr. James Davidson, is another warning to the many, which take place from like effects; six boys and himself, from the age of 12 to 16 years, hired a sail boat yesterday, and in turning Whetstone Point, a flaw of wind struck and capsized the boat, carrying with her all on board—six of them were rescued by the exertions of a black boy in another boat, who came to their timely assistance, among them was the eldest son of Mr. Davidson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Veritas, we cannot insert without an interview.

MADAME CHRISTOPHE.

Concluded.

It was with all these recollections fresh in my mind, that I set out for the Palazzo Guignai, the then residence of the Ex-Empress Queen of Hayti, not knowing how I should introduce myself, or whether I should be admitted at all. It struck me that I had better make my first application to the *cafe-au-lait*-coloured lady in waiting, and explain who I was and why I came. My plan most fully succeeded; she took my message, and returned in a few minutes, saying, I was welcome, and that Madame Christophe would be happy to receive me as a friend of other times."

I was introduced into a handsome drawing-room, where I found the younger lady seated at her embroidery; she was very lively and pleasant, but by some extraordinary misapplication of judgment, she had selected a white dress, which came up to the throat, and made the colour of her face more singularly conspicuous. We entered into some common-place conversation about the weather and the heat, until we were joined by her mother, who came in leaning on the arm of her *Dame de Compagnie*, and seated herself by me on the sofa. She was much altered in her appearance since I last saw her; time and grief had left their usual marks upon her countenance, yet there was an air of suppressed dignity about her which seemed to say, that she had made up her mind to forget her former situation, and bear with her present, if not with cheerfulness at least with resignation. Perceiving that I addressed her as I had been accustomed to do in former times with her title of Majesty, she hastily interrupted me by saying, that if I were not an Englishman, she should have supposed that I was ridiculing her. "I am now," added she, laying her hand upon my arm, "only *la veuve*, Christophe, and all I have to do is to court obscurity as much as possible. Since I last saw you, sir," continued she, "I have lost a husband, an empire, and all my children. I have saved but this one, (pointing to her daughter) and sorrow has quite weaned me from the vanities of this life; at my age and in my situation, I can only look forward to the next world, as a place of rest and peace." Her sorrow was so unaffected, and her misfortunes had been so heavy, that the heart must be hard indeed that did not sympathize with her feelings. And there was nothing selfish about her; she seemed to regret more those she had lost, than the worldly advantages she had once enjoyed, and the high estate from whence she had fallen. There was a propriety in all she said that would have excited attention and respect in any one, but in her they raised an agreeable surprise, that a person should have attained so high a sense of religion with such few opportunities for its cultivation. Misfortunes like hers admit of little consolation, and I would fain have changed the subject to something more cheerful; but she rather sought than avoided it—it seemed a relief to her to dwell upon it.

With all the garrulity of age, she told her

sorrows over again, described to me most minutely the agony of her feelings, when she heard the report of the pistol which she knew was to deprive her husband of life. They were then at Sans Souci, where Christophe had been confined for some time by illness. The army had revolted, and were furiously advancing from Cape Francois, only a few miles distant, resolved on his destruction. She described her terror when her children were torn from her. One son, a gallant youth, made a more desperate resistance than the rest, and he was literally cut to pieces under her window. She heard her eldest son begging for his life, but he sued to those who were unacquainted with mercy. He had been educated in England, and was her darling child; he was also a great favourite with the people, and a slight but in effectual struggle was made to save him; but the soldiers prevailed, and soon dispersed the few faithful attendants that rallied round their unfortunate young master. One volley and all was over; the hopes of the mother was cut off in their dawn, and this very promising young man fell a victim to the capricious ambition of his father. The poor lady had not even the consolation of burying her murdered children. Their mangled remains were dragged away by the enraged populace, and treated with every possible indignity. She was herself saved with the greatest difficulty by the humanity of some of her husband's officers; who were too grateful for the benefits they had received from their old master to desert his widow in her distress. They concealed her and her only remaining daughter for some time, until the fury of the revolution was subsided, when they contrived secretly to get her on board an English merchant vessel, in which she soon left San Domingo.

The person, I believe, to whom she was principally indebted for her escape, was a Baron Dupuis, as he was then called, a mulatto, and if I recollect right, he was the Government Interpreter when I was at the island. Fidelity and gratitude are so rare, that they deserve to be commemorated wherever we find them. Whatever might have been his colour, this man's heart was in the right place; and black, white, or piebald, he deserves to be handed down to posterity. Christophe's fate awakens no surprise; his power was too despotically used to be lasting; he violently expected some such catastrophe, sooner or later, would end his reign, as he had placed sums of money to a considerable amount in the English funds, on which and the jewels she had saved, his widow now subsists, and is able to keep up a very decent establishment.

I was greatly interested in this poor lady's sad story, which she used to take a sort of melancholy pleasure in repeating on all occasions. I used to visit her frequently during her stay at Florence, and I always found her the same; she lived in the greatest retirement, and would receive very few persons, as she was quite aware that those who came were influenced more by curiosity than kindness, and she had a great dislike to be made "a lion" of. She was extremely grateful to me for my attentions

and would come and see me at a villa in the country, where she was delighted to be able to walk about without observation, and to do what I could to amuse her, and offer myself as her *valet de place*. But ever her daughter expressed any sort of wish to go a little more into the world, she would constantly repress it: "No, my child," she used to say: "it is not for us: we are already sufficient objects of curiosity with our black faces; we need not make ourselves objects of pity also to our fellow-creatures. I will not hawk my sorrows about the world." "*Mon cher mes malheurs*," was the old lady's own expression; and she had preserved enough of the Queen to be pretty determined in her resolutions, and she was obeyed accordingly.

But it was a most noble feeling, worthy of the admiration and imitation of all the Ex-Empresses, Kings, Queens, Princes, and Princesses, and more particularly their Ex-Ministers and Ex-Courtiers, that are now to be found in all parts of the world. Let them take an example from this uneducated black woman, and instead of vainly clinging to the phantom of power they once had, instead of throwing away the realities of happiness they still possess, for the shadow of their former state, which they can never possess again, they would do well to follow Madame Christophe's example, lay aside the titles and honours they now so zealously and ridiculously exact, and endeavour to find tranquility, if not happiness, in competency and retirement.

The Ex-Queen of Hayti now resides at Pinar, where I saw her not long ago; and with the exception of her regret for her children, she is probably happier there than ever she was at Sans Souci.—*Albion*.

VARIETIES.

A downright Appeal—not a Hint.

We have seen a paragraph, taken from a Southern paper, and which is now travelling itself to death as fast as it can, stating that a gentleman lately deceased in Carolina, had never permitted his subscription to the newspaper to be behind, and that, as the same could be said of so few men, is worth recording on his tomb stone.—Verily, we say amen to this—This man stands next to him who returned a borrowed umbrella! What higher praise can there be, than have your printer say, "You always paid me." How clear, too, must be the man's conscience, who reads a paper he knows he has paid for. With what enviable satisfaction does he unfold the damp sheet. He feels himself under no obligations, that the printer is absolutely beholden to him. This is the very feeling we would have all our subscribers experience—that we are in debt to them for a year's paper—not that they are in debt to us. Now think not, gentle readers—you that have patiently followed us thus far—that there is any hint in this—not any—it is too plain for a hint—it is a downright appeal—but whether to your pity or your pockets, we shall wait an answer by the return of mail.—*Truth-Teller*.

Earthquakes appear to be brought about by the same causes as volcanic eruptions, but their action is much more tremendous than that of the latter.—They are frequently accompanied by loud subterraneous noise, and are sometimes so violent that the ground heaves up, and undulates like an agitated sea. They are felt almost at the same instant over a most astonishing extent; though happily, compared with this extent, their destructive ravages are confined within a small rage. In those parts which appear to be near the centre of their action, the most calamitous effects sometimes occur; whole cities are destroyed, and their inhabitants buried beneath the ruins; the surface of the ground undergoes violent changes; springs are stopped, and others gush out in new places; fissures are made in the earth; and enormous masses of rock and other materials sink down, or are detached from the mountains. By the earthquake experienced in Chili in 1822, a great line of coast is stated to have been lifted permanently up, to the height of several feet above its former level; while, in the interior of the country, fissures were made in the granite transversely to the direction of the earthquakes. It is generally supposed that earthquakes are produced by the disengagement of elastic vapours, which, endeavouring to escape from their confinement, heave up and agitate the crust of the earth. No doubt can exist of their connexion with volcanic eruptions; their frequency in countries where the latter take place, and the fact of the one often occurring at the same period as the other, sometimes at great distances apart, tend to establish such a connection. This is further shown by the circumstance of the shocks of earthquakes being most severe in places distant from volcanoes; as it is later were the means of giving vent to that elastic force, which, when pent up, causes such dreadful ravages. It is also worthy of notice, that though earthquakes are sometimes felt towards the interior of continents, their terrible effects occur chiefly along the coast, as exemplified in the earthquakes of Lima, of Lisbon, of Caraccas, and many others.

Library of Useful Knowledge.

March of Intellect—A gentleman visiting Mr. Wood's school in Edinburgh, had a book put into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The word *inheritance* occurring in the verse, the querist interrogated the youngsters as follows—"What is inheritance?" A. "Patrimony."—"What is Patrimony?" A. "Something left by a father."—"What would you call it left by a mother?" A. "Matrimony."

School Dialogues—The following conversation is said to have taken place in a school house in—

Scholar, [reading.] T-e-a. **Teacher**. Well what does t-e-a spell? **Scholar**. I don't know sir. **Teacher**. What does your mother drink at breakfast? **Scholar**. Rum, sir.

The Pittsfield Argus gives the following dialogue:

Boy. G-l-a-s-s. **Teacher**. Well, what does that spell? **Boy**. Don't know. **Teacher**. What's in the window at home? **Boy**. Why, dad's old breeches.

A clergyman catechising the youths of his parish, put the first question in Heidelberg's

Catechism to a girl.—What is your only consolation in life and in death? The poor girl smiled, and no doubt felt queer, but did not answer. The priest insisted.—Well then, said she, I must tell, it is the little shoemaker that wears a striped jacket.

Wholesale Murders.

The master of a slave ship, trading from Africa to Jamaica, and having four hundred and forty slaves on board, had thought fit, on a pretext that he might be distressed for want of water, to lessen the consumption of it in the vessel by throwing overboard one hundred and thirty two of the most sickly among the slaves. On his return to England, the owners of the ship claimed from the insurers the full value of those drowned slaves, on the ground that there was an absolute necessity for throwing them into the sea, in order to save the remaining crew, and the ship itself.

The underwriters contested the existence of the alleged necessity; or, if it had existed, attributed it to the ignorance and improper conduct of the master of the vessel.

This contest of pecuniary interest brought to light a scene of horrid brutality, which had been acted during the execution of a detestable plot. From the trial, it appeared that the ship *Zong*, or *Zung*, Lake Collingwood, master, sailed from the island of St. Thomas, on the coast of Africa, Sept. 6th, 1781, with four hundred and forty slaves, and fourteen whites on board, for Jamaica, and that on the November following, she fell in with that island; but instead of proceeding to some port, the master mistaking as he alleged, Jamaica for Hispaniola, ran her to leeward.

Sickness and mortality had by this time taken place on board the crowded vessel; so that between the time of leaving the coast of Africa and the 29th of November, sixty slaves and seven white people had died; and a great number of the surviving slaves were then sick, and not likely to live long. On that day, the master of the ship called together a few of the officers, and stated to them, that if the sick slaves died a natural death, the loss would fall on the owners of the ship, but if they were thrown alive into the sea, on any sufficient pretext of necessity for the safety of the ship, it would be the loss of the underwriters, alleging at the same time, that it would be "less cruel to throw the sick wretches into the sea, than to suffer them to linger out a few days, under the disorder with which they were afflicted."

To this inhuman proposal, the mate, James Kelsal, at first objected, but Collingwood at length prevailed on the crew to listen to it. He then chose out from the cargo one hundred and thirty-two slaves, and brought them on deck; all, or most of whom, were sickly, and not likely to recover; and he ordered the crew by turns to throw them into the sea. "A parcel" of them were accordingly thrown overboard, and on counting over the remainder the next morning, it appeared that the number so drowned, had been fifty-four. He then ordered another parcel to be thrown over, which, on a second counting on the succeeding day, was proved to have amounted to forty two.

On that [the 3d] day, the remaining thirty-six were brought on deck; and, as these now resisted the cruel purpose of their masters, the arms of twenty-six were fettered with irons, and the savage crew proceeded with the diabolical work, casting them down to join their comrades of the former days. Outraged misery could endure no longer, the ten last victims sprang disdaintfully from the grasp of their tyrants, defied their power, and leaping into the sea, felt a momentary triumph in the embrace of death.

To palliate the guilt of these atrocious acts, it was alleged on the trial, that when the captain made the horrid proposal to his crew, he had discovered that there was a scarcity of wa-

ter, and as the large quantity of human beings on board, as it was afterwards called by the Solicitor General, [Grand and mercurial God! what we may call them, that this is-famy no longer stains the page of our history]—as that circumstance increased the scarcity, he took the method which had been stated, of relieving himself and his crew from the impending danger. It was, however, proved in reply, that no person in the ship had been put on short allowance of water at any moment; and, moreover, that plentiful rain, fell in the course of the second day, after which, Collingwood persisted in throwing overboard the remaining thirty-six slaves.

SUMMARY.

Bite of a Rattle Snake.—About three weeks since, a son of Jonathan Carpenter, Esq. of North-Moreland, aged about six years, strayed a short distance from his father's residence into the woods, in company with another boy, and was most shockingly bitten by a Rattlesnake. It is thought that the child did not observe the reptile, and that he supposed there were briars about his feet, as he did not move from the place until bitten several times. The snake was discovered by his little companion, who warned the unfortunate child of his danger. He attempted to escape, but so furious had the snake become that it continued to thrust its fangs into him until he fell. Being unable to walk the child crawled on his hands and knees to the road, a few yards distant, when the snake let go his hold (by which he had been dragged through the brush) and retreated. By the time assistance was offered him, the child was senseless, and so badly swollen that he could not open his eyes. Medical aid was immediately called and every exertion made to relieve him—but of no avail. He lived about thirty six hours, senseless, when the vital spark fled.—*Wilksboro, (Pa.) paper.*

Distressing Occurrence.—We have just learned, says the Newbern Sentinel, from a friend the following particulars of one of the most heart-rending occurrences that we recollect to have come within our knowledge. On Thursday night, the 12th inst. Mr. Philip Smith, of Pitt County, with his wife, left home on a visit to Mr. S's mother, who resided but a short distance from him, leaving his five children at home, the eldest about 10 years of age, and horrid to relate, on his return, he found the house consumed together with four of the children. One, (the eldest,) escaped, but so dreadfully burnt that her life was despaired of. It is not known in what way the fire originated.

Two of the family of Briggs were apprehended in Newport on Wednesday last, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the Exeter Bank. On examination, a large sum of Exeter bills were found upon them.

Peace with Algiers.—A letter from Toulon of the 11th, announces the conclusion of peace between France and Algiers.

Launch.—A sloop of war, called the Fairfield, was launched from the Navy-Yard on Saturday last.

Brutal Outrage.

On Friday evening last, a young man in Sullivan-street, stabbed a coloured woman in the shoulder with a knife, and upon her son's (a cripple) interfering for her safety, stabbed him in the shoulder.

They are said to be quiet people, and not to have given the smallest provocation. The neighbourhood was soon alarmed, and a number of persons surrounded the house where the desperado had retreated for security, and after a good deal of parley, forced an entry, pinioned, and stowed him in a wagon, in which he had a little gentle exercise to Bridewell.

He made a thrust at one of the first to lay hold of him, and inflicted a wound in the hip of the person.—*Courier*.

In a Charleston paper now on our table, is an advertisement of a *Kaffe*—and the article to be gamboled for is a folio Family Bible! The advertisement is headed, "faint heart never won a fair lady."—*Patriot*.

A bushel of Good Fellows—The editor of the N. Y. Commercial, in a recent excursion from the city skinned over the East River in a Steam-boat belonging to one Mr. Peck, landed on the wharf of another Mr. Peck, hired a barouche and pair (think of that! an editor in a barouche!) of another Mr. Peck, and dined at a hotel of another Mr. Peck.

Masonic—At the celebration of the Festival of St. John, on Tuesday of last week, in Providence, the procession contained about 200 Masons and 300 Matrons and Maids.

Six convicts lately escaped from the Kentucky Penitentiary, supplied themselves with arms and ammunition belonging to their vigilant guard, continued *à la place, à la banditti*, for five days within 20 miles of the prison, then struck off for the river, stole a flat boat, and embarked as river pirates. What a vigilant and efficient police there must be somewhere.

A man named J. C. King, who has acted as a merchant's clerk, was arrested last week at the Branch Bank on a charge of presenting a forged check for \$500, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. P. Bosquet, Jun.

A good Example—One of the most agreeable pictures we witnessed, amidst the infinite number of rare sights yesterday, was during a morning ramble through the beautiful grounds of Col. Stevens at Hoboken. Reclining in the depth of the shades, removed from the eye of public observation, and enjoying unbroken quiet, a well-dressed and genteel young man of colour was discovered with a volume in his hand, intently engaged in the perusal of its contents. He politely saluted us as we passed, and again fixed his eyes upon his book, which was perhaps the speeches of Wilberforce and other philanthropists, the history of our own Independence, or the dark annals of his oppressed and degraded race. His zeal in the acquisition of knowledge, and his taste in thus retiring from the noise and bustle of the city, on a day peculiarly attractive to persons of his class, could but interest the feelings. Happy would it be for society, if all people of colour, as well as those who claim to be their superiors, could be persuaded to spend the anniversary of our Independence in a manner equally rational—instead of crowding the side walks, burning crackers, and indulging in revelry and riot!—*N. Y. Statesman*.

Attempted Suicide—A gentleman direct from the neighbourhood, states that two young ladies, one 12, and the other 15 years of age, hung themselves in Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio a few days since, on the same tree, with a skein of yarn which they divided, each taking a half. They were apparently dead when discovered, but were restored. The cause was love.—*Winchester Reporter*.

Fatal Accident—At a raising at Mr. Peter Wallaces, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, on Saturday last, a man by the name of Tobias Byers was killed by the falling of a log, which was being put on the building. The log, we are informed, was but about seven feet high when it slipped off the scote at one end, and caught Mr. Byers on the shoulders, threw him against a stump, with the log on his neck, with such force that he was instantaneously killed.—*Record*.

Blairsville, June 26.

Judge Roberts, chief engineer, and a company of 11 or 12 young men, assistant engineers, and men, &c. left this place for the Allegany mountain, on Friday last, to locate the rail road—or as an old friend on the summit calls it, the connecting "Iron link" between the eastern and western divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal—We understand they are to commence operations at Johnstown. We expect to hear from them occasionally, and will lay before our readers any information of importance that may be received.—*Record*.

Impostor—We would caution the citizens against the importunities of a fellow who haunts streets and houses with a written list of his grievances, viz. that he is deaf, that his tongue was cut out by the Indians, and his body sadly marred, among the Indians; with which account he shuffles in a request, rarely in vain, for a modicum of means to furnish himself with victuals and drink—the latter, we opine, of a potent nature. We have good reasons to believe that this man is an impostor, and that he can both hear and talk.—*U.S. Gaz*.

It appears by the Inverness Courier, that the Rev. A. G. Fraser, from the U. S. was in that place sometime since, making enquiries on the subject of his right of succession to the Lovat Peerage. He stated himself to be the great grandson of a younger brother of the celebrated Chief, executed during the Scottish rebellion; but, in addition to the difficulty he will have in establishing his propinquity, the above named gentleman is shut out from the inheritance, in consequence of a certain deed of entail, even if he should succeed in the establishment of his right to the title.

The Crops—The harvest in this county, (says the Leesburgh, Virg. Observer,) has been unusually early, and the crops are said to be better than they have been known for many years. Indeed we have heard some of the oldest inhabitants say they never them better. The farmer will reap the reward of his labour in making a plentiful crop.

Uncommon Crops—The Camden Gazette says, all the papers give the most flattering accounts of the crops of Corn, Wheat and Cotton.

Venerable Love—At Alfreton, a few days ago, Mr. John Simpson, dealer in rags, &c. was married to Mrs. Mary Browne an itinerant vender of tape, matches, &c. The united ages of these two persons is nearly one hundred and sixty.—*Nottingham Mercury*.

Fire—On the morning of the 4th a fire was discovered in Mr. Fletcher's carpenter's shop in Essex, one door from the corner of Delancy street, which contained a large quantity of lumber. The fire spread with great rapidity, destroying three adjoining buildings on Essex, five on Delancy, and two on Norfolk street—all two story brick fronts—together with several back buildings occupied as dwellings, and containing each from three to five families. Three other buildings on Norfolk, and three on Delancy street, were very much injured. A stable in the rear on Norfolk street, and three brick houses, were consumed.

Four firemen were much injured; two of whom are since dead.

Another Fire—About four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered at the corner of Allen and Division street, but was soon extinguished, with little damage, except one building, the roof of which was destroyed.

Another—About half past 8 o'clock, last evening, a fire was discovered in the Rope walks near the Wallabout, Brooklyn, which together with two others, and four dwelling houses, were entirely destroyed. The rope walks were owned—one by Mr. Eagles, one by Mr. Robert Groves, the other and the four houses by Mr. Samuel James.

We understand that insurance was effected upon the property in several offices in this city and Philadelphia, and in the office of the agency of the British Alliance Co. at Jersey city. The wollen factory Ridgefield, Connecticut was destroyed by fire on Sunday last.—*American*.

An architect in London has circulated a prospectus for building, a Pyramid, for enclosing the dead: the length of the base to be 1200 feet, the height 1500. He estimates the expense at forty millions sterling, which he wants the government to advance at the rate of one million per annum!

Died,

In this city, on the 4th inst. THOMAS PRITCHARD, aged 75, a native of North Carolina. The deceased was noted through a long life for integrity of conduct, diligence, sobriety, and a strict performance of all the duties which his condition in life enforced. Born a slave, and without education, he manifested a good sense and discretion which would have honoured those who had all the advantages of fortune and instruction. About 43 years of age he obtained his freedom with the consent of his master at Philadelphia, where he remained several years, and came to this city in 1795, where he has ever since continued to reside. He has left behind him a wife and several children to lament their bereavement.

Here lies one of the sable race,
Who never did an action base;
Whose diligent and faithful life,
Abstained from all that led to strife,
His body rests beneath the sod,
I trust his soul is with his God.

Communicated.

In this city, on the 5th inst. CHARLES, only child of Mr. W. P. Johnson, aged 7 months.

WANTED,

One or two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips Church. Inquire at this office.
New York July 11, 1828.



Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

Star of descending night, fair is thy light in the West! Thou liftest thy unshorn head from thy cloud: thy steps are stately on thy hill. But dost thou behold in the plain: The stormy winds are laid. The murmur of the torrent comes from afar. Roaring waves climb the distant rock. The flies of evening are on their feeble wings. The hum of their course is on the field. What dost thou behold fair light?"

[Ossian's Address to the Evening Star.]

"I look from my jewel'd sphere in Heaven, Abroad on the dark and stormy earth; I see where your mailed chiefs have driven. How nobly each prov'd his battle worth. Your bossy shields, and your lightning spears! What hearts they guard! and what blows they give;

Oh! who, when such warrior forms uprear, Would dare to strike! or would dream to live?"

"I beam through the azure vaults of space And pierce to the hearts of your ancient halls; I view the smile on each furrow'd face, And anon the tear that trembling falls. Perchance you dream of your former days, When your eyes were bright as your swords that flash'd

When your life-blood in each vein that plays In a warmer and fiercer current dash'd!

The pleasant past! ye may not recall, 'Tis fled with the gone of a thousand years; But there are forms where your hopes may fall

On your heroes, young and devoid of fears, The sons inherit their fathers' fire, Their bosoms throb for that burnish'd fame Kept bright from each silver'd sire to sire, Since Erin bore her hallowed name."

"Rest then, brave King, from the battle's noise, The invading hosts have felt thy spear; How fled they when thy echoing voice Proclaim'd the meteor sword was near! Rest, for the heroes of Morven's line Will prove themselves of ennobled blood; The spirit of valor shall in them shine, And nerve them on as the mountain flood."

O ARION.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church, SHARP-STREET, BALTIMORE

WILLIAM LIVELY,

HAS the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that this institution is now open for the reception of Pupils of both Sexes.

In this School will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps, &c. Ancient and modern History, Geometry, Compostion, Natural philosophy, also, the Latin, French & Greek languages. He will attend private Families if required.

Terms made known on application.

N. B. Various kinds of needle-work taught by a Lady.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING. who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

TO LET,

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 125 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30

67

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1823

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,

RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1823.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society. JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

W. P. JOHNSON.

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable

ADAM SUDER, Cabinet Maker,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 106 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, No. 120 Fulton-Street, NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS. M. QUON'S

STEAMSCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON, No. 120, Fulton-Street.

G. & T. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPPÉE and MACCABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALF SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent in a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles. SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 188 South-Fourth-Street above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments, Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON,

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT

No. 149 Church-Street,

NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 98

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.

Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yar-

mouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Bos-

ton; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr.

John Remond, Salem.

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ard Scott, Trenton

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1828

WHOLE NO 69

From the Genius U. Emancipation.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY Continued.

After such an examination they will not be for shutting us out from the benefit of their instruction, and sending us to

"A land of deepest shade

"Where all things are forgot."

Yea, where, so far from our being to the natives (as Mr. Gurley observes,) "a light shining in a dark place," we shall (through our present ignorance be "the blind leading the blind," and ultimately we shall all "fall into the ditch." But perhaps the clergy" view the deplorable condition of the natives as an argument why they should be evangelized. In this we all agree. But we would ask, can that dark region of the globe, be Christianized by no other means than by "sending the annual increase of the free Coloured population of this country to Africa?" If we are as bad as Colonization men and others have frequently represented us to be—if we are (as has been said) a 'nuisance' and 'of all classes of the population of this country the most vicious'—if we, being 'contaminated' ourselves, 'extend' our 'vices to all around—to the slaves and to the whites'—and if we are, as Mr. Gurley states, 'injurious to the morals of the nation,'—in the name of common sense, and in the name of religion let me ask, are we fit instruments to evangelize and civilize Africa? It appears Mr. Gurley thinks so; for after having just spoken of our degraded condition as admitting of no change here, he says, in Africa we 'are found capable of every thing praiseworthy' As if a mere location of the coloured population of this country in Africa, is sufficient to produce a renovation of heart. What wonder then (on this supposition) that Africa has not been evangelized long since. Such logic may suit the superstitious inhabitants of India, who believe that the waters of the Ganges purify from all sin: but it will never suit us. Mr. Gurley, and others, who are desirous of our removal, may tell us that our 'degraded circumstances admit not a change here:' but they might as well tell us, that there is no God, and that the book called the Bible is a fabrication. Furthermore, Mr. G. Speaking of our injurious moral influence upon the people of this nation, says, to the clergy of the Union, we are bound to prosecute it (African Colonization) by a deep concern for the moral interests of our nation and the spiritual as well as intellectual illumination of the millions of Africa.' Surely, Mr. Gurley does not mean by this, that what destroys the morals of Americans, will improve those of Africans! That vice in America, transplanted in Africa may be metamorphosed into virtue, or that what is subversive of the morals of the people of this country, is calculated to promote "the spiritual as well as intellectual illumination

of the millions of Africans! And he does not mean this, I confess I do not understand him.

Again, Mr. Gurley would not only convince the "clergy" that it is to their interest to use their "combined influence and efforts," to send us to Liberia, but he would also arouse them to a consideration of the mighty influence of the colony "will afford to the suppression of the slave trade in Africa. And this he does without eliciting one spark of humanity, on account of the slave trade at home, in America. Strange philanthropy this!

Perhaps it may be said that what we have here advanced unfavourable to the scheme of Colonization in Africa, or elsewhere, is but the voice of one. If any are so misguided as to believe that we are anxious to remove from this highly favoured land, to the sun-burnt shores of Africa, let them call public meetings of our people and find out their true sentiments relative to Colonization in Africa. They will then learn that we deprecate, as a great evil, those 4th of July orations, and collections in our behalf. The public will then learn that we disapprove of the heavy taxes annually laid upon them on our account, without our consent or solicitation. The clergy might then learn what it is we would have them to do for us and our children. And if they must have contributions for the society, let the money collected, not be appropriated in the fitting out new expeditions, but be sent forthwith to supply the necessities of the colonists, many of whom, we have been creditably informed, by a letter from Mr. Remus Harvey, an intelligent Colonist from Baltimore, are in suffering circumstances, the reports of interested men to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. G. states, that in Africa "schools are established, to which every child has access." This is very moderate, when compared with the accounts some give of the flourishing state of education in the Colony. In reference to this point Mr. Harvey states "I find that education is at a very low ebb. The generality of the people are too poor to encourage it." Mr. G. says, "the resources of the colony are at present nearly adequate to its subsistence and must soon be sufficient to meet the necessities of a large annual emigration." Mr. Harvey says "soon after I arrived at this place, having a letter of recommendation, I of course repaired to the Governor's house and found him much indisposed, I presented him my letter of recommendation; and after he had read it propounded some interrogatives relative to my keeping school; after which he commenced talking about the colony and said he was much alarmed at the manner in which the three last expeditions had been sent out, that is without any provision for the people to subsist on. But I found upon enquiring among some of the colonists, that he had been the cause of the emigrants' being

sent out in that unprovided manner: having published to the agent in America, that some certain factories were sufficient to supply the colony; whether they were or not, I know not; but they are no more; consequently the colony is now in want of provision. Again Mr. Harvey says, "we have been told that coffee, rice, palm oil, and a great variety of other productions grow in this country; this is all true; but have we been told with what difficulties they are obtained? These things have been described as being immediately accessible by us on our arriving at this place; but this is not the case; we are dependent upon the interior natives for them, and whenever they feel disposed to enhance the prices of their produce they do it. And upon the colonist refusing to yield to their prices, they have got so wise as to lay embargoes, to prevent their subjects from trading with the colonists. And whenever this is the case, as is now the case, the colony experiences no small inconvenience for want of the necessities of life." Mr. H. adds, that the "public allowance is a very scanty one; such as a pint of rice and a pound of meat for each person per week!" Now, in reconciling these discrepancies, or judging of these conflicting statements, it may be well to bear in mind that Mr. Harvey is in Africa, and Mr. Gurley in America: and that it is more probable that Mr. Gurley should be misinformed than that Mr. Harvey should give a false statement. But why have some of the most distinguished of the colony written so favourably. We would answer this question first, by asking another. Are there not men in the world who would exaggerate, in order to personal aggrandizement, or to ingratiate themselves into the favour of the the great and influential? Andly We believe there are a few in the colony (more fortunate than their brethren generally,) who have accumulated wealth. These men having an eye chiefly upon their own condition, and forgetting the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," are disposed to write favourably. Lastly we believe there are to be found in the Colony, men, who, being disappointed themselves, wish to get as many into the net as possible, thinking

"The more comes in with a free good will, Makes the band go sweeter still."

But you say this is uncharitable; for surely there are none in the colony more unfeeling than Dives, who desired his brethren to be admonished of his torments that they they might avoid them. We shall not stop to dispute with you on this point. Mr. Harvey can decide the matter. Hear him: "I told some of the people, that they not done justice to their brethren in America, in not telling them of the difficulties and sufferings to which they would be exposed after emigrating to this country, to which they in part agreed, but observed that they themselves had to suffer

and their brethren had as we come and suffer along with them. But some got angry, went off and left me." So much for African colonization. Permit us to conclude by making a remark, which should have been made before. If we are found in Africa, "capable of every thing praise worthy," does not this prove that the barrier to our moral elevation here is not of our own creating? Does this circumstance not prove that so far from our being injurious to the morals of this nation" that there is something here evidently injurious to ours? And is there not a sufficient moral power in the white people of this nation to do away this something? Have they power to establish and build up the kingdom of our Redeemer in different parts of the poor world?—Have they power to be instrumental in softening down into tameness the ferocious passions of barbarians? And have they not power to raise in respectability the tractable and unresisting descendants of Africa? If they have not, "tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice; lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.

A COLOURED BALTIMOREAN.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Freedom's Journal.

Philadelphia Report.

WE, a Committee appointed to investigate such subjects as will be most conducive to the welfare of our brethren, and to express our indignation at such as will be of an injurious nature, find a scurrilous paragraph, which comes immediately under our notice, in a newspaper in this city called the Ariel. The editor while commenting on a communication in the United States Gazette, relative to a collection about to be made in this city to aid the Colonization scheme, seems to be filled with the spirit of Saul when he went to persecute the poor Christians. We declare ourselves unfriendly to the system of Colonization. But we are ten times more averse to the proposition of our liberal minded editor. He says that it has long been preached that charity begins at home—that before attempts are made to regulate the business or opinions of others, we should first scrutinize our own. This would have been a grand and salutary lesson for the erudite gentleman before he entered into the vulgar expatiation of the free people of Colour of the city of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He says the projects of removing to Africa the manumitted slaves of the South, is certainly a benevolent and glorious philanthropic scheme. He would have been right had he said misanthropic. He says the state of things to the South, requires some step like sending them from our shores to be taken. We would solicit from him a copy of the plan, knowing that it must be more ingenious than any yet brought before the public. Yes, it must be enveloped in something more than the garb of religion, and the acknowledgments of good men before he accomplishes the object in this city. He continues by saying that the unwearied labours of

many noble minded men, in promoting the Manumission of these wretched objects, human of avarice and cupidity, have been eminently successful. Their happy results are every day becoming apparent. Numbers of slaves annually receive their freedom either by free gifts of their owners while living or by will at their decease. This we are happy to hear, and are not at all astonished at the grievances of a man possessing the contracted feelings and prejudiced opinions of the illiberal editor. He says to prevent these from becoming a burden on society, and to induce slave holders to follow the example, a Society has been formed to transport those helpless beings to the Coasts of Africa. It is in aid of this Society, we suppose the Philadelphians are shortly to be called upon. We are sorry that they are not engaged in more necessary objects and laudable undertakings. He has now left off foreign affairs, and the Colonization schemes, and has begun to comment on the character of the people of Colour in his own State and city, with the following remarks—He says, that it has always appeared to us that the policy adopted by Pennsylvania and by Philadelphia in particular, of encouraging blacks to emigrate into our State, is of a most lamentable character. To whom we would ask, not to the wise legislature of this state, by whose united exertions they have been the first to banish from their soil one of the foulest crimes that can darken the escutcheon of a nation. Not to our city councils who have ever endeavoured to administer justice to all men. But to such Cowper pictures as the author of the infamous paragraph. He says, here laws have been the nulllest protection to the negroes. It would be well for the editor to know that law and justice ought to differ from himself; they should condemn no man for the Colour of his skin. And he asserts it for a fact, that in some towns they are allowed to vote, and in a single town in Bucks county, no less than 50 votes of negroes are polled. We would be happy if it were so in this city, until we would have power of keeping such fellows as himself from rising to the dignity of a house mercenary.

He says the city of Philadelphia is the centre of attraction for the blacks of the whole Union. Our editor cannot certainly be at home, he must be the spontaneous production of a Southern climate, at least he never could have graduated at an Eastern College, or else he would have acquired knowledge enough to know that freemen travel where they please, and attend to their business in any part of the Union they see proper. He says "that a rumour is among them that the Society of Friends are their special guardians." We acknowledge they have done much to benefit our condition. He says "thousands live here in peace and plenty enjoying all the luxuries of life in the same degree with the whites. Some live in peace, we are happy to say—if they live in plenty, no praise whatever is due to the editor or any man possessing his tyrannical opinion. And is no compliment to say in the same degree with the whites, for we should be sorry to live as some of them do.

He says "the negroes are a lazy race of mortals, and these things they consider of no small account." We wonder at him for styling them so, when thousands of men, women, and children, who possess the same principles of himself, are fed and clothed, and live in all the luxuries of life with the substance of their earnings. He asserts that they have been, and are now so pampered by the Philadelphians, that devoid of gratitude, as all negroes are, they amount to a nuisance of an appalling magnitude. We have better opinions of our citizens, than to suppose they pamper, and flatter us. We only hope they reward us according to our merits.

To be continued.

For Freedom's Journal.

AFRICAN SCHOOLS.

If there is an Institution in this city, which a man of Colour can look upon with pride, or which warrants in him the hope, that the future condition of his race, will be more happy and prosperous than the present, it is the school under the care of the Manumission Society. This School has been for many years in operation, and has been the means of furnishing thousands with an Education, who would otherwise have been reared without the knowledge of letters.

Vast is the debt of gratitude, which these persons are under to the founders and supporters of this Institution; and it is to be hoped that they will always be ready to acknowledge it. Nor is the obligation on these alone, but on the whole coloured community, inasmuch as ~~the same persons~~ have been thereby directly, and most effectually promoted. In the establishment and support of this school, the Manumission Society have proved themselves the true friends of our race, true philanthropists, good and wise men, worthy of our high esteem and lasting gratitude. But while speaking of the founders and supporters of this school, it would be gross injustice not to mention the teachers, whose zeal and fidelity and skill in carrying their views into effect have been truly praise worthy. In visiting the male department of this school, while my heart has been filled with admiration and gratitude, by viewing the spacious and well finished buildings erected for the instruction of our youth, and in calculating the expense which the Society have taken upon themselves in supporting it, these feelings have been heightened, by considering the talent, the zeal, and the patience, exhibited by the teacher in its management. I very much doubt, whether it is possible to manage such a school better; and from what I have heard from persons better qualified to judge than myself, I even question whether any of the public schools are managed as well. Mr. Andrews has been engaged in managing this school upwards of twenty years. When he commenced, he was justly estimated as a person well qualified for the task, and gave great satisfaction to the Board of Trustees, and all who visited the School. Since then, he has laboured indefatigably for its improvement. To the branches formerly taught

he has subjoined of his own accord, Grammar, Geography, drawing, Navigation, and Astronomy. In all these except the last which from its very recent introduction, he is not as yet able to give proofs of much advancement among his pupils, he has proved himself an able teacher, and what is of great importance in removing prejudice, that Coloured boys are as susceptible of improvement as white ones. Let the man who is disposed to rate the African intellect as inferior, visit the School under Mr. Andrews' care, and he will soon have to abandon that opinion. By the beautiful specimens of penmanship and drawing, the elegant and correct maps and charts, the nice and abstruse calculations which he can exhibit, and by the order, discipline, and general intelligence of his scholars, Mr. A. can readily put such prejudices to the blush.

From the number of our people, who neglect to avail themselves of the advantages which this school affords for the Education of their children, there is reason to fear they have not taken pains to acquaint themselves with its merits. The Manumission Society have certainly made in this school a noble provision for the instruction of our youth; and it would indeed be fruitless to search for a Teacher better qualified to teach and govern the School, or for one who would take a more lively interest in the improvement and welfare of his scholars. I can say nothing from personal observation of the female department, but from what I have heard by persons in whom I can confide, I have no doubt but that also is well conducted, and that the Teacher merits a fair proportion of esteem. I intend to visit it shortly, and hope I shall be able to add my testimony to theirs, which has led me to believe the lady who teaches that school, deserving of the highest praise. It is much to be wished, that more of our people would visit these schools. The result would in all probability be, such a general satisfaction, as would cause parents to be anxious to send their children to them. There are enough children in this city to fill more schools than we have, both public and private. Why then are these schools not filled?

A FRIEND TO SCHOOLS.

For Freedom's Journal.

THE CURTAIN.

No. IV.

"From the loop-holes of Retreat."

The God of Love has lately turned Broker, and nobody falls in love unless with Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Whippersnapper's Lucubrations.

We were unwilling hearers of the following sensible colloquy between two of my female friends. We publish it for the benefit of all concerned.

Miss J. O Julia! how do you do?

Miss T. Very well, how are you Sarah?

Miss J. O, I am quite well. Where did you get that sweet handkerchief from. I suppose your beau gave it to you?

Miss T. No he didn't. 'Twas Mr.—

Miss J. What a faithless fellow. I thought he was engaged to Charlotte?

Miss T. So he was, but they quarrelled lately.

Miss J. But what will your lover say? you know you are the same as engaged.

Miss T. I don't care for that. Mr. — has made me more presents in a week than Charles has for six months, besides he is better off too, and I believe I like him better than Charles. He is so generous, and he isn't half so mean as some folks.

Miss J. I believe you are right Julia, for my part I don't like Edward half so much as I used to. You know when he came to see me he had great expectations from his Uncle, but the old fool died without giving him a cent. Don't you think B. is the best of the two? To be sure he doesn't know so much as Edward, but then he is so well off, and you don't know what a handsome sum he has promised to allow me if I marry him.

Miss T. You may do as you please, Sarah, but I am determined to have Mr. —, what's the use of having a man that can't support a wife as he ought.

Miss J. So I say too, and I will tell Edward at once to forget all that has passed between us. People may say what they please, but there is no comfort in being married to poverty. Look at our friend Mrs. W. see how hard she finds it to get along. To be sure she doesn't complain, and she says she is so happy in having such a husband as she has; but I don't believe in that kind of happiness where people have to work so hard. When I am married I don't intend to work at all.

Miss T. What! work after you are married. Indeed I guess I shall do no such thing. [Here she gave a significant toss of the head.] And Mr. —, has told me often his wife should never be a slave. If all girls had my spunk they would see their husbands far enough first. What a fine dashing girl Lucinda was before she was married, then she was always in the street to show off her new bonnet or frock, now one hardly sees her at all, she dresses almost as plain as a methodist, and its all for marrying a poor husband.

Miss J. I always envy Mrs. Smith every time I see her. Her husband gives her more than she can spend. O you don't know what a lovely Brussels carpet she bought lately. When I am married my house shall be furnished full as well.

Miss T. And when I am married I will show you what it is to furnish a house. Besides the mantle-glass, Mr. — shall have to buy three elegant pier glasses to hang round the parlour, and a complete set of mahogany chairs. And then for my China, I will send to England for that, and then I am going to get all my silver, and my mantle ornaments from France. I shan't stint myself I can tell you. I saw an elegant—

[The force of nature could no further go] and unable longer to remain hearers of the most daring plots for the ruin of two young men, we raised our curtain, and addressed the ladies, and thus put a stop to their further conversation. We felt no inclination to tarry long with such angels (?) and so after a few common place remarks, we separated, not without mentally ejaculating that the 'Lord' would deliver us from ever being yoked to such cormorants.]

AFRICAN CELEBRATION.

The descendants of Africa in the town of Chatham, celebrated the 1st anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery in this state, at the house of Isaac Van Alstyne, on the 5th inst. The day was ushered in by the discharge of one gun, and at 8 o'clock a salute of 15 guns was fired. At 12 o'clock the procession was formed in front of Mr. Van Alstyne's, under the direction of Thomas Anthony, Marshall of the day, mounted and in full uniform, & conducted to a neighbouring grove, with martial music. Having arrived at the grove, a short but appropriate address was delivered by David Carshore, Esq. to a large assemblage of people of Colour of both sexes. There were also present many white citizens of respectability, who had been attracted by the novelty and interest of the occasion. The procession having again formed, returned to Mr. Van Alstyne's, where an excellent dinner was provided for the company. Thomas Van Volkenburgh presided at the table, and after the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank, accompanied with martial music and the discharge of cannon:

1. *The 5th of July, 1827.*—The day we celebrate in commemoration of our emancipation. Let us cherish it with grateful remembrance.

2. *The white people of the State of New-York.*—They are the advocates of free principles, and have manifested their consistency by the abolition of slavery.

3. *Freedom.*—Oh! the balm of comfort and satisfaction which it brings to the bosom of the slave!

4. May we in all things obey the laws of our Government, and preserve them to the utmost inviolate.

5. May we love freedom and not abuse it.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President, The State of New-York, May her example of the abolition of slavery be followed by all the sister states.

By the Marshall, The Orator of the day.

By Harry Van Hoesen. May the 5th of July, 1827, never be effaced from our memories—the day of the abolition of slavery.

By John Peterson. *The fair daughters of Africa.*—Although their skin is of dark hue, yet they have hearts as pure as those who boast of a lighter complexion.

By William Peterson, 1st. May we always render thanks to God who has put it into the hearts of a wise legislature to make us free.

By William Peterson, 2d. *The day we celebrate*—being the second year of our freedom granted by the wisdom and virtue of our legislature. May we duly appreciate the value of our liberty.

By Thomas Peterson,

Thanks be to God that he has made us free, And may we always stand for the Hickory tree

The proceedings of the day were conducted with the utmost order and decorum, and the company dispersed at an early hour to their respective homes, well pleased with the manner in which they had commemorated this the first anniversary of their deliverance from slavery. *Kinderhook paper.*

Extract of a letter dated U. S. ship Warren, Mahon, March 10.

"We left Smyrna on the 26th January, for this port to refit, and it is probable that we will visit Gibraltar before we return to Smyrna. The Lexington, Captain Booth, has been cruising with us in the Archipelago.

"We have been very successful in destroying piratical vessels, and recapturing property which had been taken by these desperadoes from American vessels."

"The crew of the Lexington are all remarkably healthy."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

For the Freedom's Journal.

HINTS TO THE LADIES.

I was much pleased with a piece of advice given in the Oration delivered in Zion Church, to the female part of the audience. It was, that they should give no countenance to men, who were so impudent as to halloo after them in the streets.

I have been lately led to think, that some of our females, who pretend to be decent, need to be advised against the disgusting practice of hallooing themselves in the streets after their male acquaintance. When those who throng that celebrated part of the city, known and distinguished by the name of the "Five Points," bawlafter the men, it is perfectly in character. But from those who would be thought respectable, better conduct is expected.

When I see a well dressed female, of any colour, vociferating, or bawling out in the streets, the name of a man whom she sees at a distance; and particularly when she utters his Christian name abridged into Tom, Bill, or Dick, I cannot refrain from advertng to the proverb, "It is hard to make a silk purse from a sow's ear." There are many coloured females in this city, who deserve to be highly esteemed for their amiable and modest deportment; but there are many who rank themselves with the respectable, who are grossly defective in good manners. If such persons were as careful about their manners as their dress, they would appear in the eyes of men of sense greatly improved. We are much in want of a school for the teaching of good manners, until that is provided, I would advise all who wish our community improved in this respect, to avoid as much as possible, all intercourse with those who are either too ignorant, or too impudent to observe the rules of common politeness and decency. I would advise this in regard of the males, but especially in regard of females. A brazen faced, impudent woman is the most disgusting creature in the world. Let the female, then, that would be respected, study to be modest on all occasions, and to treat every person with due respect.

GOOD BREEDING.

VARIETIES.

Advertisement extra.—Sebastian Soap-suds has resolved to exhibit singular and surprising feat of activity, by disposing of his whole stock in trade at public auction, which consists chiefly of the following articles in stationary and medicine: gridirons, comb-cases, mustard, loadstone, rawhides powder-horns, ear-bells and pin-cushions, and many other articles of saddlery, by the piece or yard: among which are pickled walnuts, grape-shot, Dutch cheese gun cases; salt shad and indian corn, together with an elegant assortment of gentlemen's apparel and tea table furniture, consisting chiefly of hen's eggs, hair wigs, butter-milk, iron spoons, salmangundy mill-saws and ink powder of various sizes, with or without trimmings, and buttons with many other cordials: also, a choice collection of the newest fashioned head-dresses; such as tin funnels, sausages, oxcarts, blubb r oil, metallic points, onions, skunk's grease, oak-staves, buckwheat and muck-worms

The way to live easy is to mind your own business, and leave others to take care of theirs.

James the First, and the Lawyers.

This monarch, soon after his accession to the English throne, was present in a court of justice, to observe the pleadings in a cause of some consequence. The counsel for the plaintiff having finished, the King was so perfectly satisfied, that he exclaimed, "'Tis a plain case!" and was about to leave the court. Being persuaded, however, to stay and hear the other side of the question, the pleaders for the defendant made the case no less plain on their side. On this the monarch rose, and departed in a great passion, exclaiming, "They are all rogues alike."

When eye glasses are to be used.—The case in which eye glasses may be used with advantage, are nearly the following—when we are obliged to hold small objects at a considerable distance before we can distinguish them. Second, when, in order to discern objects we require more light than usual,—for instance, when we are obliged to place a candle between the eye and the object, a most destructive practice, by which the optic nerves and muscles are much injured; and as the eye employs itself with the object in proportion to the degree of light reflected upon it the pupil ought to dilate accordingly; instead of which it is forced to contract, on account of the powerful light of the candle. Third when a near object, upon accurate and attentive examination, becomes obscure, and begins to be covered with a mist or fog as it were. Fourth: when in Reading or writing, the letters seem to flow into one another, and look as if they were double or treble. Fifth: when eyes are easily fatigued, and we are obliged from time to time, to shut them, or to direct them to fresh objects, for temporary relief.

"Lord Eldon should leave all his property to endow a Madhouse," said Jekyll to Lord Seymour, in talking of the late discussions respecting the law of the insane. "A mad house?" said Lord Robert; why so?" "His Lordship gained his fortune by those who were mad enough to go into chancery; it would only be an act of restitution if he were to leave it to Bedlam."

Napoleon's farewell to his Guards, on his departure for Elba.

Napoleon having now resigned himself to his fate, whether for good or for evil, prepared on the 20th of April, to depart for his place of retirement. But first he had the painful task of bidding farewell to the body in the universe most attached to him and to which he was probably most attached—his celebrated Imperial Guard. Such of them as could be collected, were brought out before him in review.—Some natural tears dropped from his eyes, and his features had the marks of strong emotion while reviewing, for the last time, as he must have then thought likely, the companions of so many victories. He advanced to them on horseback, dismounted, & took his solemn leave. "All Europe," he said, "had armed against him; France herself had deserted him, and chosen another dynasty." "He might," he said, "have maintained a civil war for years, but would have rendered France unhappy." "Be faithful," he continued (and the words were remarkable,) to the new sovereign whom France had chosen. Do not lament my fate— I will always be happy while I know you are so. I could have died—nothing was easier. I will record with my pen the deeds we have done

together—I cannot embrace you all, but I embrace you general."—(He pressed the general to his bosom. "Bring hither the Eagle,"—he embraced the standard, and concluded—*Beloved Eagle, may the kisses I bestow on you long resound in the hearts of the brave!* Adieu, my children—adieu my companions, surround me once more—Adieu!" Drowned in grief, the veteran soldier heard the farewell of their dethroned leader—sighs and murmurs broke from their ranks, but no emotion burst out in threats or remonstrance. They appeared resigned to the loss of their general, and to yield like him, to necessity. [Scott's Napoleon.

Law Expedition

That the gentlemen of the long robe can sometimes make the most of their time, the following singular circumstance, which occurred at the Derby assizes for March 1814, will prove—During the trial of a prisoner, a gentleman-looking man was detected picking a gentleman's pocket of his pocket-book. He was taken into custody,—the property found upon him,—carried before a justice,—committed—a bill found by the grand jur,—tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation,—all in the course of two hours!

The Art of Printing.

It may perhaps, be matter of surprise that the art of Printing, which throws so much light upon almost every other subject, should throw none upon its own origin. The time when, the place where, and the person by whom, it was invented, are equally unknown. England, however, is not concerned in the dispute.—The most we know is, that it was discovered either in Germany or Holland, about 1444; that the first types were made of wood, not metal; and that some of the earliest printed works were passed off as manuscripts.

The two principal ones which lay claim to the invention, are Haerden and Mentz; and either from one or the other, or perhaps from both, it was conveyed to the different cities and countries of Europe.

The introduction of printing into this country is undoubtedly to be ascribed to William Caxton, a modest worthy, and industrious man, who went to Germany entirely to learn the art; and having practised it himself at Cologne in 1471, brought it to England two years afterwards. He was not only a Printer, but an author; and the book which he translated, called "The Game at Chess" and which appeared in 1474, is considered as the first production of the English press.

The seal engravers were, however, the first printers; and the art of printing with blocks was merely an extension of the art, from impressions on wax to impressions on paper or vellum.

Greenock Anecdote.—A poor person residing in Greenock, lately applied to the magistrate to have two of his children admitted on the poor's roll.—"How many have you?" said the worthy Baillie. "Five and twenty, Sir," replied the petitioner.—"Five and twenty?" re-echoed the Baillie; "and all by one wife?" "Oh no, Sir," replied the poor man "I am wearing the fourth!"

Fashion.—The present style of shirt collars requires them to be about three inches broad above the cravat, and stiff and sharp as a butcher knife. A rough wag of a fellow from the blue ridge lately met a dandy with his head esconced with one of these collars, in the streets of Baltimore—and struck with his strange appearance, he accosted him, "Gouge me my hero, if I don't believe you've got your shirt on wrong end upwards."

The Power of Beauty.—There is a mystery in the sway which beauty exercises over mankind. How happens it however, that Helen, and Cleopatra, and Mary Queen of Scots, "rule our spirits from their urns" and inspire a kind of passion for their names? Do we love women for their names? Do we love women for their minds? Do we remember the intellectual Elizabeth, the intrepid Catharine or the Maid of Orleans with the same kind of emotion with which we recall the beauties of past times, the women who depended for immortality upon their face and form, and that air of enchantment which surrounds loveliness like an atmosphere? That men should stand up the champions of living women, from whom they may expect the reward of love, is not, by any means, matter of surprise; but that, after the lapse of hundreds or thousands of years they should grow enamoured of a shadow and contend passionately for the glory of four or five letters of the alphabet, is really extraordinary. The pale student, sitting by his lonely lamp indulging his imagination, seems to call up from the tomb the names of departed beauty, to hold passionate communion with them, to delight in being alone with them, as with living loveliness, and by degrees erects himself into their protector and defender. We knew a young poet who used to console himself for the solitude, in which he was condemned by fate to live for a while, by kissing the portrait of a beauty of ancient times, which hung in his room. This was Platonic love. It is the same thing as love of the absent, except that distance of time is not to be travelled over while distance of space, in some instances at least may.

Sleepy Congregations,

A Methodist preacher once observed that several of his congregation had fallen asleep, suddenly exclaimed, with a loud voice, "A fire! a fire!" where! where!" cried his auditors; whom he had roused from their slumbers. "In fact," added the preacher: "for those who sleep under the ministry of the holy gospel." Another preacher, finding himself in the same unpleasant situation with his auditory, suddenly stopped in his discourse, and addressed himself in a whispering tone to a number of noisy children in the gallery, "Silence, silence children," said he; "if you keep up such a noise, you will wake all the old folks."

The most singular spit in the world is that of the Count de Castel Maria, one of the most opulent Lords of Irevio. This spit turns 130 different roasted at once, and plays 24 tunes, and wherever it plays corresponds to a certain degree of cooking which is perfectly understood by the cook. Thus a leg of mutton *a l' Anglaise*, will be excellent at the twelfth air; a fowl *a la Famafile*, will be juicy at the 18th, and so on. It would be difficult perhaps to carry farther the love of music and gormandising.

The corn field of Mr. Asahel Ives, of this town, as we are informed, was attacked not a great while since by an army of crows, which in the space of a few minutes destroyed 2,400 hills of corn.—*Berkshire American*.

Summary.

Piracy and Murder.—The Philadelphia Gazette contains a letter from the consignees of the schooner Charles, Capt. Coquin, of Philadelphia, communicating the painful intelligence that Capt. C. and all his crew were murdered by pirates within seven leagues of the Fort of Xagua (south side of Cuba) on the 3d of June. A vessel had gone in pursuit of them.

As Mr. G. briel Orr, a pilot, was firing a salute on the 4th inst. at Cape Island, the powder exploded when he was in the act of charging the piece, by which he was so badly wounded that he died the same night.

The New Brunswick N. B. Courier states, that on last Sunday week, as a boat, with 12 persons, was returning to Long Reach from Oak Point, where they had been to attend divine service, it shipped a sea near the shore and went down, and painful to relate, ten persons out of the twelve perished.

Four persons were drowned last week at Montreal, in attempting to swim.

Mr. Jacob Snow, of Heath, Mass. was recently found, suspended in his barn. He had been partially deranged for several months.

Cold Water.—Thomas Kane, a labouring man, who recently arrived in this country from the Isle of May, died at Utica a few days since from drinking cold water.

John Hayes, a young man in the employ of Hezekiah Loomis, near Cooperstown, died on the 23th ult. from imprudently drinking cold water.

One of the Brooklyn steam-boats, in attempting to go into Fulton-street, on the 5th inst. struck against the west side of the dock, stove in her bows, and received other damage. A wagon with produce, two horses and three persons were knocked overboard; the men and one horse were saved, the other horse drowned and the wagon lost.

Drowned.—A lad in Philadelphia, while fishing at a wharf on Monday week, in order to save a piece of his line, jumped into the river, and was drowned.

At Baltimore, Mr. Jacob Woolfender, aged 25, lately died from drinking cold water. He had been to see a brother-in-law, near his end, and stopped and drank at a pump on his return.

Mutiny.—It is stated that a mutiny took place at Sing-Sing on Thursday of last week, which resulted in the death of two of the prisoners, who were shot by the guards.

Accident.—A Mr. Vardell and two coloured men were killed at Charleston, S. C., a few days since, by the fall of the gable end of a brick building.

Bite of a Rattle Snake.—Again—Charles Shippy was recently bitten on the end of his finger, in Blakely township, Penn. by a Rattle Snake. In less than ten minutes he was speechless. Various remedies were applied, and when last heard from he was alive. The finger was inserted into a fowl, and the poisonous fluid extracted passed through the fowl and was emitted at the mouth. The fowl lived about ten minutes and died in consequence of the poison. The Philadelphia paper remarks, that rattle-snakes are more plenty and more ferocious the present season than was ever known before. The above mentioned snake was supposed to be killed, and the man was bitten in an attempt to cut off its head.—*Daily Ad.*

A Providence editor says, the ladies of that place move in a "mincing gait, a stiding gait, a skip-hop and jump gait, or a jostling, sidelong swimming, ducking, bobbing up and down movements, that destroys all the grace of their progression in the streets." If any body—let him be editor or contributor—puts forth such a statement respecting the ladies of Middletown—no matter how true it may be in regard to a few of them—we shall feel ourselves under an obligation so take hold of his nasal organ with a pair of hot tongs.—*Middletown Gaz.*

The Corporation of New-York city has purchased Blackwell's island, at \$32,500, as a site for a new Penitentiary; it contains a hundred acres of land and building stone.

Atrocious Crime.—On Thursday last, a coloured woman, whose name is Burns, murdered her child and attempted to kill herself. She was found standing in the Mill Pond, where she had drowned her child, up to her neck in the water, and attempting to drown herself; but nature was more powerful than her will, and not possessing sufficient courage to carry her suicidal design into execution, she was discovered and rescued. The cause of this atrocity is said to have been the ill treatment received by the woman from her husband who was committed on that account. *Gaz.*

A man jumped from the Passaic Falls at Patterson, N. J. on the 4th of July, for the third time. The height from which he jumped was about 90 feet from the water. The first time he jumped privately: the second time, about a year since, he gave notice of it, and was confined by the authorities at Patterson, but made out to reach the place, and jumped off before the crowd had dispersed; the third time no restraint was upon him. He returned safe to the shore, which was covered by a great concourse of people. He says he "merely wants to show that some things can be done as well as others."

Gen. Edmund Morgan, of Arkansas territory was killed in an affray at Little Rock, by Judge Scott. The quarrel arose from a dispute which ended in the judge killing the General; was a bar. The general upon this provocation knocked the Judge down with his fist. The Judge recovering himself, and immediately drew his sword from a sword cane, and inflicted on his antagonist four stabs, of which he died in ten minutes.

Indian Justice.—The Cherokee Phoenix, says, "At the last Circuit Court held in High-tower, three persons were convicted for stealing horses out of Carroll Co. and were sentenced to receive fifty lashes each." These persons, we are told, stole on the principle of rendering evil for evil.—The Phoenix takes pleasure in recording this impartial proceeding of the Indian Court under the new constitution, and recommends the example to the white authorities of Georgia.

Deaf and Dumb.—There is an asylum for the deaf and dumb in Danville, Ken. and the church in that place enrolls among its members nine deaf and dumb persons, who appear to be well acquainted "with the things that pertain to salvation."—They have, of their own accord, instituted evening and morning social worship.

The Artificial Theatre is here; the Circus is here; the Mummy is here, and the Peddars have come in a caravan.—*Lowell Journal.*

The season, as we learn from all parts of the country, is most promising; abundance grows the fields, and labour looks forward, with satisfied assurance, to its due reward.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

THE BROOKLYN CELEBRATION

On Saturday last, our Brethren of Brooklyn, not satisfied with having Celebrated the Fifth of July with us, had another unnecessary Celebration in their village—and a pretty large one too it was, extending over half a mile, as we are informed. On the subject of public parades, we have never concealed our sentiments, and the recent one at Brooklyn compels us once more to denounce them. If we except the commission of crime, nothing serves more to keep us in our present degraded condition, than these foolish exhibitions of ourselves—it is a fact that they profit none of us—many a hard day's earnings being expended to prepare and purchase the cast off garments of some field officer, or the cash and horse trappings of some dragoon sergeant—that we may appear as Generals or Marshals, or Admirals, on these occasions, complete and appropriate laughing stocks for thousands of our citizens, and to the more considerate of our brethren, objects of compassion and shame.

We are aware while making these remarks, that our influence is too limited to effect any thing upon the stiff necks of 45 or 55, but we would address the younger members of our Colour, from whose discretion and knowledge we expect more. To them we would appeal and plead the uprightness of our intentions—to them we look for co-operation in every thing which has a tendency to raise us in public estimation.

Of them, we would enquire, has any man yet been held in estimation on account of his *fine dress*? is it mark of *prudence* to put all our earnings upon our backs? and finally, from this imprudence, to be *unprovided with food, and clothing, and fuel*, during the chilling blasts of winter?

Let no man think us hermits; we are far from it: we wish our brethren to enjoy themselves in a rational manner: if they will after all that has been said and done, have processions—let one suffice, and let that be a grand one, and serve for the year—let there be no monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual ones—let there be no Celebration here, and then one in Brooklyn—one in Brooklyn and then one here—let all procession men join on one day, and let that be a *finale* for one year at least.

We have been led into these remarks from a narrative of the proceedings on Saturday last. We have heard of officers high in authority scarcely able to bear their standards—of the insolence of certain Coloured females, and of the debasing excesses committed on that ever memorable day, all of which were we to place here, would be a disgrace to our columns. It is not and never has been our object to expose our brethren, but we do say that nothing is more disgusting to the eyes of a reflecting man of colour than *one of these grand processions*, followed by the lower orders of society.

It appears that the majority of us think but little, for after a thing has been once well done, it is invariably a mark of prudence not to make a second attempt to perform it. We had a grand procession

here on the fifth, every thing was conducted with order and propriety, and great credit was gained by it from all classes; does it show the least mark of prudence to attempt a second parade in Brooklyn, which we generally consider as the suburbs of our city?

We know not what our Brooklyn friends thought on the occasion, at the sight of their streets thronged with our thousands from the city—to us it would have recalled former centuries, and been a faint but *shabby* representation of Hannibal and his hardy legions. "A burnt child dreads the fire" says the proverb, and we believe many who were eager to promenade in procession through Brooklyn this season, will next year be as anxious to remain at home, at the recollection of the many petty insults to which they were subject, and the disgusting scenes which they witnessed.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Tuesday.

Before His Honor the Recorder, and Aldermen Pitman and Ostrander.

Bigamy—Charles Bennett, a Coloured man, was indicted for bigamy.

It was satisfactorily proved by several witnesses, that he was first married to a woman named Sarah Sellick, and that while she was still alive, he also married another woman, named Charlotte Underhill.

Jacob Hayes testified that the defendant was a man of good character, and if he had been guilty of the crime alleged, he committed it through ignorance of the consequences. He was a sea-faring man, and since his imprisonment, the vessel to which he belonged, had sailed, and deprived him of all his clothes.

Mr. Price, who was counsel for the prisoner, submitted to the Court that the indictment could not be sustained, inasmuch as the name of the first wife, Sarah Sellick, was contradicted by the second count of the indictment, in which she was called Sally Sellick. This was, in his opinion, fatal.

Mr. Maxwell, in a short argument urged that the objection of the counsel was futile and that the difference of name referred to altogether immaterial.

The Recorder was of opinion that the indictment was invalid, and charged the Jury accordingly.

The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The District Attorney made application to have the prisoner remanded, as this was a crime which notwithstanding the good character given to the prisoner, ought not to go unpunished.

The Recorder did not think that the great ends of public justice required the punishment of this individual, under his present circumstances. He was shown to be an honest man, and although, no doubt he has been married to Sarah Sellick and Charlotte Underhill, it is proved that the first wife and he lived together on very bad terms—he should not, therefore, be indicted a second time.

The prisoner was then dismissed
Courier.

Conviction—Eight of the riggers and stevedores, who were committed for riotous conduct, on board the Ship Sully, on Monday, were brought up for trial on Wednesday, in the Court of Sessions, and convicted, and would have been sentenced had not the District Attorney stated that others would probably be tried to day. They will receive their sentence on Saturday, which will be confinement in the Penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years, at the discretion of the court. They are all foreigners but one. The ringleader arrived here but three weeks since, in a British ship.

We understand the following to be the names of the persons convicted, viz. William Denwick, Jacob Hoffman, John Miller, William Phelps, James Gahan, James Williams, Jas. Crawford, and Daniel McKenzie, Nicholas Crohn and William Ballen, were found not guilty.

Daily Adv.

The Season—We are gratified to read the very flattering prospects of plentiful harvests, which are published in various parts of the state and of the union. The present has been a very growing season among our farmers, and there is a very fair promise of plentiful crops of corn, potatoes, &c. as well as of wheat, rye, &c. In consequence, however, of the late frequent rains, our farmers must have experienced considerable inconvenience and some loss in procuring their hay—The heavy fall of rain on Sunday last, must have completely drenched all hay exposed to it; and we fear did much damage to such as had not been cut.
Westminster Herald

LATE REV. MR. GLOUCESTER.

We are happy to inform our readers that the Engravings of the Portrait by Lawrence, are now ready for delivery at \$1 each. W. L. Nicholas, No. 11 Nassau-street, is the Agent for this city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Imlac has been received and shall appear in our next.—To *Vexilas* we are not accountable for withholding his Communication. All further correspondence on the subject is unnecessary. Editors are pretty saucy beings, and we advise Mr. James H. Hewlett, *Comedian*, &c. &c. &c. to meddle but little with them.

MARRIED.

In this city on Monday evening, 14th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Power, Mr. JOSEPH GASTON, to Miss CATHARINE JENNINGS.

At New-Orleans, on the 14th ult. by the Rev. P. Clap, Mr. GEORGE JOVE, to Miss CATHARINE HOWARD.

BOARDING & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments*, Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.



Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

The Knight's Farewell.

DEAR ANGEL of my heart,
Dry up those pearly dew,
At eve tho' I depart,
Think not 'twill be for years.
Some morn like this, my love,
I'll bring thee back thy Knight,
Thy plighted faith he'll prove,
And seek no more the fight.

Deem'st thou our haughty foes,
With all their savage fire,
Can match our heroes' blows?
Live 'neath Castilian ire?
No, sweet, they may not stand,
The chivalry of Spain;
When dauntless hearts command,
And marshal on the plain!

'Tis eve I must away,
The moon lights up the scene,
And but for battle fray,
Love dreams should intervene.
I go, but thoughts of thee,
Shall nerve in darkest hour,
Till Paynim bands shall flee,
And I regain thy bower.

ARION.

[From the Village Record.]

SLAVERY.

By a Carolinian Slave named

GEORGE HORTON.

When first my bosom glowed with hope,
I gaz'd as from a mountain top
On some delightful plain;
But oh! how transient was the scene---
It fled as though it had not been,
And all my hopes were vain.

How oft this tantalizing blaze
Has led me through deception's maze:
My friend became my foe---
Then like a plaintive dove I mourn'd,
To biter all my sweets were turn'd,
And tears began to flow.

Why was the dawning of my birth
Upon this vile accursed earth,
Which is but pain to me?
Oh! that my soul had winged its flight.
When first I saw the morning light,
To worlds of liberty!

Come, melting Pity' from afar'
And break this vast, enormous bar
Between a wretch and thee;
Purchase a few short days of time,
And bid a vassal rise sublime
On wings of liberty.

Is it because my skin is black,
That thou should'st be so dull and slack,
And scorn to set me free?
Then let me hasten to the grave,
The only refuge for the slave,
Who mourns for liberty.

The wicked cease from trouble there:
No more I'd languish or despair---
The weary there can rest?
Oppression's voice is heard no more.
Drudg'ry, and pain, and toil are o'er.
Yes! there I shall be blest.

WANTED—One or two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips' Church Enquire at this Office.

New York July 11 1828.

W. P. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable

ADAM SUDELL, —Cabinet Maker,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 120 Fulton-Street,

NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.

M. QUON'S

STEAMSCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON, No. 120, Fulton-Street.

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPPEE and MACCABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALF SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent in a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

THE PROTECTING SOCIETY of the City and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter *post paid*, addressed to the Secretary of the Society. JOHN ALLENS *sec'y.* Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 1-8 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON.

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church,
SHARP-STREET, BALTIMORE
WILLIAM LIVELY,

Has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that this institution is now open for the reception of Pupils of both Sexes.

In this School will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps, &c Ancient and modern History, Geometry Composition, Natural philosophy, also, the Latin, French & Greek Languages. He will attend private Families if required.

Terms made known on application.

N. B. Various kinds of Needle-work taught by a Lady.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennies earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment.

**JAMES GILBERT.**

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style: having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

TO LET.

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 129 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30

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To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE, ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber, informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN, on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT

No. 149 Church-Street

NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, - - - 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 23

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.

Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston;

Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Remond, Salem.

Connecticut.—John Shields, New-Haven, Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich

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Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern;

Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethton.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.

England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Hayti.—W. B. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1828

WHOLE NO 70

VANDERDECKEN'S MESSAGE HOME.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Our ship, after touching at the Cape, went out again, and soon losing sight of the Table Mountain, began to be assailed by the impetuous attacks of the sea, which is well known to be more formidable there than in most parts of the known ocean. The day had grown dull and hazy, and the breeze, which had formerly blown fresh, now sometimes subsided almost entirely, and then recovering its strength for a short time, and changing its direction, blew with temporary violence, and died away again as if exercising a melancholy caprice. A heavy swell began to come from the south-east.—Our sails flapped against the masts, and the ship rolled from side to side, as heavily as if she had been water-logged. There was a little wind that she would not steer.

At 2 p. m. we had a squall, accompanied by thunder and rain. The seamen, growing restless, looked anxiously ahead. They said we would have a dirty night of it, and that it would not be worth while to turn into their hammocks. As the second mate was describing a gale he had encountered off Cape Race, Newfoundland, we were suddenly taken all a-back, and the blast came upon us furiously. We continued to sail under a double reefed mainsail and fore topsail till dusk; but, as the sea ran high, the captain thought it safer to bring her too. The watch on deck consisted of 4 men, one of whom was appointed to keep a look-out ahead, for the weather was so hazy, that we could not see two cables' length from the bows. This man, whose name was Tom Willis, went frequently to the bows, as if to observe something; and when the others called to him, inquiring what he was looking at, he would give no definite answer. They therefore went also to the bows and appeared startled, and at first said nothing. But presently one of them cried, "Will, go call the watch."

The seamen, having been asleep in their hammocks, murmured at this unreasonable summons, and called to know how it looked upon deck. To which Tom Willis replied, "Come up and see. What we are minding is not on deck, but a head."

On hearing this, they ran up, without putting on their jackets, and when they came to the bows there was a whispering.

One of them asked, "Where is she? I do not see her." To which another replied, "The last flash of lightning shewed there was not a reef in one of her sails; but we, who know her history, know that all her canvass will never carry her into port."

By this time, the talking of the seamen had brought some of the passengers on deck. They could see nothing, however, for the ship was surrounded by thick darkness, and by the

noise of the dashing waters, and the seamen evaded the questions that were put to them.

At this juncture the Chaplain came on deck. He was a man of grave and modest demeanour, and was much liked among the seamen, who called him Gentle George. He overheard one of them asking another, "if he had ever seen the Flying Dutchman before, and if he knew the story about her?" To which the other replied, "I have heard of her beating about in the seas. What is the reason she never reaches port?"

The first speaker replied, "They give different reasons for it, but my story is this:—She was an Amsterdam vessel, and sailed from that port several years ago. Her master's name was Vanderdecken. He was a staunch seaman, and would have his own way in spite of the devil. For all that never a sailor under him had reason to complain; though how it is on board with them now, nobody knows; the story is this, that in doubling the Cape, they were a long day trying to weather the Table Bay, which we saw this morning. However the wind headed them, and went against them more and more, and Vanderdecken walked the deck, swearing at the wind. Just after sunset, a vessel spoke him, asking if he did not mean to go into the Bay that night. Vanderdecken replied, "May I be eternally damned if I do, though I should beat about here till the day of judgment!" And, to be sure, Vanderdecken never did go into that Bay; for it is believed that he continues to beat about in these seas still, and will do so long enough. This vessel is never seen but with foul weather along with her."

To which another replied, "We must keep clear of her. They say that her Captain mans his jolly boat, when a vessel comes in sight, and tries hard to get alongside, to put letters on board, but no good comes to them who have communication with him."

Tom Willis said, "There is such a sea between us at present, as should keep us safe from such visits."

To which the other answered:—"We cannot trust to that, if Vanderdecken sends out his men."

Some of this conversation having been overheard by the passengers, there was a commotion among them. In the mean time, the noise of waves against the vessel, could scarcely be distinguished from the sounds of the distant thunder. The wind had extinguished the light in the binnacle, where the compass was, and no one could tell which way the ship's head lay. The passengers were afraid to ask questions, lest they should augment the secret sensation of fear which chilled every heart, or learn any more than they already knew. For while they attributed their agitation of mind to the state of the weather, it was sufficiently perceptible that their alarms also arose from a cause which they did not acknowledge.

The lamp at the binnacle being re-lighted, they perceived that the ship lay closer to the wind than she had hitherto done, and the spirits of the passengers were somewhat revived.

Nevertheless, neither the tempestuous state of the atmosphere, nor the thunder had ceased; and soon a vivid flash of lightning shewed the waves tumbling around us, and in the distance, the Flying Dutchman scudding furiously before the wind, under a press of canvass. The sight was but momentary, but it was sufficient to remove all doubts from the minds of the passengers. One of the men cried aloud, "There she goes, top-gallants and all."

The Chaplain had brought up his prayer-book, in order that he might draw from thence something to fortify and tranquilize the minds of the rest. Therefore, taking his seat near the binnacle, so that the light shone upon the white leaves of the book, he, in a solemn tone read out the service for those distressed at sea. The sailors stood round with folded arms, and looked as if they thought it would be of little use. But this served to occupy the attention of those on deck for a while.

In the mean time, the flashes of lightning becoming less vivid, shewed nothing else, far or near, but the billows weltering round the vessel. The sailors seemed to think that they had not yet seen the worst, but confined their remarks and prognostications to their own circle.

At this time, the Captain, who had hitherto remained in his birth, came on deck, and, with a gay and unconcerned air, inquired what was the cause of the general dread. He said, he thought they had seen the worst of the weather, and wondered that his men had raised such a hubbub about a capful of wind. Mention being made of the Flying Dutchman, the Captain laughed. He said, "he would like very much to see any vessel carrying top-gallant sails in such a night, for it would be a sight worth looking at." The Chaplain taking him by one of the buttons of the coat, drew him aside, and appeared to enter into serious conversation with him.

While they were talking together, the Captain was heard to say, "Let us look to our own ship & not mind such things;" and accordingly he sent a man aloft to see if all was right about the foretop-sail yard; which was chafing the mast with a loud noise.

It was Tom Willis who went up; and when he came down, he said that all was tight, and that he hoped it would soon get clearer; and that they would see no more of what they were most afraid of.

The Captain and first Mate were heard laughing loudly together, while the Chaplain observed that it would be better to repress such unreasoning gaiety.—The second Mate a native of Scotland, whose name was Duncan Saunderson, having attended one of the Uni-

versity classes at Aberdeen, thought himself too wise to believe all that the sailors said, and took part with the Captain. He jestingly told Tom Willis to borrow his grandam's spectacles the next time he was sent to keep a look-out a head. Tom walked sulkily away, muttering, that he would nevertheless trust to his own eyes all morning, and accordingly took station at the bow, and appeared to watch attentively as before.

To be continued.

"The Jurist."

The last number of the Jurist received in this country is full of interest, especially articles which it contains on "Canavery" and on "American Law." We were able to return it only long enough to peruse entirely these two articles, and make the following extract from the latter of them. The Editors addressed certain questions to Mr. Wheaton, late Reporter of the Supreme Federal Court, and now Charge at Copenhagen. We have dissented from Mr. Wheaton's opinions in some particulars, but we think it will be interesting to our readers to know what Mr. Wheaton says of the moral condition and legal estimation of American negroes.

Mass. Journal.

Question 32. Is the evidence of negroes, and persons of Colour in general, entitled to less weight than that of white persons of the same condition in life, and if so, do you attribute such difference to an inferiority of capacity or integrity?

Answer. My experience on this subject is confined to the non-slave holding States. I think the evidence of persons of Colour is entitled to neither more nor less weight than that of other persons in the same condition of life; but it must be admitted that the social and moral condition of the free people of Colour is in a very poor state. A large proportion of the persons convicted of crimes are of that class, and though efforts have not been wanting on the part of the benevolent to give them the advantages of education and religious instruction, they still remain a degraded caste, with the indelible marks of a distinct race impressed upon them, which, as it prevents the complete union of the two races, must ever present a barrier to their being raised to an inequality in the social state with the whites. The emancipation of the slaves in ancient Europe, and of the feudal villain in the middle ages, required but a single effort to place them on a level with their former masters. But in America, physical distinctions and irresistible feelings of antipathy founded upon them, are more powerful than the laws which pronounce them free and entitled to an inequality. The efforts of individuals, and of the government, have been directed to the removal of the race back to the continent from which they were originally transported. But there are formidable obstacles to this scheme of Colonization, and it remains yet to be seen whether they can be surmounted. Whatever be the result of this attempt, the people of the U. States do not merit the reproach of having done nothing to efface the stain of slavery and its consequences entailed upon them by the im-

providence of their ancestors, and the commercial policy of the mother country. The colonial assemblies, at a very early period, passed bills for prohibiting the further importations of Africans, which were negatived by the crown. After the establishment of the present federal government Congress passed laws forbidding our citizens from engaging in the foreign slave trade, which was very soon followed by a total prohibition of the importation of slaves into every part of the Union. Indeed, Denmark is the only power which can claim the honour of having preceded us in the abolition of this traffic. The constitution of our national government has left the question of emancipation entirely to the local legislature of the several states, nor has it been overlooked by them, since slavery is already abolished in a majority of the states where it formerly existed under the colonial government. In the extreme southern and south-western states, the subject is embarrassed with the same difficulties as in your own West India colonies, and you are too well acquainted with the nature of these, not to appreciate their magnitude.

[This is not correct, so far at least as regards New-York; and we doubt if it will hold in respect to any state, slave holding or non-slave holding. There are certain employments tolerably gainful ones, in which the people of colour have a monopoly, and their subsistence is more secure and abundant than that of the lowest class of whites. Hence temptation is less and crimes fewer.]

[We believe that this business of emigration to Africa will go on with an accelerated velocity, as soon as a safe and fertile settlement shall have been proved to be made. We believe Mr. CLAY has thought and acted with his usual profoundness and forecast on this subject.]

LOOK AT THIS!

At a meeting of the coloured population of the village of Rochester held at the house of Austin Steward, June 27, 1825, to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the anniversary of the Abolition of African slavery, it was

Resolved, That it is not expedient to celebrate the day; and as a notice has appeared in the papers of a celebration, we think it proper to state some of our reasons for dissenting from the wishes of a few of our brethren.

First, we are poor, and it requires all the cash we can spare to pay our debts and support our families. We owe \$400 for the lot on which our Church is building, and there will be a deficiency of each to settle the bills of the contractor. Many of those who have subscribed towards the building have failed to make payment, and some have taken the limits to pay their subscription. These reasons induce us to believe it impolitic, if not impossible, to celebrate the day with all the pomp and ceremony that would be proper in better times, and therefore we shall stay at home and attend to our business.

Austin Steward,	Albert Hagerman,
B. Baker,	Wm. A. Allen,
J. Bell,	R. Jones,
Isaac Gibbs,	J. Green,
Charles Smith,	James Sharp,
John Tate,	Robert Wilkins.

June 28, 1828.

Hayti.—By the schooner Columbus which arrived yesterday, from Port au Prince, advices are received from Hayti to the 22d ult. The Haytien brig Telegraph of Aux Cayes, which sailed from New Orleans in April last, was compelled from stress of weather, to put into Havana to repair. The Spanish Governor would not permit her to enter the port, under pretext that the nation whose colours she carried was not recognized. The French Consul General, however, induced him to recede from his refusal, by insuring that the French government having recognized the Haytiens as a nation, other powers ought to acknowledge them as such. *N. Y. Gaz.*

The house of Balguerie & Co. of Bordeaux, being creditors of the Spanish government, recently caused a seizure to be made of the funds remitted to M. Aguado, banker of the court of Spain, for the payment of the interest of the royal loan. Messrs. Ternaux & Gaudaphe, creditors of the Haytien government, likewise seized in France, merchandise, belonging to the republic of Hayti. The Spanish government and President Boyer were recently summoned relative to the validity of these seizures. The two affairs came on in the first week of May before the tribunal de Premier Instance, in Paris, which, after hearing the counsel for the different parties, declared itself incompetent to take cognizance of the affair, upon the ground that government were independent, and that this independence could not be attacked without a liability to reprisals that might disturb peace and tranquillity among the nations. *Nat. Gaz.*

Shocking Piracy, if true.—A letter from Havana, received at New-York, states, that the French packet, trading from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux, was attacked by pirates off the Colorado, about the beginning of May, and every soul on board, amounting to eighty-three in all, put to death. They consisted entirely of old Spaniards, who had with them their whole wealth, estimated at a million of dollars. After completing the robbery, they scuttled and sunk the packet. There were several females and children on board; who like the crew and male were inhumanly butchered.

Extraordinary Leap.—C. I. Emerick, a sportsman and soldier, being pursued by a party of light horse, when going with despatches from his Commander-in-chief, the late Duke of Brunswick, rather than surrender, leaped a precipice with his horse of thirty-six feet fall, without receiving any injury, and continued his route. In commemoration of this bold and gallant daring, his statue, on his steed, was erected on the spot, at Brucksel in Germany, a monument of his zeal and intrepidity. *Annals of Sporting.*

Samuel Patch (for this is the fellow's name) advertises that he will jump from the Passaic Falls, a fourth and last time, on Monday next at 12 o'clock in order" he says (not to show that some things can be done as well as others) but to satisfy the public that he is perfectly sober, and in possession of his proper faculties." He complains that he has been represented as a crazy man, but his proper faculties" must be queer things to run this way.

N. Y. Journal of Com.

Women's Mouths.—In Turkey the women are accounted the most beautiful that have the widest mouths, and you may be sure they use art to have them so; for things in fashion women are sure to have.

For Freedom's Journal.

O. Happiness! our being's end and aim,
Good, pleasure, ease, content, whatever thy
name. Poet.

The mind of man, even from juvenility, is ever on the stretch for happiness. We roam and expatiate as the bee through a thousand flowery scenes, and like him too, we can extract a sweet from the bitter, if we make the trial and persevere. Yes, and how much more valuable is the joy that is filtered with difficulty, than that which is shed upon us as the dew from heaven. A profusion of any blessing does not excite our gratitude, as a medium or less quantity, because while the one satiates and fills upon the sense, the other satisfies and renovates. Happiness is the philosopher's stone for which we are all seeking, and in many cases possess without the knowledge of it. It may be asked what does it consist in? The warrior dreams that the victory he anticipates will thrill his heart with pleasure—he shall be happy. The statesman, that the execution of such and such projects in immortalizing his memory—he shall be happy. The missionary, that the planting of Emmanuel's standard on heathen shores, and the hitherto deluded thousands flocking around it—he shall be happy, not moderately so but supremely. They will all be happy in the prosecution and accomplishment of their several schemes, with some the joy will be transient, and with others more lasting, but with none long existent. There is *one* character however with whom it may be more durable, and possess a greater refinement, and how shall I describe him? It is he who assailed, by remorseless calumny, has seen his fair character wrenched from him, whose effects have been devastated by misfortune, disease has touched him with her palsied hand, and he has sunk on the hard couch of suffering with nought to sustain him but the consciousness of a life of rectitude and a bright hope in other spheres. Then by the strange revolutions of fortune, after being purged in the fire of penury and woe, he is restored to affluence and his seat among men; he is looked up to with deference, and his opinions and precepts, are treasured as flowing from the lips of wisdom; his benevolence is seen and felt and charity has her home in his mansion; does the wretched wanderer pass him, his miseries are softened, the victim of insidiousness and seduction meets his eye, is she banished from his threshold when in accents of grief she narrates the persecution of the world, their slander and turpitude, and asks one tear from sympathy? No, for he has felt the poison of their machinations; he has experienced their ingratitude and duplicity, he knows them, and has proved their injustice. With the smile of benevolence, he looks on the unfortunate and scatters upon the them bounties of his profusion, he is the shield of innocence and the guardian of the oppressed, his walk in life is in accordance with the commands of his Maker, and shall not this man be happy? yes, he is happy, he slumbers with tranquillity and

conscience is not harrowing up dreams to agonize his heart, he presses his pillow, fatigued with the duties of the day, and awakes refreshed, his soul is attuned to love and gratitude, and the matin songs of birds find an echo in his bosom, they warble from the exuberance of joy and are happy, and he is happy. Dost thou not believe gentle reader, that on the bed of death, when retrospection scans the *past*, when reason shows the *present*, and hope the *future*, that this man feels that divine serenity pervade his bosom? Dost thou not think that the recollection of a life well spent, and comporting to the golden rule, "do as you would be done by," will soften the terrors of death? Yes, and in the bright perspective before him, he sees the conducting angel, that shall guide him to a fairer world, he welcomes the advance of dissolution, and he is happy.

ARION.

Noviota, July 15.

My Horse.—A very distressing spectacle was witnessed yesterday morning on Granby street, near the bridge—that of a horse, the property of William H. Thompson, under the influence of hydrophobia; the poor animal, we believe, was in a violent paroxysm, flying first in one direction then in another, nearly insensible of danger. Our informant states that the horse was taken a short time since by a stable boy belonging to Mr. Denby, which was afterwards killed.

ARRIVED.

In the African Church, Albany, (N.Y.) by the Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Mr. HENRY F. HENRY, to Mrs. OLINDA DAVIS; Mr. PHYMES ROBERTSON, to Miss HARRIET SENGWICK, Mr. HENRY SELEY, to Miss SUSAN THOMPSON.

DEATH.

On Saturday, July 19th, George Carr Wood, son of William Wood, in the 8th year of his age.

Near Denton, Md., on the 30th ultimo, *Thomas Crenny* a colored man, at the advanced age of 74 years. At the commencement of the Revolution, Tom enlisted as a soldier under Col. Peter Adams, and soon after was marched to the North, and was in the memorable battle of Germantown. In this action the Maryland troops bore a conspicuous part, but the Americans were compelled to yield to superior force. Soon after this, Washington retired to Valley Forge, and took up his winter quarters. The sufferings of the army during that severe winter are well known to every American. With the spirit of true patriotism, Tom bore his share of privation and suffering.

When the Maryland and Delaware line were ordered to the south Tom marched with his brave regiment, and shared in that quarter with his companions in arms the hardships, misfortunes and glories of the war. At the battle of Guilford Court House he bore a conspicuous part as a soldier, and has often persisted that when the Maryland troops came to the charge he bayoneted seven of the enemy. At Camden, Hobkirk's hill, and Ninety-six he bore his part and was always with his brave regiment under Howard among the first to the charge. At Ninety-six his captain (the late Major General Benson)

received a dangerous wound, but regardless of nothing out opposing the enemy he forgot his commander until ordered to take him to the Surgeon. Through Benson was considerably above the common size he carried him on his shoulders some considerable distance to the place at which the surgeon was stationed; but like a true soldier held on to his musket that had so often protected him in the hour of danger. At length overcome by excessive fatigue and heat, as he laid the almost lifeless body of Benson at the feet of the surgeon, he fainted. After he came to himself he determined to join his regiment again, but to his great mortification was peremptorily ordered by the commanding officer to remain, and protect his captain, which he did with great care and tenderness. For this kindness and attention Benson never forgot him and when he came to this country invariably paid his first visit to Tom, and while residing the militia would always have him mounted on a horse and at his side.

As the infirmities of age advanced he began to feel the necessity of pecuniary aid and at the instance of Gen. V. Potter to this country, who was then a member of our State Legislature, he was granted a pension without a dissenting voice, and shortly afterwards he received one from the United States, which enabled him to live in comfort the remainder of his life. He was better than six feet high and well made in proportion, and in early life was a man of great physical powers. Few men of his color ever conducted themselves with more propriety, and whenever met by those who knew him he was sure to receive a cordial greeting.

NOTICE.

Troy, N. Y. July 7, 1828.

At a meeting of several respectable men of Color, called for the purpose of organizing a Society to Worship the Supreme Being, Mr. WM. LAURENCE was elected Chairman, and THOMAS ARCHIBALD Secretary. After singing and prayer, the following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That this Society shall be known and distinguished by the name and title of the "First Coloured Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of Troy, and a branch of the First Coloured Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of New-York."

Resolved, That we adopt the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church of 1812, for our rule and guide till the Convention shall alter or change the same.

Resolved, That no Minister shall preach in our Church, unless he first shew his credentials—also, a certificate certifying that their standing is good in their respective Churches.

Resolved, That Henry Johnson be set apart for the holy order of Deacons, for the Church of God.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city, and in the Freedom's Journal, of the city of New-York.

WM. LAURENCE, President.

THOS. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

For the Freedom's Journal.

Philadelphia Report.

Concluded.

Gratitude extends to our benefactors, a class of citizens he exempted from associating with, and he must judge of our sympathizing multitude by the pusillanimity of his own mind. He says the streets are crowded with them, they throng the pavements on Sunday, and their deportment is marked with the utmost naughtiness and insolence. We know they have too much interest in their own welfare for to be always at home, and they regard their future state of existence and their duty to God so much as to be found going, and returning from church at the hour appointed for that purpose. The example is set by your most respectable citizens, and he need not to have had corrected his optics, half eclipsed with prejudice towards the coloured population to view insolence and laughtiness; but he turned his attention to those of his own colour, and perhaps his own associates, he would have had much larger scope, and could have collected more matter to justify his argument. He says there are citizens who are sensible of the extent to which this spurious population has gone, who tremble for the results of their prodigious faculty of increasing their species. Perhaps they are better informed on the subject than himself; but they are not so well acquainted with nothing but kind of maxims which a man of vanity would not dare to mention. He does not mean to say anything like an insinatory movement is feared by the most timid. We hope the citizens expect better things of us, and if the editor had not possessed a cowardly feeling this would not have had been a part of his subject. He says the coloured population in half a century, will be overwhelming. Does the editor of the Gazette know that taking any eight families out of ten, they will be found to average from twelve to fourteen children each, and none of this incredibly prolific population remove from the city, they never emigrate. No, no, they had their nests too warmly feathered to let even the idea enter their heads. They feel they are well treated, flattered and taken notice of, and are clothed for doing nothing. And this is no overdrawn picture. The system of encouraging the blacks in Pabadi Point, is radically ruinous to the welfare of the city.

This requires no power of logic to refute. The editor must have been educated in the school of vice and immorality, and graduated at the school of universal falsehood; and must have gone forth to the world with an oath that he would be true to his profession—or he could never have penned matter that was so diametrically opposite to the truth—so incompatible with reason—so contrary to common sense, that it would be impossible to impose it on a mere school boy.

He says, her public men would be profitably employed in forming plans for clearing this obnoxious portion of the population out of the country. To that we will agree. But the money they were paid

with would be wasted. He says "see how they crowd the Mayors' Court Room, wretched, filthy, degraded objects. They go there to witness the justice done to their brethren. Send them to Liberia, or Monrovia, or induce them to remove to Hayti. Get rid of them some how, for they are eyesores to your country friends."

We would ask the editor to whom do we belong, if the state of Pennsylvania has made us free, we possess a charter as unlimited as the universe; and we have as strong claims to a residence in this country as himself; and if there was a law yet to be passed to clear the obnoxious population out of the United States, we have no doubt but that he would be obliged to perform his editorial labours on some distant shore beyond the Atlantic. And that we are eye-sires to some of his friends, we make no doubt. He says, in those distant countries, when left to govern themselves, if there is any talent among them as some contend the exigencies of their situation will develop it. If this be true, he has disclosed a secret that the Colonizationists have ever kept buried. They have ever preached up that it was the only mode of benefiting our condition, a glorious philanthropic scheme, as our editor has before mentioned; we think the editor should have stopped before he contradicted his own words, and gained a larger stock of enemies. He says, "their energies will be aroused."—We can inform him that our energies are now aroused, and whenever he puts forth his infamous communications, he shall feel their sting. He says "that some Touissant will perhaps arise among them, as he did among the wretched insurgents of St. Domingo, to lead them through civil wars, to political salvation. He will be pleased to know that we were aware of those difficulties, wars, and dangers, and that we are not yet going to a going; and by the time we inform him of the parties he has to contend with here before he accomplishes his objects. He will have need of men possessing the talents of a Touissant and mind of a Hannibal to aid him in his civil struggles to bring himself to political salvation. He has engaged in an object that before he can succeed he must contend with the laws of this state—with the Colonization Society—with the Abolitionists—the philanthropists—the religious—the honest—the upright—the well-wisher of mankind, and last of all, the whole Coloured population; if he overcomes all these, he will have his victory, if not, we shall conquer him, and he will at once be plunged into the dark recesses of oblivion. He has had his victory, we are determined to have ours, think of it what he chooses, the gridiron as a badge of renown, will, we are persuaded, be looked on with delight long after his degrading Communications have been committed to the flames, and their ashes forgotten.

F. C. WEBB, Chairman,
T. NOVEE,
WM. WHIPPER,
N. CLARK,
JAMES CORNISH,
C. H. LEVECK, Secretary.

Philadelphia

VARIETIES.

Crim. Con. Extraordinary—A sailor, who had been bred to the sea from his infancy, happening to come on shore to see his friends, met with a young woman to whom he paid his addresses, and in a short time afterwards they were married. They lived together very happily till the time arrived when the tar was to sail for India. About three months after the sailor's departure, his wife attracted the notice of a young lawyer of the Temple, who, by presents, soon obtained her consent to live with him as a mistress. The sailor returned to England on Sunday last, and the first thing he learnt was the infidelity of his wife. He asked a friend how he was to act, who told him he ought to bring an action against the lawyer for *crim. con.* The honest tar, who understood the meaning of no other action than an action at law, promised to pursue his friend's advice, and to show his enemy warm work. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, he provided himself with a large oak stick, and sallied forth to the lawyer's chamber. As soon as he saw him, he told him who he was, and the purpose for which he had paid him a visit; and, without further ceremony, gave him such a severe discipline that he will not be able to stir out of his bed for at least a month to come. The tar then carried his wife off in triumph, and as soon as he got her into the square, he gave three cheers, to the no small entertainment of several spectators, to whom, and as our informant, he told the whole affair.

Loudish papers

CRIM. CON.—*Major London v. the Rev. Rawling Mallock*.—This was a case of grossly aggravated seduction, and the damages were laid at 10,000*l.* Mr. Brougham stated the case for the plaintiff, who, it appears, early in 1826, went with his wife, for the benefit of her health, to reside in Devonshire, in the neighbourhood of the parish where the defendant was clergyman. The latter, it seems, was a very accomplished person, and very pious and sanctimonious withal; and, becoming intimate in the major's family, he took advantage of that intimacy, and the confidence reposed in the purity of his character, to effect the seduction of the wife of his friend. The conduct of the reverend defendant was marked by the grossest hypocrisy throughout; he continued to perform the office of religion even while living in adultery; and a short time before he eloped with her to the continent, he actually administered the sacrament to the wretched partner of his guilt and infamy. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 5,000*l.*

Alphabetical Pun.—Among the numerous puns in Matthews' present entertainment, he is quite "at home" in the following: A person speaking to a very deaf man, and getting angry at not catching his meaning, says "Why it is as as A B C." "Aye, sir, but I am D C F."

Curious Coincidence of Names—There are now living in Chester, nearly opposite each other, two men whose names denote the other's business, as John *Brewer*, a *brazier*, and John *Brazier*, a *brewer*.

A Peaceful Oath.—A London morning paper states, that Sir John Mordaunt, who received the honor of knighthood from the king at the late levee, requested, as a particular favor, that the ceremony might be performed with the Duke of Wellington's sword. His Grace, who was near his Majesty at the time, was applied to for the loan of his sword, which the Duke acceded to; but strange to relate, after every exertion, it was found impossible to get it out of his scabbard! Sir John was obliged to be knighted with the Earl of Warwick's sword.

Spindle Legs.—In proportion as those who indulge in good living acquire rotundity of body, their legs usually become less able to support them. So far indeed, from keeping pace with increasing corpulency, they most commonly shrink in dimensions and lose much in muscular power. It is remarked by Macnish, in his ingenious little work, the *Anatomy of Drunkenness*, that nothing is more common than to see a pair of spindle shanks tottering under the weight of an enormous corporation, to which they seem attached more like artificial appendages than natural members. The worst symptom, indeed, which can befall a corpulent man, is the decline of his lower extremities. So long as they continue firm, and correspond with the rest of the body, it is a proof that there is still vigorous remaining; but when they gradually become lank and shrivelled, while other parts retain their fulness, there can be no sign more sure that the constitution is breaking down, and that the shoulders will come next in the process of emaciation, falling flat, and losing their former firmness and rotundity, while the whole body gradually becomes loose, flabby, and inelastic.

A laborer who used to black his masters' boots and shoes, was called into the house by the servants, to look at his masters' picture that had been just sent home. "Don't you think it a good likeness?" said one of the girls.—"Nith," said him, "let me get out—don't you see it's just going to say, *make haste*."

When to praise.—Praise the fineness of the day, when it is ended; praise a woman when you have known her; a sword when you have proved it; a maiden after she is married; the ice when you have crossed it; and liquor after it is drunk.

The Hawk out-manoeuvred by small birds.

Whenever a hawk makes its appearance, small birds sometimes conceal themselves, as quickly as possible, in the thickest parts of the nearest hedge. At other times, when concealment is not so easily effected, they sally out in considerable numbers, with the apparent intention of following the hawk, and exposing themselves to unnecessary danger, but in reality, with the design of perplexing and distracting their enemy by their numbers, their changes of direction, and their uniform endeavours to rise above him. Indeed, he is usually, in such cases, completely out-manoeuvred & baffled, being unable to fix upon a single victim; and, after exerting all his address, he is often compelled to relinquish the pursuit.

Royal Amusements.—Louis XVI. was an excellent locksmith; Ferdinand the Beloved is famous for his embroidery of petticoats. The

present Emperor of Austria is said to make the best sealing-wax in Europe. He examines with care, the seal of every letter brought him, and is delighted when he can say, as he generally does, "My own wax is better than that!" It is a pity that the employment of king is not always as innocent. Ferdinand would have no doubt made an excellent linen-draper's shopman, had he been placed where nature designed him to be fixed, and the representative of the Caesars would have made an excellent managing clerk in the shop of certain wholesale stationers.

Madame de Genlis carries her purity of manners to such an extent that she reprimands the bookseller who has the arrangement of her library, for having placed books written by male and female authors on the same shelf. *Furet*

Raising Chickens.—A writer in the *Charleston Courier* says,—"I have read in some collection of voyages, of a very brave, but very diminutive man, who commanded an armed vessel belonging to Bristol. He was taken by an Algerine, and not being able to die enough for field-work, made to hatch eggs. He relates the thing with great indignation, in his own narrative of his capture and condemnation." The writer has forgotten to add the most important part of the story, that the compaisant Algerine actually compelled the horror-stricken gentleman to put on a pair of feather-breeches for the purpose.—What an occupation for the commander of a man of war!

N. Y. Com.

Female Dress in the 16th Century.—Our female readers may be amused with the following piece of information on the most important of all topics: The dress of females of rank at this period. Four history (time of Henry VIII.) was restrained by limitations of a nature somewhat similar to those which restricted the absurdities of male attire, and was less extravagant. The gown, composed of silk or velvet, was shortened or lengthened according to the rank of the wearer. The countess was obliged, by the rules of etiquette, to have a train both behind and before, which she hung upon her arm, or fastened upon her girdle; the baroness, and all under her degree, were prohibited from assuming that badge of distinction. The matron was distinguished from the unmarried woman, by the different mode of their head attire; the hood of the former had recently been superseded by the coron or close bonnet, of which the pictures of Holbein give a representation; while the youthful and single, with characteristic simplicity, wore her hair braided with knots of ribbons. The materials of the dresses at this period were costly; and were sometimes enriched by embroidery, and by the addition of precious stones. Such was the demand for cloths of gold and silver, for velvets and damasks, that three or four thousand pieces were in one year imported from Italy. The number may appear trifling at the present day, when such materials of dress are not confined to any particular class or rank of persons, but, in those times of aristocratic pride, persons of inferior rank were obliged to adhere to a simple and serviceable garment, made of woollen or of hempen cloth, somewhat resembling the Saxon tunic; and from this picturesque mantle or gown, the frock of the waggoner, still in use in most of the counties in England, is supposed to have been derived.

Leghorn Hats.—We dare say that most of our fair admirers, who, after taking off their Leghorn hats, seat themselves on a coach to read this journal of ours, know every thing concerning the materials and manufacture of those essential articles of summer attire. But lest there should be any among them who do not happen to have ever in-

quired into the subject, we shall for their information devote to it a few lines. These hats, so called from the port whence they are sent abroad, are the chief manufacture of Tuscany. At Prato there are great establishments of this fabrication, and every where in the country, at the door of the cottages, women and children are seen picking and plaiting straws. Fields are sown with wheat, is allowed to grow till ready to burst into ear; the straw is then pulled up by the root, which as well as the ear, is cut off from every stem; the knots of every straw are also cut out. The straws are dried with more or less care, according to the quality of the hat proposed to be made of them; and for this purpose they are sorted with the greatest exactness. Maria Louisa, Empress of the French, desired to have a hat, for the encouragement of the manufacture, of the greatest possible fineness and of the best colour and finish; the price, or gratification to the manufacturer, was, if I remember right, 600 francs. Besides the great consumption of this well-known article in Europe, very great quantities are sent to the North American States. The work produces at every step the pleasing appearance of labour united to amusement, of a toil in which childish play and childish gains form children to habits of industry, without exhausting their strength or gaiety.

[Best's Italy as it is.]

Summary.

Kidnaping.—Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to the City Councils, in which he mentions that on the 5th of February, 1827, it was made the duty of the Mayor to offer a reward of \$500, for the apprehension and conviction of every person accused of the forcible abduction of certain colored persons from that city. Three offenders have since been arrested; two of whom died in prison before trial, and the third has been condemned to a long imprisonment. One reward only has been paid. Johnson, the well known head of the conspiracy has not yet been caught. Notwithstanding the further sum to \$500 was placed at the Mayor's disposal, to obtain information, little success has been met with; and the Mayor regrets that the greatest number of the unfortunate sufferers are probably doomed to irreclaimable bondage. Four of these are held by a Mississippi planter, who has been compelled to give bonds for their appearance, in September next, at the County Court of Pike. Ten have been reclaimed from Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Twenty-five or twenty-six men and women are yet missing. In the performance of this service, the Mayor has expended not only the \$500 voted for the purpose, but 500 allowed the Mayor, annually for police purposes, leaving a deficiency at debit of appropriation of \$643 50; for which he is willing to hold himself responsible if the Councils please. He will not of course be allowed to suffer for his active humanity. The Councils have since placed in the hands of the Mayor \$1500 to be used in furthering the release of the above mentioned persons.

Distressing.—Miss Theodosia Wells, daughter of the late Judge Wells, aged 37 years, was burnt to death on the night of the 27th ult. She had been sitting up late with her sister and a nephew who had arrived that day on a visit. She was left alone, and it is supposed that her sleeves caught fire from the candle, and as she was subject to fits it

thought her fright may have brought one on, preventing her from extinguishing the fire until her clothes were burnt off. She lived but a few hours after the accident.—*N. Y. pup.*

Corned Beef!—The Albany Advertiser says, that a yoke of Oxen became intoxicated the other afternoon, in the metropolis of New-York, from eating waste rum cherries, thrown out by a grocer; and I went staggering through the streets! Dr. Chambers' medicine for the cure of intemperance should have been administered upon the spot.

A Liberal Offer.—A jolly seaman, just discharged from the frigate Constitution, appeared at the prison office this forenoon, with a request that his three wives might be released from the House of Correction. Several of his comrades who were with him, also kindly offered to relieve the city of any further expense attending the maintenance of all the ladies in that establishment.—The generous tars were probably somewhat disappointed at the result of their application—*Boston Bulletin*

Benjamin Moses, who had been sentenced to 18 years imprisonment by the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, was also examined before the Mayor's Court, and sentenced to 3 years additional imprisonment, to pay a fine of \$500. Moses was one of a company who made and supplied regular customers with counterfeit notes, upon the following terms: for a bundle of \$10,000, they received \$600; and if the purchasers were successful, \$400 more were paid. It is remarkable that while the business of Moses was to fill up the black notes—that is supply the names of the officers—he could neither read nor write.

A SELF MADE MAN.

Perhaps it may tend to the definiteness of our views of a self-made man to fix the attention on an individual instance. I will mention Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. He was the son of poor parents. The osannus marked out to him for life, was the sedentary and laborious employment of a shoemaker. But while his hand wrought in this humble though useful occupation, a providential occurrence led him to aspire after a higher station in life. He was requested by a friend to seek for him legal advice at a neighboring town. The precision and accuracy with which he made known the case to the attorney consulted, excited surprise and led to the intimation that his mind was fitted to higher pursuits. But how could this hint be improved? The advantages of education were not within his reach. Even should he relax his daily toil and suffering were near to him and to those he loved.

"Alone the oar he plied; the rags his sigh.

To pause but for a moment, was to die.

Neither, at that time, were there kind, liberal patrons, or generous associations, to which he might look with hope of assistance. He saw that all his resources were in himself; and he resolved that the power of these resources should be tried; and in the strength of this resolution he arose from the bench of the shoemaker, seated himself in the Halls of our Congress, and when there, he took his place with the first. For power of discrimination, and for solidity of judgment, he had not his superior in that assembly of mighty men. Yes this was the man, who Fisher Ames, when he had been prevented from hearing a debate, felt it safe to follow in his vote, for he always voted right. This is the man too of whom the late illustrious Jefferson declared that he never said a foolish thing in his life; and yet this same man was a self-made man.—*Professor New man's Address.*

TRAVELLING SCRAPS.

TO MY FRIEND OBSERVER.

As stated in my last, it was my intention in this number to have said a few words by way of advice to our candid friends of the daily the sapient editor of the *Arch*, but as our Philadelphia brethren have lately taken the business out of our hands by the appointment of a committee to answer forthcoming, we can but refer our readers to their report, which is contained in my and our preceding number.

I am glad our Philadelphia brethren feel so sensibly the necessity of making our body at large, but I question whether they have taken the wisest steps to answer it, whether coming from so conspicuous a source, it deserved to be so highly noticed. For my part I believe it generally to be best to submit such vile publications to descend to obscuring unanswerers wherever they emanate from such obscure sources. But I have said enough of Philadelphia for the present. At 9 A. M. one of the most rainy mornings ever experienced, I took passage in the Steam-boat on my route for Baltimore.

The effort would be vain were I to attempt to describe my feelings when I landed at New-Castle, Delaware; and yet I know not why every thing should have assumed a different appearance—every nature's face and nature's conduct seemed once more—I know not though I were in a foreign country—and the U. S. troops whom I saw, strengthened the delusion considerably. It may be asked by some what could have made men and things appear in the light they did? I answer slavery with its blighting influence—slavery which causes the fairest portions of country to wither and be neglected, and man, the image of his Maker, to be but a mere tool which cowers with its iron chains. Ours for the eloquence of a Burke in portraying its evils—the strength of a Sampson

and another * * * * *

freedom. Who can tell what patriot spirits may be held in slavery among the countless numbers of the South to live and die unnoticed? After such specimens as the world has met of African genius and worth, let all the advocates for African liberty and slavery be silent.

* At New-Castle we took the stage for Pakenh-town, where we arrived in safety after a fatiguing ride through the rain. Some master must have been held near as we passed and met man-uniformed militia almost every ten minutes on horseback, waggons and carts all journeying to the parade ground. The soldiers were dressed in what appeared to be homespun green, edged with yellow, and upon the whole made but sorry figures. Had there been more taste displayed about their uniforms I should have thought them the second handed ones of some of the Philadelphia companies. In safety we arrived in Freetown and embarked on board the Steam-boat United States, for Baltimore, where we arrived about 6 P. M. Bal-

timore makes but a mean appearance from the water compared to our city with her floating palaces, or Boston with her State House, lofty spires and Central Wharf. To vain do we look around for the bustle and stir of our city—every thing seems at a stand—and what is still worse, seems likely to remain so—until the Rail Road upon which the Baltimoreans count so much is finished. That it will be of great advantage to the city I cannot do so, but I am quite incredulous about its raising the value of property so much as many think. To a liberal minded man of Colour, Baltimore is a place of considerable interest, for two reasons quite different; the place of publication of the *Genius of U. Emancipation*, and consequently the residence of that champion of our cause BENJAMIN LEXBY; 2 the residence of Woolfolk, the notorious slave Trader, who has realized an independent fortune by his inhuman traffic. Concerning the G. U. Emancipation, I need not say one word—it is a publication older than the Journal, and it would be but repetition to recount the untiring labours and self-denial, even at this day, of its worthy editor. I wish we had but another Lexby to stand forth in the "hero's" and proclaim the iniquity of a system which carries upon its face the evils of it.

What in Baltimore a subject of considerable interest took place. The return of a man of Colour who had been sent some years before by Woolfolk to New-Orleans, to be sold as a slave, as a free man worth about \$13,000 to purchase his wife and astonish his former master by his wealth, was the subject of general surprise. With the evils of slavery always before the people of the South, it cannot help being a subject of daily discussion in stages & public houses, and a discerning man is not at a loss to know from what portion of the Union his fellow passengers come. There is a feeling in the minds of many on the iniquity of the system, which shewed itself on a young man, apparently a midship-man in our stage, who was of opinion that Woolfolk ought to have dangled from the yard arm long ago: to all which, you may be sure, I mentally ejaculated, amen.

NOTICE.

Mr. CHARLES STEWART, of Washington, arrived in this City from a tour to the Falls of Niagara, on Wednesday evening last, and has taken Lodgings at the American Hotel. [Advertisement.]

On Thursday morning last, (17th inst.) a man was found in Broadway, weltering in his blood, and marks of extreme violence upon him. All he could articulate was that his name was Reed. His appearance was respectable and he was taken to the Hospital.

A hail storm destroyed 2 or 3000 panes of glass in Newburgh, N. Y. on the 11th ult.—On the 11th inst. the town of Danbury, Conn. was visited by a severe hail storm—many hundred panes of glass were broken, several of the stones were 3 inches round.

The new steam boat, which has plied between Camden and the South side of Market street, was on Sunday morning burnt to the water's edge, as she lay at a wharf on the Jersey side. The fire was caused by accident.

Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

THE CHARMS OF BEAUTY.

O muse, attune my lyre sweet,
The moments to beguile;
Oh, endite a sonnet meet,
To BEAUTY's placid smile.

Care may prey upon the heart,
And mortals bleed awhile,
But how transient is the smart,
When BEAUTY beams a smile.

Doon'd in distant climes to roam,
Or, on some desert isle;
Or amid the scenes of peaceful home,
How sweet is BEAUTY's smile.

Bound in adamant chains,
O slavery so vile;
Oh, what can mitigate the pains,
Like BEAUTY's tender smile!

Lily, or of rosy hue,
Deck'd in gay or plain style;
If her bosom's truly true,
What charm-like BEAUTY's smile.

In palace, or in cottage neat,
There is a pleasing smile;
Something so sublimely sweet,
In BEAUTY's lovely smile!

Oh, sweet elysium of love!
Untarnish'd by guile;
How cheerfully the passions move,
When BEAUTY beams a smile.

He who can reject her charms,
Be banish'd in exile!
He whose bosom never warms,
When BEAUTY beams a smile!

IMLAC.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No. 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1835.

BOARDING & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments*, Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1838.

WANTED—One or two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips' Church. Enquire at this Office.

New-York, July 1835.

W. P. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl Street, near Broadway,

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,

Also a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

A. D. & S. W. — Cabinet Maker,

WOULD acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 45 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. '38

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 120 Fulton Street,

NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,

No. 120, Fulton-Street.

G. & C. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Foest-street, Baltimore.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAFFEE and MACCARAU SNEEF, SPANISH, HALF SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent in a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

THE PROTECTING SOCIETY of the City and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing. Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society. JOHN ALLEN Secy. Philadelphia, April 21, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with *Boarding and Lodging* at No. 188 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of *Boarding and Lodging* may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, the Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH J. HINSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality despatch. New-York, April 29, 1838.

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church,
SHARP-STREET, BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM LIVELY

Has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that this institution is now open for the reception of Pupils of both Sexes.

In this School will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps, &c. Ancient and modern History, Geometry, Composition, Natural philosophy, also, the Latin, French & Greek Languages. He will attend private Families if required.

Terms made known on application.

N. B. Various kinds of Needle-work taught by a Lady.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pence earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment.

**JAMES GILBERT.**

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and symmetrical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, has made of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, when he will warrant to extract all kinds of Stains, Greases, &c. Tar, Paint, &c. or to pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the impudence of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not cleaned in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

LAND FOR ALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post-paid, will be received and attended to.

TO LET.

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 128 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 15th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be fully appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1825

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1825.

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT
No. 149 Church-St. et

NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion,	75cts.
" Each repetition of do.	38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion,	50
" Each repetition of do.	25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.
Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North York month. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.
Massachusetts—David Walker, Boston;
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Richmond, Salem.
Connecticut.—John Shields, New-Haven, Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich
Rhode-Island—George C. Willis, Providence.
Pennsylvania.—Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Carlisle.
Maryland.—Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore.
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Louisiana—Peter Howard, New-Orleans
N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick;
Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.
Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.
North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.
Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.
England.—Thomas Dickson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool
Hayti.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. 13.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1828

WHOLE NO 71

From Blackwood's Magazine.

VANDERDECKEN'S MESSAGE HOME.

Concluded.

The sound of talking soon ceased, for many returned to their births, and we heard nothing but the clanking of the ropes upon the masts, and the bursting of the pillows a-heap, as the vessel successively took the seas.

But after a considerable interval of darkness, gleams of lightning began to re-appear. Tom Willis suddenly called out, "Vanderdecken again! Vanderdecken, again! I see them letting down a boat."

All who were on deck ran to the bows. The next flash of lightning shone far and wide over the raging sea, and shewed us not only the Flying Dutchman at a distance, but also a boat coming from her with four men. The boat was within two cables' length of our ship's side.

The man who first saw her ran to the Captain, and asked whether they should hail her or not. The Captain, walking about in great agitation, made no reply.—The first Mate cried, "Who's going to heave a rope to that boat?" The men looked at each other without offering to do any thing. The boat had come very near the chains, when Tom Willis called out, "What do you want? or what devil has blown you here in such weather." A piercing voice from the boat replied in English, "We want to speak with your Captain." The Captain took no notice of this, and Vanderdecken's boat having come alongside, one of the men came upon deck and appeared like a fatigued and weather-beaten seaman, holding some letters in his hand.

Our sailors all drew back. The Chaplain, however, looking steadfastly upon him went forward a few steps, and asked, "What is the purpose of this visit?"

The stranger replied, "We have long been kept here by foul weather and Vanderdecken wishes to send these letters to his friends in Europe."

Our Captain now came forward, and said as firmly as he could, "I wish Vanderdecken would put his letters on board any other vessel rather than mine."

The stranger replied, "We have tried many a ship, but most of them refuse our letters."

Upon which Tom Willis muttered, "It will be best for us if we do the same, for they say there is sometimes a sinking weight in your paper."

The stranger took no notice of this, but asked where we were from. On being told that we were from Portsmouth, he said, as if with strong feeling, "Would that you had rather been from Amsterdam. O that we saw it again! We must see our friends again." When he uttered these words, the men who were in the boat below, wrung their hands, and cried in a piercing tone, in Dutch, "O that we saw it again! We have been long here beating

about; but we must see our friends again."

The Chaplain asked the stranger, "How long have you been at sea?"

He replied, "We have lost our count, for our abnauack was blown overboard.—Our ship, you see, is there still; so why should you ask how long we have been at sea; for Vanderdecken only wishes to write home and comfort his friends."

To which the Chaplain replied, "Your letters, I fear, would be of no use in Amsterdam, even if they were delivered, for the persons to whom they are addressed are probably no longer to be found there, except under very ancient green turf in the church-yard."

The unwelcome stranger then wrung his hands, appeared to weep; and replied, "It is impossible. We cannot believe you. We have been long driving about here, but country nor relations cannot be so easily forgotten. There is not a rain drop in the air but feels itself kindred to all the rest, and they fall back into the sea to meet with each other again. How then can kindred blood be made to forget where it came from! Even our bodies are part of the ground of Holland; and Vanderdecken says if he once were come to Amsterdam, he would rather be changed into a stone post, well fixed into the ground, than leave it again, if that were to die elsewhere. But in the mean time, we only ask you to take these letters."

The Chaplain, looking at him with astonishment, said, "This is the insanity of natural affection, which rebels against all measures of time and distance."

The stranger continued—"Here is a letter from our second Mate, to his dear and only remaining friend, his uncle, the merchant who lives in the second house on Stuncker Yacht Quay."

He held forth the letter but none would approach to take it.

Tom Willis raised his voice, and said, "One of our men, here, says that he was in Amsterdam last summer, and he knows for certain, that the street called Stuncker Yacht Quay was pulled down sixty years ago, and now there is only a large church at that place."

The man of the Flying Dutchman said, "It is impossible; we cannot believe you. Here is another letter from myself, in which I have sent a bank-note to my dear sister, to buy some galling lace to make her a high head dress."

Tom Willis hearing this, said, "It is most likely that her head now lies under a tombstone, which will outlast all the changes of the fashion. But on what house is your bank-note?"

The stranger replied, "On the house of Vanderbrucker and Company."

The man, of whom Tom Willis had spoken, said, "I guess there will be some discount upon it, for that banking house has gone to destruction forty years ago; and Vanderbrucker was afterwards amissing. But to remember that a to-day is

like raking up the bottom of an old canal."

The stranger called out passionately, "It is impossible; we cannot believe it! It is cruel to say such things to people in our condition. There is a letter from our Captain himself, to his much-loved and faithful wife, whom he left at a pleasant summer dwelling, on the border of the Haarlemer Mer. She promised to have the house beautifully painted and gilded before he came back, and to get a new set of looking-glasses for the principal chamber, that she might see as many images of Vanderdecken, as if she had six husbands at once."

The man replied, "There has been time enough for her to have had six husbands since then; but were she alive still, there is no fear that Vanderdecken would ever get home to disturb her."

On hearing this the stranger again shed tears, and said, if they would not take the letters, he would leave them; and looking around, he offered the parcel to the Captain, Chaplain, and the rest of the crew successively, but each drew back as it was offered, and put his hands behind his back. He then laid the letters upon the deck, and placed upon them a piece of iron, which was lying near, to prevent them from being blown away. Having done this, he swung himself over the gangway, and went into the boat.

We heard the others speak to him, but the rise of a sudden squall prevented us from distinguishing his reply. The boat was seen to quit the ship's side, and in a few moments there were no more traces of her than if she had never been there.—The sailors rubbed their eyes, as if doubting what they had witnessed, but the parcel still lay upon deck, and proved the reality of all that had passed.

Duncan Saunderson, the Scotch Mate, asked the Captain if he should take them up, and put them in the letter bag? Receiving no reply, he would have lifted them had it not been for Tom Willis, who pulled him back, saying that nobody should touch them.

In the mean time the Captain went down to the cabin, and the Chaplain having followed him, found him, at his bottle-case, pouring out a large dram of brandy. The Captain somewhat disconcerted, immediately offered him the glass, saying, "Here, Charters, is what is good in a cold night. The Chaplain declined drinking anything, and the Captain having swallowed the bumper, they found the seamen giving their opinions concerning what should be done with the letters. Tom Willis proposed to pick them up on a harpoon, and throw them overboard.

Another speaker said, "I have always heard it asserted, that it is neither safe to accept them voluntarily, nor when they are left to throw them out of the ship."

Let no one touch them, said the carpenter, the way to do with the letters from the Flying Dutchman is to case them upon

deck, by nailing boards over them so that if he sends back for them, they are still there to give him.

The carpenter went to fetch his tools.—During his absence, the ship gave so violent a pitch, that the piece of iron slid off the letters, and they were whirled overboard by the wind, like birds of evil omen whirled through the air. There was a cry of joy among the sailors and they ascribed the favourable change which soon took place in the weather, to our having got quit of Vanderdecken. We soon got under weigh again. The night watch being set the rest of the crew retired to their births,

From the New-England Galaxy.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN

It is my design to give some counsel to the rising generation, which if followed will make every one of them able to be, and to seem a gentleman, "if so bees" as Tony Lumpkin's companion says, "as how he bees in a concatenation accordingly."

In the first place there must be acquired, if it be not inherited, an independence, or decision of character? though the shadow will do nearly as well as the substance. Therefore, if you have not the reality take the semblance and talk loud, especially, if you have courage, for true bravery is always ready to distinguish itself, and it is only timidity that is encumbered with modesty.

In the presence of ladies swear roundly, it has a piratical corsair, sort of look, and is very pleasing to females, and becoming to a gentleman. In the streets, and at the corners thereof, when you can meet as many as five more high bred gentlemen, take your stand to stare at the females who pass; that is if they pass though I have known them to cross the street to escape the scrutiny. However, when you see men coming up with a sun burnt visage, it may be as well to open to the right and let, and let such go by, as it is not convenient to have another man's glove be intimate with one's nose. Nor is it my advice, when such pass that you set up the same laugh, that is so safe and decorous, when the passenger has been a lady; for some of these savages are so rude as not to delight in a laugh of which they conceive themselves the object.

If you go to church, and it is well enough to go sometimes never enter till the house is still and supposing you to have two pair of boots, always wear those that have the greatest portion of squeak as it has a good effect in attracting the notice of the congregation. But when their notice is again fixed upon other things, remind them of your existence by blowing your nose like a fishmonger's horn. This requires practice, but where the echo is good, the effect is exceedingly grand.

Now if your seat is near some young lady who is obliged to sit with her feet towards you, it is a mark of high breeding to regard her with the stare of an owl, and if she show symptoms of resentment or uneasiness take out your glass to aid your observations. Nevertheless, if you see her brother regarding you sternly, it will be well enough to favor his prejudices by looking another way.

If you can get tick for a horse and gig, it is undignified to ride slow: but perfectly disgraceful to have another pass you on the road. There are good precedents in favor of running the toll, though it is well to pay, as it gives a gentleman an opportunity to throw in a "damn" or two, in making change. If you meet in your rides any of the class called black-legs, it is well enough to tip them the castor, 1stly, because, though suffering under the injustice of the public they may be as gentlemanly as yourself, and 2ndly, if that same public injus-

tice should fall upon yourself, that you may have friends, and be not excluded like a Hindoo, from one cast to be rejected of another.

As to conversation it is a matter of no importance, but you cannot fail to shine if you bear in mind, what was said of oaths, and if you are ready to back your opinions, or rather your assertions with a bet. These are mere hints, but your own sagacity will aid you where I have been deficient.

MARRIAGE.

— Took his stand
Upon a widow's jointure land."

"Mammon wins his way where seraphs might despair!"

There is one apology, in the increasing extravagance of the modern fair, for the ridiculous rage that exists among gentlemen, after rich sweethearts—and maidens have not a less tenable excuse for making sure of a full purse, since an empty head is very likely to accompany it.

The really prudent and somewhat home bred man, feels obliged to relinquish the idea of marriage altogether, or defer it to a late period, because it is justly considered a hazardous adventure to marry on the score of supposing the expense of modern living. But the idea shall have a separate chapter.

The first inquiry that our young men make now, when a woman is proposed for a wife, is, "is she rich?" and for a variety, or a salvo, "is she handsome?" Let a husband die, and leave a rich widow, or a rich heiress drop into the market, and Lord bless us! how the beaux scamper.

"Houndlike,
In full cry to catch her."

If there is any shame in this state of things, if sacrificing feelings that should have their source in the most generous and elevated considerations, to "beauty and bounty," is worthy of abhorrence, then methinks, the present generation deserves an unenviable share of "blushing honor."

It is not very likely I shall have much cash to give with my daughters, and in fact I don't want any to give. God grant they may have good sense, a wholesome appearance, unsuspected virtues, affectionate hearts, industrious habits, and then—why if nobody wants to marry them they shall comfort me in my old age, and help to bear up my spirits, when about to return to him who gave it.

I am an old fashioned fellow, it is true: but I recollect when I got married I made no account of money; and if I was going to marry again, I should look for a poor girl rather than a rich one. If I have a wife, a good one is essential to my happiness, and riches are not. The Athenian General was right: "I had rather marry my daughter to a man without an estate, than to an estate without a man"—*Labon.*

Caution for the thousandth time.—On Saturday last three or four persons died in this city by drinking cold water while their blood was heated; one of them, a native of Ireland, residing in Division-street, had been for some months accumulating, by incessant labour, a sufficient sum to defray the expense of bringing out his wife and children from their native, to this their adopted soil. Having obtained his ob-

ject, he paid for their conveyance hither, on Saturday morning, and the evening found him a lifeless corpse.—*Statesman.*

TOO MUCH TRUTH.

If you see a man and woman, with little or no occasion, often finding fault, and correcting one another in company, you may be sure they are man and wife.

If you see a gentleman and lady in the same coach in profound silence, the one looking out at one side, the other at the other, never image they mean any harm to one another; they are already honestly married.

If you see a lady accidentally let fall a glove or handkerchief, and a gentleman that is next to her kindly telling her of it, that she may gather it up, they are man and wife.

If you see a lady presenting a gentleman with something sideways, at arm's length, with her head turned another way, speaking to him with a look and accent different from that she uses to others; it is her husband.

If you see a man and woman walking in the fields in a direct line, twenty yards distant from one another, the man strides over a wall, and goes on *sans ceremonie*, you may swear they are husband and wife, without fear of perjury.

If you see a lady whose beauty and mien attract the eyes of all the company, except a certain gentleman, who speaks to her in a rough accent, not at all affected by her charms, you may be sure it is her husband, who married her for love.

If you see a gentleman that is courteous, obliging, and good-natured to every body, except a certain female who lives under the same roof with him, to whom he is unreasonably cross and ill natured, it is his wife.

If you see a male and female continually jarring, checking, and thwarting each other, yet under the kindest terms and appellations imaginable, as dear, &c. they are man and wife.—*R. Star.*

From the L. I. Star.

I have seen in a paper called "Freedom's Journal" published in New-York by persons of colour, and for the special perusal of such persons; some unjust remarks of the editor of that paper on the late celebration in Brooklyn of the anniversary of the abolition of slavery. I say *unjust*, because he has indulged in reflections on us not warranted by facts; and which might with more propriety apply to the coloured people of the city. As respects the propriety of our celebrating that event, I would remark that we are a distinct society, whose influence is confined to Brooklyn, and its vicinity. If there ever can be any object in a parade, it is very obvious that its effect would be among our acquaintance. It is proper that every one should know that we have some sensibility on such an occasion.

I would also remark, that the insinuation relative to "cast off garments" is unworthy of a serious answer; and so is the intimation that we cannot afford a holiday without depriving ourselves of fuel and clo-

thing for the winter. The writer does not know us, and probably compares us with others whom he may chance to know.

If the writer means to say that a y of the officers or members of the Society behaved out of character, he should have been more explicit. Such was not the fact. It may, however be true that some 'debasement' took place on that day, and it would be very extraordinary if such should not occur among a vast concourse of people. Who ever witnessed any celebration in this country without some "excesses?" Mr. Rishman, might with as much propriety censure the civil authorities for all excesses on the celebration of our national independence. They are unavoidable, and the "Brooklyn Society" are not to be held answerable for the conduct of a mob who might have been permitted to follow at their heels.

If Mr. R. will go so far as to condemn all appearance in public of the coloured societies, on the ground of their poverty, or their excesses, he will be more consistent. But if the New-York Society has any object in a parade, we have quite as rational a one. His remarks convey an ungenerous reflection upon us which we reject as unwarranted by facts; and trust he will on due enquiry, as well for the cause of justice as for the character of his paper, give another view of the Brooklyn Society. We are always thankful for advice, but we dispise prejudice and misrepresentation.

FREEMEN.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

In the British West Indies, the children of slaves by Europeans, although approaching near to the colour of the fathers are still slaves, and so on for several generations. Mark the consequences that sometimes result from this law:—"At the hour of sale, Mauley entered the vendue room, when his attention was immediately directed towards three genteel, well dressed young females exposed for sale in one lot. They were sisters, of the caste denominated Mustees their mother having been a Quadroon, and their father a white man. The handsome forms, apparently cultivated manners, the soft and pleasing faces wholly Europeans, even more fair than numbers of our countrywomen, and the neatness, nay elegance of their dress, aided by the faint vermilion tinge, which their unfortunate and public exposure to all eyes forced into their countenances, caused them to form a very interesting group. There were few people in the room who did not feel pity for their lamented fate; and it is probable that the sensations of these poor girls were such as to baffle description. Their father had been a respectable gentleman, and they brought them up in a genteel manner as his recognized family, and they had been educated similarly to the free ladies; their father never having considered them in the light of slaves. They have been accustomed to receive the same treatment, in every respect, as the free children of a man in somewhat opulent circumstances, so that nothing could have been more distant from their thoughts than that ever this would be their sorrowful situation—that they were one day to be exposed in a public vendue

room as slaves and knocked down to the highest bidder.

The granting of their freedom, unhappily; (for their mother had died a slave,) had been postponed from time to time by their father, till death had removed him from this mortal stage, without the deed of manumission having been executed. His affairs were found in so embarrassed a state, that his creditors attached his whole property, and even his own children as part of the estate. The consequence was, these girls were brought to the hammer to pay their father's debts, being held to be part of his moveable property. No offers appeared, however, and though they were afterwards advertised, and exposed to public auction, they would not sell. Their genteel manners, liberal education and pleasing appearance, would have entitled them to comfortable marriages in Britain: and it was the very same reason that prevented any one in Jamaica from making a purchase of them because the neighborhood would have cried shame, had they been put to any laborious or even servile employment, considering the very special situation in which they now stood. And as the lot could not be separated, and no prospect of sale offered, they were allowed to roam at large, in the same manner as if they were free.—*Marley; or a Planter's Life in Jamaica.*

Drinking Cold Water.—In consequence to several deaths having taken place from drinking cold water, the Board of Health of Baltimore have published some directions to be used relative to persons suffering from said cause when a physician is not at hand. From these directions we extract the following:—

I know (says Dr. Rush) of one certain remedy for this disease, and that is *laudanum*. From a tea spoonful to nearly a table spoonful, has been given, in some cases, before relief has been obtained. Where *laudanum* is not at hand, a glass of whiskey or brandy may be given.

Care should be taken to prevent the patient from being surrounded, or even attended by many people.

Inflammation sometimes follows, and requires advice.

Every person about to *drink water* when much heated, should either take a few small draughts of the water or pour it on the wrist, or wash their hands and face; and under no circumstances take more than a moderate quantity of water at one drink, say half a pint. If this does not allay thirst, the same quantity may safely be taken again.

Extraordinary Villainy.—The Portland Argus states a system of forgery recently discovered in that town, in which a Mr. Luther Richardson, a counsellor at Law, of respectable standing in his profession, is said to have forged notes and endorsements "to the extent of from 25 to 30,000!" No palliating circumstances, from necessity or otherwise, are said to have come in explanation of this atrocious transaction.

Carrying a scythe in a thunder storm.—On Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult. a young man of the name of Atkinson, aged about 16 years, while returning from the field with his scythe, was struck by lightning. His father on hastening to the spot found him lifeless.

FAMILIES LOOK AT THIS.

"Johnny, take the bottle and go to Mr. —'s store and buy a quart of rum, and take a plate and go to your aunt —'s and borrow a piece of butter for breakfast." It is a fact that a stout, excellent workman at a profitable trade sent his son, about twelve years of age, on the aforementioned errands, a few mornings since. It is, perhaps, no more than the general custom with that man and too many others, who, like him, are apparently on the high road to ruin and death, by intemperance. In their houses may be found abundance to gratify the monster that is preying upon their vitals; while of the comforts and necessities of life, a very scanty portion indeed is there. Money will always be furnished with avidity to buy rum; but when food is wanted no cash is at command, "the times are very bad;—never saw such bad times;—can't get any money to buy corn with;—don't know what I shall do;—and so they go on, buying rum, instead of discontinuing their impoverishing vices—and borrowing something to eat of a more provident aunt or grandmother.

I have seen the annexed anecdote of another drinking family; such are too often found in the community; and innocent little ones are doomed to suffer for the follies and vices of their wretched parents. The anecdote is given as on the authority of the physician:—

"I was called a few days since to visit a sick child. The medicine which I wished to administer was a fine powder, and must be mixed with some soft substance. I asked the mother of the child for an apple to roast. She had none. I then asked her for some kind of sauce, but the reply was as before—we have none. If you have any molasses, honey, or milk, either will answer. We have neither. Give me then a crumb of soft bread—why said she, we have none baked. Supposing from the expression that she had some ready for the oven, I told her it would do as well if it were not baked. Ah! said she with a tone that spoke her mortification, we have neither bread, meal, nor grain, except a little corn which I cannot have ground, unless I carry to the mill on my back. Well then, said I, have you any rum? Oh, yes, said she, as her countenance brightened, we have plenty of that; and started for the jug I told her she might let it remain, for I thought the sick child would do as well without rum."

The heads of families like these are such as affect to laugh at people of temperate habits, who are not disposed to throw away money on what they know is destructive to soul and body. Temperate societies are their constant themes for scoffing and ribaldry. But let the intemperate continue his career; tottering through his brief existence, a loathsome and loathed object—and at its close, where will he find himself? Let him search his Bible, and learn.

A PLAIN MAN.

Inhuman.—An unfortunate cripple, so much deprived of the use of his limbs to be able to move from place to place only on his knees, was robbed of a few dollars, all he possessed, by a couple of miscreants near Stamford, Conn., a few days since. Soon afterwards, the barbarians were arrested, and taken to prison. The hand of justice will doubtless fall upon them with due weight.

Drowning on Sunday.—A young lad named Elias Smith, aged 15 years, was drowned in the river opposite the village of Lansingburgh, on Saturday last. The number of deaths by drowning on the Sabbath, during the last month, is, we believe, more than a dozen.

[N. Y. Spectator.]

VARIETIES.

MATRIMONY.

The English newspapers frequently contain what are called "Matrimonial Advertisements." The following from the London Morning Herald we copy for the special edification of Vain and Bachelors.

Marriage.

A young Man, permanently established in business, with a comfortable house, is sincerely disposed to settle. Communications will be met with delicacy, explicitness, and candour; age 32; person, rather tall; income 180*l*. temper, mild; habits, steady.—The Lady must be good looking, affable, and kind, and, as for her age and property, they are comparatively unimportant.—Address, post paid, to J. P. Lombard street Post Office. No letters will be received or answered till June 1.

Matrimony.

A Young Gentleman, aged 22, of pleasant appearance, and genteel manners, and who has gone through a regular course of Academic and University education, is desirous of forming a MATRIMONIAL UNION with an agreeable and religious disposed Lady, possessed of the matter of two or three thousand pounds. The advertiser is just commencing business on his own account, as a solicitor in a country town, and has an income of 200*l*. a year. The highest references of respectability will be given and asked, and the strictest honour and secrecy may be relied on.—Any letter (post paid) addressed to X. Y., and left at the circulating library, 2 Blandford street, will be immediately attended to.

Bolus Extraordinary.—There was a dreadful storm of thunder, hail and rain, at Chester last week. The house of Mr. Woodhouse, a Dissenting Minister was struck by lightning. Several children were in the kitchen, and Mrs. W. was in the act of cleaning highly polished tins. She declares that she saw the 'ball' and that the 'sparks' flew all over the kitchen among the children. This must, however, be a mistake, for a boy engaged at Keller's marble-works, about 300 yards off, protests that he must have swallowed the ball, for the taste of brimstone was in his mouth; and as soon as he recovered from the astonishing effects of the shock, he ran home as fast as his legs could carry him, and insisted on having a dose of salts to work off the thunder ball.—*Chester Courant*

A paper published in Paris, Tennessee, contains in a *bona fide* advertisement, the following very honest annunciation of the legal acquirements, and special qualifications of an attorney, for the due practice of the law:

G. W. TERRELL, Attorney at Law,

Without the benefit of age or experience; without the aid of theory or practice, offers his professional services to the public. He will practice (if he can get any business) in the counties of Humphreys, Carroll and Henry: he promises nothing but honesty in his profession, and not evermuch of that.

Destruction of the World in Four Years.—Some German Journals predict the approach of a Comet, which will destroy our world in the year 1832. A like catastrophe, it may be remembered, was threatened in a communication to the French Academy of Science, in May, 1773, by M. Delalande, when people died of fear, and the Clergy sold places in Paradise at a large profit.

The Caffres a distinct species of men.—A German Professor, of some note as a naturalist, is of opinion that the Caffres of South Africa are a distinct species from other tribes of the human race, because they never have colds nor catarrhs, and never sneeze, yawn, cough, nor hawk. How comfortable an audience these Caffers would make for a lengthy speech-maker! If such peculiarities (supposing them well ascertained) depend upon the climate of Caffria, would it not be an invaluable retreat for numerous phthisical invalids, who generally have their complaints sadly aggravated in Italy and the South of France.

Whalebone Cloth.—M. Schultz, of Prague, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of a kind of cloth from whalebone. We are informed that the cloth obtained by this process bears a strong resemblance to silk, and is particularly adapted for making cravats, under waistcoats, ribbons, &c.

A couple having attended one morning this week, at Workshop church, for the purpose of being joined together in the holy bands of matrimony, on the usual question being put to the bridegroom, 'Will you have this woman?' &c. he answered, at the same time most vigorously scratching his head with both hands, 'Whoyees, I should like, Sur.'—*Nottingham Mercury.*

There was caught lately at Mansfield, a young crow, entirely white. The bird was forwarded to Edinburgh, in expectation of its being thought deserving of preservation in the College Museum. On Monday last another young crow was shot at Merteun, with three legs. The extra leg is placed between the ordinary ones; it is attached to the skin only, and has no joint above the claws; the claws are five in number, of a yellowish white color, and in form of a man's hand. In all other respects it resembles its fellows.

Sayings.—A lady the other day observed, that a *white* he was but the *gentleman usher* of the *black one*.

A boy being asked if he had ever seen any tight rope dancing, said he had seen a man hanged if that was the kind of dancing meant.

There is much talk about this, that, and the other, making stones speak, but the only stones which are made to speak are *tomb stones*, and they frequently *tell lies*.

A wag, on being told it was the fashion to dine later and later every day, said he supposed it would end at last in not dining till *to-morrow*.

PREMATURE INTERMENT.

"During my stay at Petersburg," says Mr. Holman, "the following singular story was spoken of as having occurred at that place. Two gentlemen had contracted a bitter and irreconcilable enmity against each other. A servant of one happening to die, was buried within twenty-four hours, after the Russian custom, when the other determined to gratify his revenge upon his adversary by accusing him of the murder of this man. To give a colour to this accusation, accompanied by some of his confidential servants, he proceeded to disinter the corpse, with a view of inflicting marks of violence upon it. The body was removed from the coffin, and held erect, that it might undergo a severe flogging; when, to the astonishment and dismay of the party, after a few blows had been inflicted, animation returned, and the affrighted resurrection man ran off with the utmost precipitation.

The corpse at length recovering its animation, was able to move off in its shroud, and regain its master's habitation, which it entered to the great terror of its inhabitants. At length however, his reality becoming certain, they were re-assured, and the supposed ghost communicated all that he could remember of the state he had been in; which was, that his senses had not left him, notwithstanding he had felt so cold and torpid as to be incapable of motion or speech, till the blows had restored him. This led to the detection of the diabolical plan against his master's life and character.

Safety of Steam Boats From Lightning. The New York Statesman mentions as a remarkable fact, that a Steam Boat, while in motion, has never been known to be struck with lightning, notwithstanding the quantity of iron about its machinery. This is owing, it is said to the hot vapor, ascending to the higher regions of the atmosphere, and forming a conductor at a considerable distance behind the boat.

In Genoa, Cayuga co. N. Y. the Presbyterian meeting-house was struck by lightning on Sunday the 6th inst. The church were celebrating the Lord's supper. The pulpit was thrown down, a girl was knocked from the gallery and had her arm broken, and other persons were more or less injured.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Lotteries.—If there be a single person among your readers who is not convinced of the evil tendency of lotteries, I can only wish that he had been in and about the Park the other day, to witness the effect of the gambling expenditure which receives the sanction of our legislature, and the supervision of our city authorities. In passing up Broadway in the afternoon, a great crowd of people gathered around the portico of the City Hall, attracted my attention; and on approaching nearer I found the solution of certain cabalistic words which met my view at every turn in Broadway—"To Day"—"To Day"—"To Day."—I need not say, that the votaries of Miss Fortune, were here assembled to see the drawing of a lottery.—Various were the countenances of those who were anxiously waiting with their numbers in their hands, for the High Priest to appear, but a general expression of hope was

predominant. I passed on and returned just as the crowd had dispersed and to determine their fate were thronging the adjacent lottery offices which were filled to overflowing. But how great was the change produced in the countenances of most of them after hearing the unwelcome *blank!* *blank!* Blank indeed were their faces. Some stormed—others uttered dreadful imprecations upon the lottery; while all exhibited a general dissatisfaction except those few who had drawn prizes. On poor woman excited my warmest commiseration. She seemed to be wound up to the highest pitch of feeling as she unrolled her ticket and presented it to the clerk—“*Blank*” was the reply! The poor woman rushed into the streets in an agony of feeling and stood for some time in a stooping posture, gazing at the ticket as if looking for some proof of the blank information she had received. At length heaving a deep sigh—“Well,” said she, “I suppose it is the truth—though a sorry one it is to me: there went the last dollar I had upon earth, and which would have bought bread for my children for many a long day. But it is the way with these Lottery masters—they are always promising fine fortunes to poor folks, and then turning them off with bits of paper. Ill betide you, she added, shaking her head towards the office and ill betide me, if ever again I venture in another lottery.” Surely, thought I to myself, if your Legislature could see half the misery entailed up on the poor by this accursed lottery system—they would repeal this trouble tax—this licensed gambling without delay.

ERIS

SUMMARY.

On Wednesday afternoon, a horse threw a man in Philadelphia, and fractured his skull. On riding him to notify the owner, another young man was thrown and considerably hurt. The same horse last week threw a man, and broke some of his ribs.

Fraud.—A few days ago a fellow in New York handed a thick letter to the Flushing stage driver, and requested him to deliver it in Flushing, as directed, and added, “it contains money enough, I would go up with you in the stage.” “How much do you want,” says the driver: “two dollars,” says the fellow. The driver handed him a ten dollar bill and he went to get it changed, but did not return. The letter contained only an old newspaper.

A paper printed in the State of Alabama speaks of a most deplorable and alarming scarcity of young ladies. Every respectable female, native or stranger, found there, is as soon as possible, hurried to the hymeneal altar. The young men are at 100 to one of the young ladies!

Mr. Schley, of Georgia, is visiting Northern factories, to obtain information preparatory to establishing them in Georgia. He will be made welcome, and is at home, every where in this quarter.

Gold has been found in Virginia, near Fredericksburg. Four pieces, each weighing about 22 dwts, were found. At different times within the last 15-years, various pieces have been found, half the size of a man's head.

WANTED—One or two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips' Church. Enquire at this Office.
New York July 11 1828.

W. P. JOHNSON,
551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,
KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES;**
Also a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.
Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable

ADAM SUDELL—Cabinet Maker,
WORLD acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 120 Fulton-Street,
NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.
M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,
No. 120, Fulton-Street.

G. & R. DRAPER.
(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPPEE and MACCABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALF SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent in a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

THE PROTECTING SOCIETY of the City and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society. JOHN ALLEN Sec'y.
Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 1-8 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAIL JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public; that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Freedom's Journal.
WOMAN.

—"In good as well as ill,
Woman's at best a contradiction still."

Pope.

Mr. Editor.—I have of late heard many complaining of your columns being so much devoted to "Love Ditties," I think it is nothing more than justice to dedicate a few columns of your excellent Journal to the amusement and instruction of the ladies, for my part I cannot perceive what attraction political affairs can have for them, what matter is it to them who is President, what do they care about the Tariff, if it do not change the marriage laws, the silk trade, or the importation of Leghorn hats, but woe be unto that Secretary of State, who should make any sudden innovations on these important subjects to the female world! But in thus devoting a column to the elucidation and discussion of things appertaining to the ladies, they cannot always expect to be flattered, and if any tart expression in the shape of truth, should give umbrage your exoneration is clear; for you can no more be accountable for the sin of your correspondents, than you can for those of your forefathers.

Women are gay and bashful in youth, capricious and gay in womanhood, she exhibits a map of all the follies and fashions which agitates the human heart—fond of novelty, but soon dissatisfied with change; she displays a thousand foibles through her curiosity. Pope's poetic pencil has truly drawn this vacillation of the female mind, this fickle fretful disposition, this endearing smiling, wining variety of weakness, this tumult of giddy airs, freaks and fancies, found alike in the sunshine of prosperity, as in the chilling blast of adversity. Woman is inquisitive to the last to know another's secret, is unable to retain her own except indeed her age, which she keeps with the most religious scrupulosity from the ken of man, particularly if she has passed a certain number of years.

I have long been of an opinion that a Journal kept by a female of fashion, would be something like the following: went to church Sunday afternoon forgot my Prayer Book, forgot the text, wonder where Mis S— got that fashionable dress from—so various are the turns of woman's mind. Idleness is the parent of many vices, to this state we owe the death of so many fair reputations of a cup of tea, to prevent as possible the evils arising from the flirtations of the ladies, an ingenious friend of mine suggested the idea of obviating that arrant coquetry, so extensively carried on by the unmarried ladies, in their intercourse with the men, and through which much time is lost by both parties—by the ladies wearing certain coloured ribbands indicative of their respective situation, with regard to courtship and matrimony, but I find my favourite Pope has hinted something of the kind more than a century ago.

"Matter too soft a lasting mark to bear,
And best distinguished black, brown or
fir"

Alluding to their dress or complexions, various plans might be devised in this improving age for promoting a telegraphline of match making; for instance, a young lady disengaged may wear a white ribband with a peculiar knot appended; a lady half engaged, or who has not yet known her mind (if ever the sex do) on the subject, in other words who had not yet ceased to say "no," might wear a pale sky blue ribband; and to one fully engaged, with all the preliminaries settled, a fine deep Prussian blue would be most becoming, as indicative of her being to be let alone: for one disapproved or deserted, yellow would suit, but few could be expected to appear in this uniform. A different colour might be worn by young ladies in the teens, but as this would disclose their age it is hopeless to propose it, the invention on further improvement would be found of the greatest utility to our sex. It is said in England women are queens, Ladies in France, Captives in Italy, and slaves in Spain, may they long reign according to their merit is the wish of

BENEDICK.

For the Freedom's Journal.

THE GOLD REPEATER RETURNED TO THE WATCH-MAKER.

Sir.—This Young Lady, although adorned with a fair and handsome face, and delicate hands, I have too much reason to believe has a bad heart. The traits of her character are disregard for truth, yea, she is guilty of downright lying; and this too in the presence of her betters. If she speaks audibly, it is falsehood, and her very whispers are deception. Her obstinacy is provoking, for you know very well, how oft she has been reprov'd and corrected. I fear also that she had seen out her 'teens' long before I had the misfortune of being introduced to her acquaintance. I would part with her, yes, affecting as it may seem, I would willingly part with her for what she has cost me. May be you can find a companion for her of more patience than I possess, if so, do let the perverse, deceitful, though pretty creature go, and she shall not be regretted by

Yours &c,

A.

The Hail Storm, which devastated the vicinity of Worcester, July 11, was felt at Kingston, Cumberland, and Richmond, R. I., and Stonington, Conn. Much glass was broken. The storm, but without hail, was felt at Attleborough, Mass. The wind removed a 40 foot barn, and blew down several large fruit trees, hoop-houses, &c.

Last Saturday se'n night, six slaves supposed to be runaways, armed with muskets, landed from a whale-boat, in Princess Anne Co. Va. supplied themselves with provisions, and departed, saying they were from N. Carolina, and bound for Philadelphia or New-York.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

THE BROOKLYN CELEBRATION.

We invite the attention of our readers, to the communication from the Long-Island Year published at Brooklyn, L. I. in answer to what few remarks we had the honour of making concerning the late celebration in that village. Many of our Brooklyn brethren appear highly offended with them; but while we are sorry to injure the feelings of any, or expose the follies of our people, the welfare of society requires of us certain things as an independent and unfettered press, from the performance of which nothing shall deter us. In the excitement of the moment our friends have taken the whole blame upon themselves, such never was intended: we thought and we believe there are many of the same opinion, that their remarks would apply with equal force to many others, who are not citizens of Brooklyn.

We have no need of if about the matter; the writer means nothing more or less than what he has there stated: they are facts,—undeniable facts, and we challenge "Freemen" to disprove them.

These remarks we should have passed unnoticed had not a great desire been expressed by our subscribers in Brooklyn to have them inserted in our columns. We need not denounce processions as these very remarks of which so much complaint is made, do at their commencement express our opinion pretty freely.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers that the African Prince, Abduhl Rahhalman arrived in this city on Tuesday afternoon. With the object of his visit, our readers must be well acquainted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Hudson correspondent should bear in mind that all communications for insertion in the Journal, must be *post paid*.

Imlac has been received, and will appear in our next.

SHOCKING.—A man drowned by a cat. A singular circumstance of this kind, occurred about a couple of weeks since in the town of Cato, at Cross Lake the particulars of which, as have been stated to us are that a young man named Stockwell, son of a widow woman of that name, living in the town, after repeated threats to kill a favorite cat belonging to the house, in order to vex his mother, at length undertook to carry them into execution. In the morning he took the cat and started with her into the woods, telling his youngest sister that he was going to destroy it. They were absent until the afternoon, when the cat came home, apparently looking as though she had been in the water; but little was thought of the circumstance, however, until night, when the family finding the young man did not return, became alarmed. The next morning, a party was mustered to go in search of him. They went through the woods searching diligently, and finally came to the body of water called the Cross

Lake, when they discovered his clothes in a heap on the bank. A boat was procured and went off on the lake to make search for his body, and it was discovered just raising to the surface of the water from the bottom. The face and one shoulder of the young man were badly scratched, as if done by the claws of a cat, which taken in connection with the object of his leaving home, left no doubt but that he drowned in attempting to destroy the animal in the Lake.

The corpse was immediately removed to the house, where it is stated, another proof was given, of his unfortunate end being brought about by this animal for the instant the body was brought into the house the cat sprang towards the body, as if determined to commit violence and it was with difficulty it could be kept away. It is supposed that he took the cat off into the lake for the purpose of drowning her, when her resistance brought about the melancholy catastrophe.—*Woodsport Advertiser.*

DARING ROBBERY.

On the 19th inst. Mr. Horace Terry, of Oneida county, was found horribly mangled, and almost insensible, at the foot of a precipice in Peckskill. Means were taken to revive him which proved successful. He had left New-York the evening previous in a steam boat, and was landed at Colwell's (opp site to Peckskill) about 12 o'clock at night; he had intended to stay there until morning three men were also landed from the boat with him, who induced him to cross the river with them in a boat. After they had crossed the river two of the men left Mr. Terry and the other man, but they had not gone far before they all came together. Mr. T. was then struck with a club, which brought him to the ground. They then seized and dragged him towards a steep precipice. Terry begged that they would spare his life: they were regardless of his prayers, and one of the villains exclaimed, "d—n him, kill him!" They then threw him over the precipice, which is said to be one hundred feet high, at the bottom of which is a pond, into which they no doubt supposed he would fall. Near this pond he was found in the morning. Mr. Terry was robbed of \$1400, in bank notes. He had been to New-York with a drove of Cattle, and was followed from that place by the ruffians, they knowing he had been receiving money.

It gives me great pleasure to state, that all three of the robbers have been apprehended. Two of them were taken near the court house, in Putnam county; the other one a short distance north of Danbury, Conn. They were all examined and confined in the Putnam county jail; they were identified by Mr. Terry, as the persons who robbed him. Only about \$40 was found on them, \$10 of which was recognized by a particular mark, to belong to Mr. Terry. Notwithstanding his severe wounds, Mr. T. is fast regaining his health.

The Choctaw nation of Indians have established a Seminary of Instruction for the benefit of a portion of their children, at a place called the Great Crossings, in the state of Kentucky. This institution is subject to the regulations of the United S. War Department, and is under the immediate direction of the Baptist Board of Missions.

In imitation of this laudable example, and stimulated by the prosperous results which have recently begun to appear among their Choctaw brethren, the Creeks and the Pottawattamies have taken similar steps, and appropriated a certain portion of their means for the diffusion of learning and the arts of civilization among their rising progeny.

The Secretary of War, finding that the number of pupils at the Choctaw Academy

was rapidly augmenting, and consequently requiring increased attention, has made a successful effort to introduce the Lancasterian or Monitorial system of instruction. This judicious measure will add to the facilities of the older scholars, and furnish to the inferior classes, more comprehensive and attractive opportunities, besides affording chances for the admission of greater numbers. Mr. Ould, a gentleman who was sent out from England by Mr. Lancaster, for the purpose of opening a school on his system in the district of Columbia, has been employed to organize the Indian Academy, and for the first time, to apply this mode of instruction to the capacities of the sons of the forest. In this undertaking, according to a letter from him under the date of the 29th ultimo, he had been, so far, very fortunate. He states that the institution contains one hundred Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and other Indians, many of whom have made wonderful progress in various branches of education. It seems incredible, though the fact is beyond dispute, that some of these children of nature have advanced as far in their studies as to be well grounded in the principles of Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Surveying, Geography, History, the use of the Globes, &c.

Box. Free Bul.

HOPE.

For Freedom's Journal.

HOPES.

My early hopes—my early hopes,
Where are ye now? and why
With cypress have ye wreath'd my heart,
And bade its blossoms die?
I nurs'd my rose with dew of love,
And warm'd it with my breath,
And little reck'd with all my care
'T would meet so quick a death.

My early hopes—my early hopes,
When your bright theme was press'd,
All palpable and glowing too,
Around my heating breast,
Was not this bosom happy then,
And life, did not it seem
As form'd but for the bliss of love,
And rapture's holy dream?

My early hopes—my early hopes,
Some fleeting years were yours,
To prove the worth of woman's heart;
How pure her faith endures,
But death that palls the fairest cheek,
And dims the brightest eye,
Plac'd my lov'd casket in the tomb,
Its diamond in the sky.

My early hopes—my early hopes,
I know that ye are past,
For aye, ye were too beautiful,
Too valued long to last;
Ye're gone, and in your shadow'd train,
All that could bless my heart,
The which was more than joy to meet,
And worse than pain to part!

My latest hopes—my latest hopes,
Ah, what are ye? and where
Can look my soul for happiness,
Untinct with earthly care?
Lo, yonder shines the guiding star,
That beam'd o'er Bethlehem,
I feel, my hopes, that ye are plac'd,
Within the Christian's home.—ARION.

From the Philadelphia Post.

STANZAS.

Why rove so oft from clime to clime
In search of pleasures driven?
Fate has pronounced throughout all time
This world is not a Heaven!

Why toil for honour, wealth or fame,
Our hearts to dross so given?
These, as they pass one truth proclaim,
This world is not a heaven!

Why do we part with Friendship rare,
For those less kindly thriven?
They mock our hopes and then declare
This world is not a Heaven!

Why do we still blind Fortune sue,
Our schemes so often riven?
She lures to cheat, then proves how true
This world is not a Heaven!

We seek such empty joys below,
From early morn to even?
These fleeting forms but only show
This world is not a Heaven!

There is a joy that ne'er deceives,
The joy of sins forgiven;
This, from the doubts of Earth relieves,
And points the truer Heaven!

Casualty. I. Scituate, on Friday morning last, Mr. Jacob Reed of this city came to his death by accidentally falling down a flight of stairs.

Married.

O the 24th inst By the Rev. Mr. S. Dutton Mr. James Gray of St. Kitts, to Miss. Livine Vallentine of this city.

TAKE NOTICE.

THERE will be an African Union Camp Meeting, held at Flushing on the 14th Aug. 1828, which a general invitation is given to all sects and parties.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1835.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1828

WHOLE NO 72

EDUCATION.

We have before us a copy of the Address of the Rev. Mr. Dennis, at the opening of a *Literary Institution* in Topsfield, (Mass.) It is a chaste and able performance, and proves its author to be not only a scholar, but a man of *common sense*. We do not intend to write a *critique* on the production—our readers shall be the judges of the correctness and justness of our author's remarks.

"Man is a being endued both with mental and moral powers, and formed for a future and endless life, as well as for a limited period of existence on earth. In the exercise and improvement of these powers, an exact balance should be preserved; the one not being elevated to the neglect and depression of the other. It is only when the connexion between these faculties is understood, and according to their relative importance, they are rightly directed, that we fulfil our relations in this life or act consistently with our eternal destinies.

Those who entertain the notion, that human knowledge is of little, or no value, betray a want of good judgment. So high was it held in the estimation of an inspired, and naturally very judicious writer, that he not only recommended, but enjoined its acquisition. "Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge: That the soul be without knowledge is not good."

Though man is created an intelligent being, yet the author of his existence has not bestowed on him powers of mind, already cultivated and enlarged. Such a dispensation would be equally unwise and useless. But, like the members of the body, the powers of the mind are formed in embryo, at first, feeble and contracted; only a capacity for improvement being given them, while the improvement is left to be made by the hand of art. It is only by knowledge, that these uncultivated powers can be developed and improved. Without it, but a small difference would obtain between the brute and rational creation. Man never would rise to that rank of mental dignity, for which he is obviously designed. At the same time knowledge strengthens and enlarges the understanding, it tends to mature and correct the judgment. It enables us to detect erroneous sentiment, and distinguish, in some measure, between right and wrong conduct: and thus it forms the decision of character, so essentially necessary to guard us against the suggestions of ignorance and superstition.

It is knowledge, moreover, which refines the taste, and softens the manners. By creating an aversion to what is low or mean, it kindles in us a laudable emulation to adopt and pursue that elevated mode of conduct, which becomes the dignity of our nature. It divests us of our natural roughness, and gives to our address that gracefulness which renders us acceptable in our intercourse with society.

Besides these advantages, which are of considerable consequence, knowledge serves to qualify us for usefulness. Should an individual pass from youth to mature age, without ever having been instructed in the first principles of human knowledge, however high might be the order of his natural genius, it is certain, that he would be unqualified for any valuable service to his fellow-men. I may justly add, too, that as his views of God, if

any he had, would be small, he would be poorly prepared to subserve his interest and glory; and it is true, that the sphere of our usefulness is extended, in proportion to the quantity of knowledge which we possess, provided it be well directed, then, the more we acquire, the better. Knowledge is necessary to form the good citizen, the wise statesman, and the enlightened ruler. The ignorant man is rather an encumbrance, than a blessing to civil society. Like his mind, his exertions are confined within a narrow compass. He neither understands, nor is able to promote the interest of the community to which he lives. He is either self-willed, and therefore turbulent and troublesome; or vicious, and therefore destructive, in the influence which he exerts. Being ignorant of the characters of men, and, of course, unable to discriminate those who are best qualified to be placed in offices of public trust, he is the dupe of party spirit. Indeed, whatever part he acts, as a private member of civil society, but little good can be expected from his instrumentality; if he does not spread evil around him. Suppose he is placed in some department of civil government; how unable must he find himself to maintain the rights, or redress the injuries of his constituents? How could it be possible that he could make or execute laws, when he is ignorant of the nature and tendency of all law? Would not the government of such a man be unskilful and dangerous? Under his hand, the state or nation would soon languish and fall to ruin. Indeed, to fill any profession with ability and success, knowledge is indispensably necessary. It is power, and in a very important sense, if it be well employed. Let your minds, then, my friends, be stored with sound and liberal science. In all your literary researches, be diligent, be persevering.

George M. Horton.—This is the name of an extraordinary young slave, says the Raleigh, N. C. Register, the property of Mr. James Horton, who lives in Chatham county, about half way between Chapel-Hill and Pittsborough, who has astonished all who have witnessed his poetic talent. He is about 25 years of age, and of mild and humble disposition and deportment. The following account of his beginning and progress in learning, was derived from himself, and has been communicated to us by a friend, proverbial for his philanthropic feelings. He first learned the alphabet, from hearing the school children rehearsing it. He then took the spelling-book and became acquainted with the form of the letters. Gratified with such employment, he was soon able to spell and read. At this period, some person gave him a copy of Westley's Hymns, with which he was delighted, spending most of his leisure hours in reading it, and while at work, endeavouring to make verses in imitation of it. Finding himself at a loss, in properly constructing his verse, he studied grammar and prosody. Being very intimate with the students of the University, who had discovered his extraordinary genius, he delighted to visit them whenever a Sunday or a holiday permitted. He received from them a variety of poetic works, the reading of which constitutes his greatest pleasure. They were in the habit of selecting topics upon which to exercise his poetic muse: the following Sunday he would return and have them transcribed. What is very astonishing, he has not only to make his verses, but retain them in memory:

until he can meet with some one to copy them; and although he may have three or four sets of verses, upon different subjects, his memory is so retentive, that he has no difficulty in recounting them in turn to his scribe. When an abbreviation is necessary to preserve the metre, he will point it out. He has no pleasure in associating with any but those of intelligence, and is always most delighted when he can get an amanuensis to transcribe his verses, and for this purpose, every Sunday, will walk eight or nine miles, to visit the students of college.

A letter from Romney, Virginia, dated July 23, gives the particulars of the death of William J. N. Stephens, of that place. He was in Hardy county, on the South Branch, and with a couple of friends went out in search of game with his gun. Having left his companions for a short time, the report of his gun was heard, and shortly after some boys found his body in the river. From every indication it would seem that he was standing on the steep bank of the river, and on firing at some game, the gun kicked with such severity that he fell into the river, and was drowned. There was a bruise on the right shoulder, which favors the supposition.

Instinct of a Sheep.—A gentleman of Liverpool on a recent journey in the Highlands, while passing through a lonely and unfrequented district, observed a sheep hurrying towards the road before him, as if to intercept his progress, and at the same time bleating most piteously. On approaching nearer, the animal redoubled its cries, and looking significantly in the face of the traveller, seemed to implore some favour or assistance at his hands. Touched with a sight so unusual, the gentleman alighted, and leaving his gig, followed the sheep to a field in the direction whence it came. There in a solitary cairn, at a considerable distance from the road, the sheep halted, and our traveller found a lamb completely wedged in between two large stones of the cairn, and struggling feebly with its legs uppermost. The gentleman instantly extricated the little sufferer, and placed it safely on the neighbouring green sward, while its overjoyed mother poured forth her thanks in a long continued and grateful, if not a musical strain.—*Inverness Courier.*

Expansive Force of Steam.—A circumstance lately occurred, rather of a singular nature, which strongly illustrates the powerful effect of steam. A strong stone bottle, half filled with water, and tightly corked, was placed by a servant girl in an oven and forgotten. The water, of course began to be converted into steam by the heat of the oven, which burst the bottle, and was so expansive as to drive the oven door, which was of cast iron, from its hinges, against the kitchen wall, with such violence, that it was broken into several places. The oven itself, though of considerable weight, was carried from its seat, blew out both the kitchen windows, and tore down the fire place. Several children were playing in the kitchen, but they fortunately escaped injury.—*Eng. Paper.*

From the Charleston Observer.

"OH HE DOES NOT WANT IT."

But he *does* want it. And even if he did not, your own engagement has nothing to do with his private circumstances.

Such is the self-excusing of many a careless creditor, and such a proper answer.

It is to be lamented that there is no charge to which many, who may be good men, are more subjected than the want of punctuality in the payment of little debts. And there is no plea by which conscience is more readily satisfied, than that of the declaration that the creditor does not need the amount. The same thing applies to a hundred little borrowings.

A Book is lent; it is detained until the lender is unable to recollect the name of the borrower—but then, "he does not want it; he has many others; or he has read it already." But he *does* want it. If he has others, it is no reason why he should lose this. If he has read it, it is no reason why he may not lend it to others, as well as to yourself.

A small subscription; "The Society does not want it; the sum is so small that it can make no difference. But the Society *does* want it. If every member did as you do, there would be no funds in the hands of the Treasurer: and your neglect is dissolving the Society as far as your own item of influence goes. That influence goes thus far to discourage schemes of benevolence, and to destroy public confidence. You inspired a hope which you crushed again.

An Editor's payment is due; "He does not want it." But he *does* want it. And this very plea of yours gives him more trouble than all others put together.

Of a truth, there are few excuses for neglect, more frequently given to the reminders of conscience than this expression. It sets aside with the veriest sophistry, the spirit and essence of moral obligation.

Christian, how is it with you?

Treatment and Condition of Women in former times.—From the subversion of the Roman empire to the 14th or 15th century, women spent most of their time alone, almost entirely strangers to the joys of social life; they seldom went abroad, but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashions of the times countenanced. Francis I. was the first who introduced women on public days to court; before his time nothing was to be seen at any of the courts of Europe, but grey-bearded politicians, who plotted the destruction of the rights and liberties of mankind, and warriors clad in complete armour, ready to put their plots in execution. In the 13th and 14th centuries elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered laudable.

The use of linen was not known. In Paris they had meat only three times a week; and one hundred livres, about five pounds sterling, was a large portion for a young lady. The better sort of citizens used splinters of wood and rags dipped in

oil, instead of candles, which in those days was a rarity hardly to be met with. Wine was only to be had at the shops of the apothecaries, where it was sold as a cordial; and to ride in a two-wheeled cart along the dirty rugged streets, was reckoned a grandeur of so enviable a nature that Philip the Fair prohibited the wives of citizens from enjoying it. In the time of Henry VIII of England, the peers of the realm carried their wives behind them on horseback, when they went to London; and in the same manner back to their country seats, with hoods of waxed linen over their heads, and wrapped in mantles of cloth to secure them from the cold.—*Dr. Alexander's History of Women.*

The strange combat.—It was during the late war of this country with Great Britain, that circumstances led me to be a passenger on board one of our large merchantmen, in which I had embarked what little property I possessed; our seas were at that time covered with small privateers belonging to both belligerents, who did more injury to the commerce of both nations than the several public armed vessels of either. They almost invariably eluded the pursuit of the large frigates and ships of the line, by hauling sharp on the wind when they discovered an enemy; and their peculiar schooner rig, and being built expressly for sailing, would give them a distinct advantage over their square sail enemies in beating to windward. Again, their lighter draught of water when near the shore would frequently enable them to run so close in, that they could not be attacked unless in boats; and every one who has ever read the account of the attack upon the privateer Neufchatel, by the boats of the Endymion, (I believe,) which engagement happened near Nantucket will easily see how little force it requires to beat off boats, or sink them previous to boarding. Be these things as they may, I return to my story. We had been sailing for two days with a good breeze, though now and then it would lull, and then we sagged heavily along through a fog, almost as dense as the waters which bore us.

We were not far from our port, and our captain was willing to crowd sail night and day, as the risk of capture was superior to that of shipwreck, or disasters from a crippling of our spars. Our ship was of about 400 tons, heavily laden, and not a swift sailer. Her captain was a man of shrewd judgement, of inflexibility of purpose, and rather given to taciturnity. He was of a slight figure gentlemanly to his equals, decided and prompt to those under him in his orders and execution of their fulfilment. His keen dark eyes and naval officer gait, showed a kind of courage, which one would call daring, if they had watched his countenance on particular occasions. Yet at other times, he seemed to be rather the careful mariner who would reef for safety when safety did not apparently require it. He was one of those kind of men who seemed to be inclined to bend the purposes of others to his own, while they were kept in ignorance of his views. I have seen him fix his eagle eye upon

a sailor and require of him to look him steadily in the face for five minutes, and then dismiss him without a comment or reason for so doing; but I would bet my life almost that he had one.

After skinning through the mist for two days, (of which I have spoken,) I happened to be on deck with the captain. I was in conversation with him as to the probability of reaching our port free from the enemy's cruisers. He replied with his usual brevity, "the fog and carrying sail alone will save us; I am made if we escape; if not, I am ruined." He spoke this in the same tone of voice that he would have spoken a common order—he looked up and said, sternly, there is a fog eater—at this moment the sun seemed to flash upon our deck, and the fog rose from the sea like the hoisting of a curtain at the Theatre—a smart breeze took us back, and before an order was given, we saw directly under our lee, a little black looking, sharp built, tall rigged, port bearing schooner, whose decks were crowded with men. "I know her, ejaculated our captain: the next thing there came a ball dancing across our bows in imitation of a distracted porpoise. Our captain took the helm from a sailor, and gave orders to lay to. Another shot came with in a few feet of the captain's head, and passed through the main sail, which he seemed to regard as little as he would the flapping of the wings of a sea gull. But his countenance grew dark and terrific—he had not a gun on board.

The privateer braced sharp on the wind, and at the second tack came within musket shot; a boat came on board and we were ordered under the privateer's lee in style of an admiral in the British navy. In the mean time the wind had freshened, and the captain had privately given orders to have every sail in readiness for instant setting. The boat left us, and we bore down apparently for the purpose of fulfilling the command which had been given us. To secure and pack my papers was but the work of a moment, for an anticipation of the event of capture had placed me on my guard in this particular. When I returned on deck, we were almost within hail of the stranger under a flowing sail; which, in order to bring us to a proper luff under the lee of the privateer, would seemingly require to be immediately taken in. The captain was still at the helm, and he was intent, apparently, upon coming as near the stern of the opposite vessel as was possible, though at times he seemed to grasp the privateer at a glance; his brow was knit, and the veins of his forehead seemed to be swollen—he heeded nothing around him. At this moment he gave the word 'square away,' which brought our bows on the centre of the vessel of our enemy—'luff,' said its captain: at that moment the flash of a gun and its ball were both seen and heard from the port holes of our antagonist—it raked us fore and aft, cutting every thing before it; another moment, the bow of our heavy vessel struck the quarter of the privateer with a tremendous crash—another moment and she passed over!

her, and nothing was to be seen of our capturer but a few floating barrels, some spars, and human beings, who had escaped for a few moments the yawning deep. Never shall I forget the cry which came from that vessel, as our own was passing; it was allied to nothing human; it was of such shrill distress, that a maniac's imagination alone could grasp its dreadfulness.

In a few days we reached our port; but since our arrival, and even to the present hour, I cannot forget the going down of the privateer, over which our vessel boomed as if but a floating stick of timber was put in its path. The death shriek will visit me in dreams, and scare sleep from the "still watches of the night."—*Bachelor's journal.*

When I passed through Heidelberg, the unfortunate Ex-king of Sweden, (Count Gustavson) alighted at the same hotel where I stopped. He had just left the stage coach, and entered the dining room of the *Posthof*, his portmanteau under his arm, dressed plain, and rather poorly, and without a servant. The room was crowded with passengers and students; the conversation, though not noisy, was lively. As soon as the Ex-monarch entered, a deep and respectful silence ensued, the students left off smoking, and the gentleman who occupied the head of the table rose to make place for the distinguished guest. The landlord approached him and asked whether he would not be pleased to hear the band of musicians, which had just entered. He consented, but they were not permitted to address him in the petty customary compliment, as it was generally known that he was very poor, and reduced to the necessity of pawning at Basle, his portmanteau. There was not a sneer, nor the least contempt shown towards the dethroned monarch, so reduced in his pecuniary means. A deep respect was legible on the countenances of the whole company, as far from servile cringing to high life, as low contempt of fallen greatness. I could not help expressing my satisfaction to one of the students, a beautiful, noble, and proud-looking young fellow, dressed in the Teutonic costume, "Sir," said he, seriously, "we would not show so much respect to the Emperor of Austria, but Count Gustavson is unfortunate," and raising his voice emphatically, "wo to the wretch who adds to the load of the oppressed."—*Austria as it is.*

From the Savannah Georgian of July 22.

David Brown a free man of colour, steward of the ship *Macon*, was yesterday brought up before a special court of magistrates, convened at the office of Justice Beers, (consisting of Justices Beers, Sheftall, and Russell,) charged with inveigling, with intent to carry out of the state a slave named Sarah, the property of Robert Taylor, of this city. After a fair and impartial trial, Brown was convicted of the offence, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labour.

A few days ago, two Italian musicians who travel with four dancing dogs, and also a kind of hound on which a monkey rides astride, went to Stowe House, and after exhibiting to the servants, took their departure through the stable-yard. It chanced that a herd of deer had congregated on the outside of the archway during their performance, in pursuit of which the great dog set off, in spite of all control, with pug mounted on his back, equipped rather appropriately for hunting, in a red jacket and cap, with a frill, collar, &c.; the other dogs, also, all in full dress for dancing, joined in the chase, presenting such a scene as was never witnessed before in Stowe Park. Poor Jackoo chattered and screamed with affright, not much liking the speed of his hackney, and at a sudden turn to the right he fell off; but here his case was worse than before, as he was chained to the dog's collar, who still kept on his merciless pace, dragging the poor monkey behind him, and tumbling and rolling him over and over, Jackoo screaming all the time, and the other dogs in full mouth. To heighten the effect of the scene, the Italians threw themselves down on the grass during the chase, knocking their heads on the ground, bellowing with affright, and uttering alternately imprecations and exclamations, "Oh de poor monkey! Oh de poor monkey! Got tam! What we do! him die! what we do!!!" At length the runaway hound was secured by one of the grooms, but not until the whole wardrobe was destroyed, poor pug's nose bleeding copiously, and with the loss of a few front teeth; but no persuasion or force could induce pug to mount again, he had enough of deer-hunting.—*Windsor Express.*

Summary.

The *Miner's Journal* advertises for 500 labourers and fifty three horse teams wanted at the Schuylkill coal mines, where constant employment and good wages may be had. The *Journal* states that the extreme scarcity of labourers has caused quite a stagnation in the coal trade, and this accounts, we suppose for the small quantity of coal brought to Philad., during the past week. Most of the labouring miners, who have fixed their residence at Mount Carbon, are stated to be in easy and comfortable circumstances. The employment is steady, regular and healthful. We state these facts in the hopes that those who are not better employed in the city, and there are many such, will soon direct their steps towards Mount Carbon.—*Dem Press.*

Hayti.—The *Journal of commerce* contains a translation of the address delivered by the President of Hayti, at the opening of the Chamber of commons, June 10th. The President mentions the necessity of adopting a better system of raising a revenue than that of extraordinary contributions, which has been found prenicious, and attended with abuses in their collection. He says—

"I avowed and constantly maintained the inviolable principles which will not admit that a people really independent can be constrained against their interest, to recognize, in perpetuity, exclusive privileges in favor of the commerce of a foreign power. On this important point it is understood, that, respecting all other

arrangements of reciprocal advantage, the commerce of all nations will here be placed, after the year 1830, on the footing of a perfect equality."

On the 8th ult. the 2d Presbyterian church in Washington, (Rev. Mr. Baker's unanimously elected the Rev. Luther Halsey, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Princeton College, to settle with them in the Gospel Ministry. The President of the United States was present, and voted on the occasion.

Above 200 Infant Schools have been established in Great Britain the past year. They are excellent nurseries for the church.

It appears by a letter received in Norfolk, that a man has been apprehended in Manzanilla, Cuba, who proved to be the pilot of the pirate which murdered the crew of the schooner *Charles*, of Philadelphia. It is stated that he had made a confession of the whole transaction.

Thomas Newton Esq a Representative in Congress from Virginia, has been returned from the same district for *twenty seven years* in succession. He is, we believe, the oldest member of the House of Representatives. His constituents rewarded him with a public dinner on the 4th inst.

Lightning.—On Saturday, the 19th inst about 4 o'clock P.M. a new house nearly finished, belonging to Col. E. Stoddard, in Upton, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed; the flames spread so rapidly by reason of shavings and combustible matter, as rendered it impossible to save the carpenter's tools, or any thing contained in the house. A. W. D. Lovering, who was finishing the house, providentially left it about ten minutes before it was in flames.

The Tannery of Mr. Lorillard, in the 3th ward of New York, is supplied with water by a pump working regularly by a large fat dog.

Stirling.—A worthy minister, belonging to a parish in the vest of our Sherifdom, had occasion while lately subjecting a number of his congregation to catechetical examination, previous to communion, to address a few questions to his man John, who, to the important offices of bellman and grave digger, added that of beadle. Not holding the functionary's theological knowledge in the highest esteem, he thought he would put such a question as John could not fail to solve creditably. Accordingly, addressing that personage, he said, "John, as I don't intend to trouble you with many questions, can you tell me what is baptism?" "Atweel can I Sir," replied John,—"it's just a shilling to the Session Clerk and a groat to me."—*Stirling Ad.*

Kidnapping.—A man named Andrew O'Connor, was brought up to the police office a few days since, suspected of being engaged in kidnapping. He attempted to take a little coloured boy, under the pretext that he had run off from Newark. The proof was not positive, and he was discharged; but it is believed that a number of coloured children have recently been kidnapped, and taken from the city.—*Spect.*

THE COMMERCIAL GENTLEMAN.

It was during a tour in the west of England, in the long vacation, that a college friend and myself put up at an inn at Falmouth, frequented by Commercial Gentlemen. Anxious to see life in all its varieties, we entered the traveller's room, the only inmate of which was a fat, bustling, red-faced, self important gentleman, who was devouring oysters, with all his energies. My waggish friend, Waters, ever on the watch for a joke, at once accosted him:—"you are fond of oysters, I presume, sir?"—"Very, sir," and he swallowed with a smack the last of six dozen. "Far be it from me to alarm you, sir," returned the other with a countenance of the deepest concern—"but I own I feel surprised at your partiality for Falmouth oysters. You are of course aware, that in consequence of the vicinity to the mines they contain a portion of poisonous metallic substance, which causes sickness and swelling, and sometimes even death in the oyster eater. "Metallic substance! poisonous vicinity!" returned the man of journeys, pettishly:—"I have eaten many a barrel of oysters in my time, sir, and"—"I hope you'll eat many more," interrupted Waters, "though, upon my soul, I doubt it. However, *au revoir*," and we left him for a stroll about the town.

On our return to supper after an hour's ramble, we found the Commercial Gentleman pacing up and down the room,—"non passibus requis," and evidently awaiting, with some anxiety, our re-appearance. "Sir," said he to Waters, in the most silvery tones, "I have been considering what you told me, and—and—I feel rather—queer." Now don't let me alarm you," said W. with his most imperturbable face, "but we remarked to each other, as we entered the room, that your countenance was perceptibly altered." "Now are you serious? Oh dear! what shall I do? Do advise me!"—"Call in a medical man directly," said the wag, "and that no time may be lost, I myself will be the messenger."

He soon found a Country Practitioner, whom he summoned to see a friend of his, of very shattered nerves, who fancies himself poisoned by eating a few oysters! The affair in consequence took a new turn. After Mr. Gobblestone had detailed his case with the utmost earnestness, "Yes, yes," says the Doctor to us in a whisper, "I see very clearly how matters stand. Evidently disordered in the brain. Wrong here," and he tapped in the most knowing manner his own bald pericranium, "I'll humour him! That's my line of practice! I'll humour him!" To the patient with a smile he continued, "yes, sir, yes, Cornish oysters are most pernicious—highly pernicious—fatally pernicious; you must be bled without delay; a blister to-morrow if necessary; a cooling draught on going to bed; and I shall send a mixture to be taken every three hours."

The Commercial Gentleman was then bled, and hurried off to his pillow; while Waters determined to keep up the joke; while assisting him to undress, secreted his waistcoat; we then had the broad back taken out, and a very narrow one substituted. Early the next morning I made a point of seeing the invalid. "I hope you are better, Mr. Gobblestone?"—"O! I am as well as ever I was in my life. It was all a joke, wasn't it?" said he, with what was meant to be an insinuating smile, "I knew it was all a joke. Ha! ha! ha!"—"Well, I hope you'll find it such," said I, slyly depositing the waistcoat and making my exit.

We had hardly begun breakfast when the unfortunate Londoner rushed in: his eyes starting—his teeth chattering—and desperation marked on every feature. "I'm a dead man—poisoned—done for—gone. Look! my waistcoat, that I pulled off with ease last night, won't meet you where by three inches

this morning. Oh! I see it plainly—my hours are numbered, and I'm to be another victim to these fatal oysters. Yes—from the first moment you mentioned it, I was sure it was all over with me. I feel myself swelling every minute. Help! Help! send for the surgeon, but it's in vain. I'm beyond the reach of medicine! O dear! O dear! how very, very hard to die in this out of the way place, and all for the sake of a few oysters! For God's sake, gentlemen, take pity on a dying man! my life's invaluable to the firm. How long dy'e think I shall live? Have I time to make my will? Think of the firm! what will they say, when they think of my untimely end? I'm going—I feel it; my breath's leaving me. Help! I say, help!"

The joke was now become serious, for the Commercial Gentleman was black in the face; and we determined on telling him the truth. He listened to us with glistening eyes; at the conclusion, smiled in the most ghastly manner; and then rushed precipitately from the room. A full quarter of an hour was spent in incessant roars of laughter, and when that time had elapsed, we sought him with the landlady; she told us on leaving the room he had called for his bill, settled it like a lord, ordered a chaise, and quitted the town. The recollection of his lovely countenance when he left us; half a dozen empty phials; a cooling mixture; an empty pill box; and some saline draughts; were all we had to condole us, for a surgeon's bill of three guineas, the sum we had the pleasure of paying for our hoax on the Commercial Gentleman.

A LIFE OF TRIALS.

I have this day completed my ninetieth year. It may fairly be supposed that vanity has nothing to do with one who is faltering on the brink of the grave; and that she can have little in view, save the instruction of others, in detailing two of the trials of a strange and chequered existence.—The first may teach the younger part of my sex, in this age of over-refinement, that if courage be indispensable to bold, enterprising man,—self-possession is no less necessary to timid, shrinking woman; and my second, that if anatomical exposure be the nurse—and I believe it—of medical science, caution should be used in the selection of objects, and discrimination in the choice of those who are to participate in its disclosures. And thus, when my feeble voice will be heard in this world no longer, I may instruct from my grave.

I was a girl of eighteen when my father was Governor of York Castle. A murder attended with circumstances of the most inhuman barbarity, had been perpetrated in our neighbourhood, an old man with his two sons, charged with the commission of the crime, were delivered into his custody. By accident I witnessed their being brought into the Castle. Years have passed away, and other events have succeeded; joy and sorrow, affluence and poverty, like storm and sunshine, have chased each other; foreign scenes and foreign faces have intervened—but I see them before me now—in the deep gloom of midnight in which I am writing—as clear, as if they were standing in life before me! The hardened ruthless look of the elder murderer—his venerable hoary hair frightfully contrasted by the expression of his countenance—his cold grey eye, which glanced incessantly around with the most fearful and restless anxiety—his parched

lips and haggard look, sadly at variance with his bent form and tottering gait—all combined to form a picture, which, once seen, could never be forgotten. The two sons stood behind their father. The eldest appeared stern and sullen—muttered an incoherent answer when asked what injury he had received from his victim—while an expression of vindictive triumph glared in his eye: the youngest seemed bowed down with the consciousness of guilt, and kept his eyes fixed sadly on the ground. Once only he raised them. They encountered the old man's penetrating glance, and sunk beneath it.

Deposition after deposition, was dawned out, and such a mass of circumstantial evidence accumulated, that it was hardly possible to doubt their guilt. The trial was to come on in the course of ten days; but in the interim a committee of the House of Commons required my father's presence in town, and I was left in charge of the castle. It was a responsibility which I had incurred before, and it did not appear formidable. I was surrounded by trusty and tried servants, and having always been taught to rely on my own courage and resolution in exigencies. I entered upon my duties without fears. The keys of the different wards were brought me, every night, and remained under my pillow till morning; and that my father's room might be kept perfectly aired, I removed to it in the evening after his departure. Things went on smoothly for some days, till, one morning I was told that the eldest Welsford was not to be found, and was supposed to have made his escape. Placards were posted over York without delay—large rewards offered for his apprehension—officers and constables despatched in all directions—but without success. Eight and forty hours elapsed and no tidings were procured of him. How he had escaped—and to what retreat he had fled, was as much a secret as ever.

In this annoying posture of affairs, I went to my own room, in the evening of the second day, for some papers I wished to consult. I had opened my desk, and was busily prosecuting my search, when, happening to glance my eye round, I distinctly saw the face of a man cautiously peeping over the furniture of my bed. I felt it was Welsford's! My first impulse was to scream, but recollecting that I was alone, in a distant part of the house, that all assistance was beyond my reach, that the faintest shriek would seal my doom—I hastily smothered my emotion, and continued my search as before. I confess I trembled, and thinking my death-blow might be dealt from behind, I determined on having what little notice I could; and facing my foe, I drew my chair fronting the bed, and read a letter; my voice, I know, faltered—aloud. I then sang for a few moments—very faintly I believe!—till gradually getting nearer and nearer the door, I made a grasp at the lock, and rushed out. I trust I felt as grateful as I ought towards a merciful Providence, when I locked the door upon the felon!

The turnkeys were then summoned—the fugitive was taken—secured—and a few hours afterwards, condemned. On the night preceding his execution he made

a few moments. After admitting the justice of his sentence, he continued, that having discovered by accident his cell joined my apartment, and knowing the keys were given me, nightly, he had climbed up one chimney, and let himself down by another into my room; that his design was to have murdered me—possessed himself of the keys—and escaped: that during the two whole days he was missing, he had lain concealed in my room, enduring, as he himself expressed it, “between hunger and disappointment, the torments of the damned.” He added, he “thought himself in heaven when he at last saw me enter: and though I had not the keys with me would have then despatched me, but that he was sure from my manner and stay, I had no suspicion he was near me!” How closely did I hover on the confines of the other world! A sound, nay even a look, and I should have been in eternity!

I pass over many years in which I was launched on the stormy sea of sorrow, and buffeted with its waves, and hasten to my last trial. I had seen the light turf strewn over my father and five brothers; one, only one, the youngest, and my favourite, survived. The death of the others had only knitted us more strongly together, and made us all the world to each other. After having received a thoroughly medical education, he was on the point of entering into partnership, when my mother's death recalled him to York. Her loved form had been deposited in its narrow dwelling, and he was about to return to town when a friend requested him to demonstrate on a subject, and three days after the funeral he consented to do so. He went to the Infirmary—his instruments were ready—and every preparation had been made—but when the cloth which covered the body was removed, he recognised his—own mother! The empire of reason was at an end. He rushed from the room a maniac!

I am now an isolated being. Of a large and happy family, I remain the solitary survivor. But do I complain? Do I repine? Oh no! Roses have been scattered among the thorns which have strewn my path thro' life; and, feeling that my connexion with earth and its illusions will be shortly closed, I look forward to the period when the storms and tempests, that have deformed the evening of my days, will be succeeded by the never-failing pleasures of eternal spring.

RACHEL.

Pay in boards.—A Susquehanna raftsmen subscribed to a work, published by a Philadelphia bookseller, the terms being three dollars in boards. He was as dilatory about payment as country subscribers usually are, and was consequently called on by an agent. Expressing his readiness to pay, he took the collector to the river side, and pointing to a huge raft, “I was to pay in boards,” said he, “so take the best you can find.” The agent summoned him before the nearest magistrate, who after examining the conditions of publication, decided, with characteristic wisdom, that, whatever the word boards might mean in PHILADELPHIA, it signified plank every where else; and accordingly gave judgment for the defendant.

VARIETIES.

Silver is often coated or gilded with gold, forming gold plate, and generally by a process called water gilding, which consists in submitting the beated silver to an amalgam of gold and mercury. The gold and mercury are first made into an amalgam, with which the surface of the silver is rubbed; the mercury is driven off by heat and the gold is left, which is afterwards burnished, and in that manner, a coating of gold is easily applied; of course, by using a dilute, or strong amalgam, you may give a greater or less coating of gold to the silver. What is called or-moulu, is brass, or copper, or bronze, gilded in a similar way; and the French are very expert in this mode of gilding. There, a great deal of common gilding is done by sticking on gold leaf upon varnishes. In gilding porcelain, which I shall describe to you in the next lecture, a powder of gold is mixed with glass, which is employed and burnished, after it is brought from the furnace.

With copper, gold forms a hard alloy, which is generally employed for coinage. Eleven parts of gold, that is, standard gold, the specific gravity of which is 19, when mixed with one part of copper, produce an alloy, the specific gravity of which is about 17; of this alloy, 20 pounds troy are coined into 934 1-2 sovereigns, or 15 pounds into 700 sovereigns. One pound was formed into 44 1-2 guineas, but now it is coined into 46 sovereigns.

Brande's Lectures—Lancet.

Outrage.—A young gentleman and lady, according to the Journal of Commerce, while sitting in a sequestered spot between the first and third Avenues, last evening, were set upon by three ruffians. They asked what o'clock it was, and when the gentleman drew out his watch, they attempted to wrest it from him. He succeeded in keeping it, however, and according to the report, seeming to have more regard for the trinket than the lady, ran to the Rose Hill Tavern to call for help. Help however, must have been long delayed; for according to the same report, before assistance came, the scoundrels had perpetrated the last outrage on the female. One of them is said to be in custody, who calls himself William Gibbs. We scarce give credit to this report. It is improbable that any gentleman would have left a woman who was under his protection, in such circumstances. The trial of the person in custody will, however, bring the whole matter to light.—Com. Adv.

Reign of Terror.—Despots govern by terror. They know, that he who fears God, fears nothing else; and therefore they eradicate from the mind, through their Voltaire, their Helvetius, and the rest of that infamous gang, that only sort of fear which generates true courage.

Burke—on the French revolution.

Flattery.—A flatterer is said to be a beast that biteth smiling. But it is hard to know them from friends, they are so obsequious and full of protestations, for, as wolf resembles a dog, so doth a flatterer a friend.

Sir W. Raleigh.

Beauty.—It was a very proper answer to him who asked, why any man should be delighted with beauty? that it was a question that none but blind men could ask; since any beautiful object doth so much attract the sight of all men, that it is in no man's power not to

Mistaken Charity.—One of the ancients seeing a young man give away all his subsistence to pretended distress, “It is possible,” said he, “that the person you relieve may be an honest man; and I know that you who relieve him are such. You see, then, by your generosity, you only rob a man, who is certainly deserving, to bestow it on one who may possibly be a rogue. And while you are unjust in rewarding uncertain merit, you are doubly guilty by stripping yourself.”—Goldsmith.

A worthy knight and citizen was asked a few days ago, to explain the term *statu quo*, which he did in the following manner; “Why, *statu quo*—*statu quo* belongs to fine arts—you all know what *co* is—*co* is Latin for company as we see it marked, you know Barclay and Co—Meux and Co—whenever it's more than one, it's always *co*. But I'll describe it to you—you know what a stature is—well, a stature by itself is nothing more than a *statu*, but when there is more than one statue, as, for instance in the case of Gog and Magog at Guildhall, or the men at St. Dunstan's, why then it is statue and company, that is statue and *co*—that is in Latin *statu quo*.” Week. Times.

TAKE NOTICE.

THERE will be an African Union Camp Meeting, held at Flushing on the 14th Aug. 1828, when a general invitation is given to all sects and parties.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street:

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1835.

BOARDING & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with *Boarding and Lodging* at No. 188 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of *Boarding and Lodging* may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

1828.

THE ORIGIN OF HORSE RACING—EPSOM RACES, &c.—The first information that we have of horse-racing in this country is in the reign of Henry II; there can be no doubt that Epsom Downs early became the spot upon which the lovers of racing indulged their fancy, and perhaps the known partiality of James I. for this diversion will justify us in ascribing their commencement to the period when he resided at the palace of Nonsuch, near Ewell; and his reign may be fairly stated as the period when horse racing became a general and national amusement. They were then called bell-courses, the prize being a silver bell, and the winner was said to bear or carry the bell. The first Arabia which had ever been known in England as such, was purchased by the royal horse jockey of a Mr. Markham, a merchant, at the price of 500*l*. During the civil wars, the amusements of the turf were partially suspended, but not forgotten, for we find that Mr. Place, stud-master to Cromwell, was proprietor of the famous horse White Turk, and several capital brood mares, one of which, a great favourite, he concealed in a vault during the search after Cromwell's effects at the time of the restoration, from which circumstance she took the name of coffin mare, and is designated as such in various pedigrees. King Charles II. soon after his restoration, re-established the races at Newmarket which had been instituted by James I. He divided them into regular meetings, and substituted, both there and at other places, silver cups or bowls, of the value of £100, for the royal gift of the ancient bells. William III. though not fond of the turf, paid much attention to the breed of horses for martial purposes, and in his reign some of the most celebrated stallions were imported. George Prince of Denmark, obtained from his royal consort, Queen Anne, grants of royal plates for several places. In the latter end of the reign of George I. the change of the royal plates into purses of 100 guineas took place. In the time of George II. there were a many capital thorough bred horses in England, the most celebrated of which were the Arabians Darley and Godolphin—from the former descended Flying Childers. To continue a list of celebrated horses would exceed our limits, we shall therefore close with a brief account of the famous horse Eclipse. This horse was first the property of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and was foaled during the great eclipse in 1761; he was withheld from the course till he was five years old, and was first tried at Epsom. He once ran four miles in eight minutes, carrying 12st. and with this weight he won 11 king's plates. He was never beaten, never had a whip flourished over him, or felt the tickling of a spur, nor was he ever for a moment distressed by the speed or rate of a competitor, out-footing, out-striding, and out-lasting every horse which started against him. When the races on Epsom Downs were first held periodically, we have not been able to trace with accuracy, but we find that from the year 1730, they have been annually held; for a long period, they were held twice in every year: it was then

customary to commence at eleven o'clock, return into the town to dinner, and finish in the evening; but this arrangement has been long discontinued.—*Eug. pap.*

In the latter end of last month a pair of thrushes built a nest in the porch of the romantic church of Penwortham, near Preston, and in the course of four days there were deposited as many eggs, which unfortunately held out too strong a temptation to some mischievous boy, and the contents of the nest were taken away. The clerk of the church observed this, with some regret, and supposing that the birds would now forsake a place which had proved so unfortunate to them, took away the nest, to keep it as a memorial of the curious circumstance. Notwithstanding this, last week the persevering pair again resumed their labours, built another nest precisely in the same situation, and the female bird has laid four more eggs in it. So anxious are some of the parishioners to suffer these sweet songsters to enjoy their hallowed abode undisturbed, that they have had a railing put up, to protect the porch from the intrusion of urchins, who might feel an inclination to rob the nest again.

Drowned.—An inquest was held at Utica, on Friday last, on the body of a son of Benjamin Brown, aged nine years, drowned in the Mohawk on the 22d inst. The deceased was with other boys, still younger than himself bathing in the river.

Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

THE VANITY OF BEAUTY.

Oh! beauty, where now is that grace,
Of which, thou so vainly didst boast;
Where now is that beautiful face,
That the beaux delighted to toast?

Where now is that form you admired,
And anxiously sought to adorn;
The bosom that cheerfulness fired;
Oh! say, are they now left forlorn!

Those tresses, that gracefully fell,
Adorning thy beautiful brow;
Beauty—ingeniously—tell?
Oh! say, where, ah! where are they now!

And where now is that sparkling eye,
Come beauty, be honest and speak;
And where is the bright crimson dye,
That painted thy beautiful cheek?

What! sickness assailed thy form!
What! has it thy beauty effaced!
Alas! has its withering storm,
Laid all thy loveliness waste?

Cease, oh cease, for lost beauty to sigh,
Does virtue thy bosom imbue?
Reflect, that tho' beauty must die,
That virtue is all, all to you.

TO MY SISTER.

Written on the eve of departure for Europe.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

Remember Me.

Yes, dear one, to the envied train
Of those around, thy moments pay;
But wilt thou never kindly deign
To think of him that's far away?
Thy form—thine eye—thine angel smile,
For weary years I may not see;
But wilt thou not, sometimes the while,
My sister dear, remember me?

But not in fashion's brilliant hall,
Surrounded by the gay and fair,
And thou the fairest of them all,
Oh think not, think not of me there,
But when the thoughtless crowd is gone,
And hushed the voice of senseless glee,
And all is silent, still and lone,
And thou art sad, remember me.

Remember me—but, loveliest, ne'er
When in his orbit fair and high,
The morning's glowing charioteer
Rides proudly up the blushing sky;
But when the waning moonbeam sleeps.
At midnight on the lonely sea,
And nature's pensive spirit weeps
In all her dews, remember me.

Remember me, I pray—but not—
In Flora's gay and blooming hour,
When every brake has found its note,
And sunshine smiles in every flower;
But when the falling leaf is sear
And withers sadly from the tree,
And o'er the ruins of the year
Cold autumn sighs, remember me.

Remember me—but choose not, dear,
The hour when on the gentle lake
The sportive wavelets, blue and clear,
Soft rippling to the margin, break;
But when the deafening billows foam
In madness on the pathless sea,
Then let thy pilgrim fancy roam
Across them, and remember me.

Remember me—but not to join,
If haply some thy friend should praise,
'Tis far too dear, that voice of thine,
To echo what the stranger says,
They know us not—but shouldst thou meet
Some faithful friend of thee and me,
Softly, sometimes, to him repeat
My name—and then remember me.

Remember me—not, I entreat,
In scenes of festal wheel-day joy,
For then it were not kind and meet
My thoughts the pleasure should alloy—
But on the sacred, solemn day,
And, dearest, on the bended knee,
When thou for those thou lovest dost pray,
Sweet spirit, then remember me.

Remember me—but not as I
With anxious heart and drooping eye,
And doubts would grieve thee I should tell,
Pronounce the sad, sad word, farewell!
But in the calm, unclouded heart,
Whence dark and gloomy visions flee,
Oh there, my sister, bear my part,
And kindly, then, remember me.

During a gust of wind at Providence, on Friday last, a horse and wagon with the owner, were blown into the river. Happily, however, neither horse, wagon, nor owner, were drowned.

Preventive against Moths.—The destruction to clothing and other articles of value, the use of which is usually suspended during the summer months is not only extremely vexatious, but often of serious loss. We are therefore pleased to have it in our power to state, upon the authority of a respectable medical friend, who has often attested its efficacy in this particular, that the *Calamus*, or *Sweet Flag Root* which abounds in our vicinity, being cut in thin slices and scattered among woollens of any kind, will effectually repel the assault of this destructive insect.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

Storms.—On Sunday night last, there was a severe storm of thunder, lightning, rain and wind in Westhampton, the north-western part of Northampton, Wilburysburgh, Hatfield, &c. In Northampton many trees were uprooted, the corn and other crops in some fields laid flat, and some damage done by hail.

We learn that on Friday last, two barns were blown down in Springfield, and much injury done to the crops by a gale.

REPORT OF INTERMENTS.

New-York, Aug. 2, 1828.

Apoplexy 11; Casualty 1; Consumption 13; Convulsions 16; Diarrhea 5; Drinking cold water 7; Dropsy in the chest 1; Dropsy in the head 1; Drowned 1; Dysentery 11; Epilepsy 1; Erysipelas 1; Fever 1; Fever bilious 1; Fever intermittent 1; Flux infantile 22; Hives 3; Inflammation of the bowels 9; do brain 2; do chest 3; do liver 1; Locked jaw 1; Marasmus 2; Measles 1; Old age 3; Palsey 1; Rheumatism 3; Scrofula 2; Small pox 1; Spasms 1; Sprue 1; Still born 5; Sudden death 1; Takes Mesenterica 2; Teething 7; Ulcer 1; Unknown 1; Whooping cough 4. Total 148.

Of whom were of the age of 1 year and under 55; between 1 and 2, 19; 2 and 5, 6; 5 and 10, 5; 10 and 20, 2; 20 and 30, 16; 30 and 40, 20; 40 and 50, 12; 50 and 60, 4; 60 and 70, 6; 70 and 80, 1; 80 and 90, 0; 90 and 100, 2. Total 148.

GEORGE CUMMING, City Inspect.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the New-York African Free Schools have opened a Female School in Mulberry-street, for the accommodation of girls living in the upper parts of the city.

A competent Female Teacher is employed, and the usual branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and needle work, will be taught, under the same arrangements as the schools already established by the Board.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming, to go to Hayti, as cultivators. For further particulars apply at this office. J. B. RUSSWURM.

WANTED—One or two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips' Church. Enquire at this Office.

New York, July 11, 1828.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING? (FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by
N. VANLIEW, 560 Broome-street.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug 8

NOTICE.

THE PROTECTING SOCIETY of the City and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of *Kidnapping* and *Man-stealing*, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter *post paid*, addressed to the Secretary of the Society. JOHN ALLEN Sec'y.
Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

FRANCIS WILES,

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.

W. P. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable

ADAM SUDER, Cabinet Maker, Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *31

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men,)

In Forest-street, Baltimore.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAFFER and MACCABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALL SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent a large Box of their Tobacco for sale. Should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, No. 120 Fulton-Street, NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS. M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner; known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON, No. 120, Fulton-Street

TO LET

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 128 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30

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To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be fully appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have though several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church,
SHARP-STREET, BALTIMORE
WILLIAM LIVELY

Has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that this institution is now open for the reception of Pupils of both Sexes.

In this School will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps, &c Ancient and modern History, Geometry Composition, Natural philosophy, also, the Latin, French & Greek Languages. He will attend private Families if required.

Terms made known on application.

N. B. Various kinds of Needle-work taught by a Lady.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

**JAMES GILBERT,**

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the Public, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT

No. 149 Church-Street

NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.

Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston;

Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Remond, Salem.

Connecticut.—John Shields, New-Haven,

Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich

Rhode-Island.—George C. Willis, Providence.

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Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Carlisle.

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Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.

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R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steward, Rochester;

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Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich, Troy;

Tudor E. Grant, Utica.

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N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton;

James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick;

Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh;

Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M.

New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern;

Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George,

Waterloo.

England.—Thomas Dickson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Hayti.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

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WHOLE NO 73

THE SLIP WALKER.

During the autumn of '798, I had occasion to travel, with my friend Harvey, through some of the western districts of Scotland. One evening, after a fatiguing walk, we reached a little village, where we intended to remain for the night. It was pleasantly situated on an eminence, overlooking a glen, through the wooded bottom of which a clear silver stream appeared winding on to the sea. The houses, which were mostly thatched, were built in a straggling manner, interspersed with trees and gardens and small rustic enclosures, and possessed, upon the whole, a greater air of comfort and neatness than is usual in our Scottish villages. Having taken some refreshment at the only inn the place afforded, and made such arrangements, with the landlord, as were necessary for our accommodation, we again sallied out to enjoy the beauties of the evening, which was one of the finest I ever remember to have seen.

The air was of that thin and pure translucency which has been remarked as peculiar to the autumnal season, and its balmy coolness, as it fanned our faces, was delightfully refreshing, after the hot and fatiguing labours of the day. The sky was without a cloud, except a few of pale and fleecy appearance which hovered over our heads; and others, whose broken though well-defined lines seemed to stretch like the bars of a furnace, across the glowing west. The hills of the Highlands rose one above another, with various shades and hues as they receded from the eye, and were lost in the obscurity of distance. Those which approached nearest to the spectator, and whose irregular ridges partly concealed their gigantic brethren, were invested with the rich purple tint of the heather which then flowered profusely on their bosoms, and seemed, while gleaming under a brilliant sky, to emulate the fairy colouring of the rainbow. The more distant summits were of an unmixed blue, successively becoming paler and paler, till their remote outline almost eluded the eye, and appeared only like dim and unsubstantial vapour, faintly traced on the horizon.

Our steps insensibly led us towards a rising ground, at some little distance from the village, where the roofless and weather-beaten walls of an ancient monastic-looking building appeared towering from behind some old fir and yew trees, whose ponderous trunks seemed to have stood for centuries. An air of deep repose and desertedness hung over this spot, and contrasted well with the gay and animated appearance of the village-green, where groups of noisy and happy children had just begun their evening game. It was a building of no ordinary extent, and must have been while entire, a place of great splendour and magnificence. Its ample area

was now occupied as a receptacle for the dead; where the remains of many a lowly and ambitious peasant mingled unconsciously with the ashes of abbots, warriors, and kings. Some wild fruit-trees grew up among the tombs, thrusting in several places their long green arms through the lofty Gothic windows: while the grass and shrubs, which waved on the ruined walls and mouldering arches, betokened the triumph of decay, and showed how quickly nature was reclaiming to her bosom the vain creations of man. Fragments of pillars and cornices, richly carved, but green with the moss of age, lay strewn about the ground, while those which still preserved their original situations seemed every moment to threaten a similar overthrow. The silence and loneliness which reigned around us, as we walked through the long rank herbage, growing profusely over the tombstones and headstones, with which the ground was sprinkled, did not fail to produce in our minds corresponding impressions of melancholy and gloom;—and so long did we yield to the indulgence of these sweet though painful feelings, that darkness had gathered over the hills, and the deep blue sky had become thickly studded with stars, before we returned to the village.

During the remainder of the evening, Harvey continued thoughtful and dejected—a circumstance which, though disregarded at the time, was forcibly recalled to my remembrance by the events which afterwards happened. His mind seemed to brood over the scenes we had just quitted, and all my endeavours to dissipate his melancholy, or divert his thoughts to any other subject proved unavailing. As sleep seemed necessary to recruit his wasted spirits, we parted at an early hour, and retired to repose.

In the morning I was awakened by my companion, according to agreement,—he was already equipped for travelling, and seemed to have recovered his wonted cheerfulness. "It is five o'clock," said he, "and a fine morning going to break."—My preparations for the road were easily made, and in a short time we were out of doors.

A thick mist, like a sea, now floated through the valley, obscuring the mountains beyond, which had the evening before formed such a prominent part of the picture. The full moon occupied the sky, and shed its broad and yellow light on the silent village, which seemed to sleep in perfect peace and tranquillity. As I was a stranger to the road we intended to take, I trusted myself entirely to the guidance of my friend; but we had not proceeded far till I discovered, with a mixture of fear and astonishment, that we were again approaching the old abbey. I inquired whether our way lay in this direction, but receiving on reply, I then, for the first time,

looked full in the face of my companion, and saw a sight which I cannot yet recollect without horror. His eyes were fixed and starting fearfully, and his whole countenance, as the moon-beam fell upon it, had an expression of vacant wildness almost unearthly. I stood hesitating for some moments, not knowing what to do—but at length I endeavoured to persuade him to return with me to the village. He gazed on me for a while, as if totally unconscious of my meaning; and then, after making some uncouth gestures, and pointing several times towards the sky, he took hold of my arm, and hurried me forcibly forward into the ruins. It was in vain to resist—he was naturally much more vigorous than I, and at that moment I felt as if in the grasp of a giant. He locked the gate, and threw the key, with great violence, over a broken part of the wall,—and then sat down composedly on a tombstone, and appeared as if lost in profound meditation.

After recollecting myself a few minutes, I began to conjecture that he was asleep, and that he had left his bed and conducted me hither under the delusion of some frightful dream, to which the walk in the evening had probably given rise. With this idea, I made every effort to awaken him—repeating his name aloud—twitching him by the elbow—and beating the palms of his hands—but without effect; he still maintained the same attitude, and the same ghastly expression of countenance. I now became greatly alarmed, and conceiving that his fit was the forerunner of death, and that he might expire at my side before I could procure him any assistance, I looked anxiously round the walls for a gap or other means of escape, and laboured vainly and ineffectually, by climbing and scrambling, to reach the old Gothic windows. Foiled in all my attempts, I sat down beside my friend, keeping my eyes intently fixed on the eastern quarter of the heavens, and comforting myself that morning was not far distant. The venerable objects around me were still involved in darkness, rendered more sombre and gloomy by the dusky foliage which encircled them—and the death-like repose of the scene was scarcely interrupted by the boom of the night-beetle, or the melancholy cry of the owl from the mouldering walls.

After I had remained a considerable time in this situation, the clock attached to the ruins struck the hour of one!—the sound fell cold on my heart, and I felt as if I had been smote by an invisible hand. Harvey seemed to listen for a moment, when starting up, he exclaimed wildly, "It is the hour!" It is the hour!" and seizing me by the shoulder, hurried me, with incredible swiftness, through the burying-ground. A cold sweat broke on my forehead, as I stumbled along over the tomb-

stones, and listened to the dull ringing of our footsteps on the ground. I know not how long I was dragged in this manner, backwards and forwards, but at length my limbs failed me, and I sank down exhausted on the turf. My situation was alarming in the extreme. Shut up in a lonely and desolate place, from whence there was no escape, and where no human assistance could be expected, I was at the mercy of a man who seemed possessed with a sudden and outrageous madness, and who, for aught I knew, might every moment become my murderer. I lay stretched out on the cold damp clay, as if to take the measure of a grave; and such was my alarm and consternation that I was for some moments unable to move.

When I lifted my head I discovered that Harvey was gone, but I thought I saw something stir near the place where he had stood;—although, after gazing earnestly for a moment, I was convinced I had been deceived. I turned round to look for my companion, but he was no where to be seen, and I found myself alone in that fearful place. Again my eyes were caught by the motion of something near me, and almost lifeless with terror, I beheld a human figure standing at my side. It was like the shadow of a man as seen on smoke or mist, and it had a kind of flickering and unstable motion, which would have prevented me from noting its parts particularly, even though I had been in the full possession of my senses. I perfectly recollect that its arm was stretched out, as in the attitude of entreaty; though I am not sensible that I heard the slightest sound. A strong conviction possessed me that what I looked on was a spirit—and the agony I endured is indescribable. In a moment it seemed as if I was pervaded by that mysterious presence—I felt it cold on my face and hands, and my ears rung as with the noise of a very high wind. I think at this time I must have fallen into a swoon, as I recollect nothing more till I found myself on my feet, and at some distance from the spot.

Harvey was again standing beside me, looking wildly towards a particular part of the ruin, which lay in deep shadow, and waving his hand as if beckoning somebody to approach; at the same time muttering something between his teeth, which I could not understand. The idea now forcibly entered my mind, that my companion had died during the night, and that it was his corpse possessed by an evil spirit which now stood before me,—and a fiendish glance which he darted towards me at this moment confirmed my suspicions. Distracted with this horrible thought, I endeavoured to run from him; but he prevented me, and shook and twisted my arms till they were almost disjointed, grinning and gibbering, at the same time, most hideously. He then attempted to strangle me by fixing his fingers round my throat—but I made a desperate effort, and released myself from his grasp. Something which now passed over the burying ground like a cloud, seemed to attract his attention;—he uttered dreadful yells, and following it, plunged into the gloom where it had disappeared.

As I now considered myself in the power of a malicious demon, my terror and desire of escape increased my strength tenfold. I flew towards a broken part of the wall, and fixing my fingers and toes in the interstices between the mouldering stones, I strove in desperation to climb to the top. Several times I had nearly reached the summit, when the crumbling fragments gave way and I was precipitated to the bottom. I struggled till my hands were full of blood, and my body covered with bruises, and then being completely exhausted, I stretched myself out among the long dewy grass, praying earnestly that I might die and be released from the agony I was enduring. I cannot account for the horrible frenzy which at this time possessed me, unless I could believe it arose from the wild and unearthly visitation I had experienced. Long troops of dim figures seemed to pass slowly and silently before my eyes; but I looked on them with composure, and with that feeling which a man sometimes enjoys in a dream, when he is conscious that it is but a dream. I felt that my mind was gradually growing weaker and weaker, and the prospect of becoming totally mad, I well remember, produced in me a strange kind of pleasure. Sometimes I thought that I was dreaming; and then I made violent and convulsive exertions to awaken myself—and sometimes I thought I had been deserted by God and man, and left to be tormented by furies and evil spirits—or that I was dead, and had already reached the place of eternal punishment.

I now began to shriek and scream as loud as I could, clapping my hands, and beating my head against the ground with great violence. I then sung and wept by turns, and rolled and tumbled myself to and fro among the tombstones, like a maniac; uttering at one moment the most tremendous curses against myself, my friend, and the whole human race; and at another beseeching the dead and mouldering tenants of the graves to rise up and put an end to my misery. Recollecting a pen knife which I had in my pocket, I drew it out, and made a desperate stab at my heart; but the blade struck against the ground and broke in two. With the portion which I held in my hand I endeavoured to pierce my throat, but failing also in that, I drew it repeatedly across my face, lacerating my cheeks and brow in a most frightful manner. Mad as these actions were, I still retained, at intervals, a perfect sense of my own situation, and of the circumstances which had led to it. I called upon Harvey loudly and often—accusing him of being my betrayer and murderer, and devoting him to everlasting destruction. At length seeing him approach, I staggered towards him, and seizing him with both hands, a desperate struggle ensued. Surely it would have been a terrifying sight, had any human eye beheld us at that moment—two fiend-like beings grappling and tearing each other, over the graves of the dead, among lonely and midnight ruins.

We strove and struggled long and violently, sometimes standing and sometimes rolling along the ground. Despair and revenge gave me strength—and it seemed as if I contended both for body and soul. At

length, however, my exhausted frame gave way, and sunk before my tormentor.

Whether he carried me in his arms, or dragged me along the ground, I know not—but I experienced a feeling of motion; and shortly after felt myself tumble into a deep pit or cavity. It was an open grave;—and the moon which shone on its edge disclosed the brown bones and rotten coffin-wood, with which the clay was mingled. I threw myself wildly on my face, biting and champing the dust with my teeth, and tearing up with my hands, the skulls and other mouldering remains of humanity which reposed around me. At this moment, I believe, I endured as great and exquisite agony as human nature is capable of supporting; my whole body was distorted with the most terrible convulsions—the worms of death seemed to penetrate and crawl into my very soul—and I felt as if I had become a living and immortal mass of corruption and decay. Hideous shapes, and among them the resemblance of my friend, seemed to stand around the margin of the grave, grinning and shouting, and throwing down upon my face the cold and clammy mould. And then it was, as I think, that I became completely delirious, for the remainder of that night of horrible and varied suffering is to me an utter blank. True it is, my memory does retain other fearful and dream-like recollections of that adventure, but they are so wild and indefinite, and so like the perceptions of an unknown and mysterious sense, that I can neither understand them myself, nor find words to describe them to others.

When reason gradually began to dawn on me I found myself in bed—attended by strangers, and my friend Harvey standing beside me. I had, for a fortnight, been labouring under a violent delirious fever, which had nearly ended in death, and from the effects of which I was then slowly recovering. Many days past before I could recollect distinctly the circumstances I have now related. The whole at first appeared a terrible and indistinct dream, which I strove in vain to remember or comprehend. By degrees, however, it was clearly disclosed to my mind, in all its fearful details—yet scarcely could I believe that such things had happened, even while I looked on the wounds and lacerations of my own emaciated body, and listened to the words of the villagers, who had conveyed my friend and myself from the ghastly ruins.

It appeared that Harvey, during the whole of that night, had been in a deep sleep; and perfectly unconscious of having left his bed, or of any of the events which had taken place. He retained only a dim and confused recollection of some terrible pain and oppression which he had endured—and of the visitations of certain wild and fearful beings, the nature of which, however, he could not distinctly explain.

Calamitous Event. While a congregation was assembling on the 15th June, to hear a sermon from the popular Mr. IRVING, in the church of Kirkcaldy, in Scotland, the galleries gave way, and twenty-nine persons of all age, and sexes lost their lives.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 15, 1829.

TRAVELLING SCRAPS.

Addressed to my friend Observer.

My stay in Baltimore was so short that I can state but little concerning the situation of our brethren. Those of them (but a few) with whom I formed an acquaintance, appeared to advantage; but Baltimore was never designed to be the abode of your humble servant. A man of colour, educated at the north, can never feel himself at home in Baltimore: he may be respected in his business; he may be encouraged; but when we come to talk of liberty—of the rights of citizenship—of his evidence in a court of justice against his fairer brethren, we cannot but perceive that there is little justice doled out to him by the *republican* laws of the state of Maryland. In vain to them does he appeal against the iniquity of his fairer brethren: to his evidence the law lends no listening ear, and his only appeal is to his Almighty Father, unto whom the oppressed never cry in vain.

There are in Baltimore several private coloured schools well attended; but when we take into consideration the number of persons we find the subject of education, sadly neglected; and as for a public free school that is entirely out of the question in such a slave state as Maryland.

Slavery is fast expiring in some parts of the state, through the exertion of the Abolition Societies, and we hope to see the day of its final extinction; and to have the pleasure of announcing the joyful event to our readers. I was much pleased to learn that a few slave-holders had adopted the benevolent plan of educating their young domestics, under a teacher in whose principles they could place implicit confidence;—and it is the current report, that one of the coloured churches is under their entire control in every respect, consequently no doctrine must there be preached, which has the least tendency to impeach the unnatural laws of Slavery.

We are astonished when we look into the system of slavery, and see how untiring its advocates are to support its tottering fabric. I was credibly informed, both in Baltimore and Washington, that they have authorized agents, with a list of runaway slaves, who make it their sole business to visit our different northern cities for the purpose of apprehending them. And sorry am I to say, that they are frequently successful, through the treachery of our own brethren, and the imprudence of the runaways, in invariably taken care to settle in our largest and most commercial cities. After such daily instances as we are compelled to witness of their apprehension, one would think, after escaping, they would be very careful in choosing their places of abode. From Baltimore to Washington, the distance is so short, that I could not defer my visit to it; not knowing when I should again visit Baltimore,

liable, as a free man of colour is, to be stopped on his route by any vagabond, who has the impudence to do so, and demand his papers. Notwithstanding all the precaution taken by slave-holders, there are hundreds of slaves who escape. And I could tell many an interesting anecdote of the dangers they had to encounter—of their plan of escape, &c.—did not the glorious cause of Freedom, dearer to me than life itself, require me to be silent.

On our route, a few rods from Bladensburg, I had the pleasure of seeing the celebrated Duelling Tree, near which, all the duels which have taken place among the great men at Washington, have been fought. There fell Decatur, the pride of the American navy: and there will fall many a brave man, so long as the barbarous system of duelling is countenanced by our leading public characters. If we except the Capitol, and the Presidents house, there is nothing which would strike the eyes of a stranger—for the buildings generally, though of brick, have rather a mean appearance. I was much pleased with the great care which has been taken in laying out the city, destined, no doubt, in process of time, to become a large one. But at present there is more in its name than in any thing else. The river, which runs through the city, is hardly deserving of the name of a river: with us it would be considered a mere brook. Pennsylvania avenue is a fine street—not on account of its buildings, but for its width, and running as it does from the Capitol to the Presidents house. The Capitol is a noble building, planned and built in a style corresponding to the honourable purpose for which it was designed. I found some difficulty in visiting the different chambers, but every obstacle was removed through the intercession of a friend.

The hall of Representatives is an elegant room, said to be, I believe, the largest in the world. It is supported by several columns of beautiful Potomac marble, and ornamented with a portrait of Lafayette. Every thing in it appears very appropriate and elegant. And vanity or not vanity, I could not help taking the speaker's chair for a minute, and surveying the whole with perhaps as much satisfaction as many who have sat there session after session. The Rounda was the next room we visited, the keeper of which positively denied us admission; but seeing him permit some of the lower classes to enter, we made bold to push in also: for, be assured, under certain circumstances there is nothing like a man's pushing himself forward in the world. From Randolph's speech last winter, I expected to see but a few imperfect paintings, and my surprise consequently, was really agreeable upon beholding such finely finished historical pieces, four of which were from the pencil of Trumbull, and one from that of a lady in Philadelphia. The library, after having so many appropriations made for its gradual increase, was not as large as I expected. There were about six visitors in the room. The Senate chamber I could not enter, as the keeper had left it a few minutes previously for dinner. The Patent

Office was the next place we visited. Figuratively speaking, a visiter there may find a patent for every thing under the sun. Our state appeared to have her full proportion. The Post Office Department, which, under the able management of the present Post Master General, has become quite a source of revenue to the nation, is also kept in the same building.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.

An effort must be made—a great national effort. Our colored population amounts to more than two millions already. It is increasing at the rate of nearly fifty thousand a year. The Colonization Society, with the best intention in the world, cannot of themselves cope with such a destructive increase. The slave trade too—instead of being destroyed, by the continued efforts of Great Britain, of the United States, and of a large part of Europe, was never in so flourishing a condition as now—it was never carried on, we are told, in so destructive a manner. Whole cargoes of slaves are thrown overboard, at sea, when the wretches who follow the traffic are pursued by the avenger of blood. To escape death and the most ignominious of all deaths—that of a pirate, whole cargoes of men, women, and children, are cast into the sea, to flounder and perish in the wake of the destroyer.

What is to be done? What shall be done if all these things—if the millions of money that have been expended—if the thousands of lives that have been offered up in sacrifice—if the sympathy of whole empires that have been exhausted in favor of the poor African—have effected so little, What are we to do? *Answer:* We may do what the wealth of nations could not do of itself. We may change the public apathy to zeal; we may rouse up the latent moral courage of our country; we may destroy the *slave market*; we may persuade, not drive; driving won't do; persuade our brethren of the south, to look to their own interest. And if we do, what then? Why then it will no longer be the reproach of New England, that our prejudices (however they may change and shift in their hue when examined with a steady eye) are as deeply rooted, yea, more deeply rooted against our colored fellow citizens, however free, however virtuous, and however well educated they may be, than they are at the extreme south; nor the reproach of our great, our magnificent country, that, in the very sanctuary of her virtue and power, in her own peculiar and household territory, the District of Columbia, over which we bear sway as one community, not as twenty four communities, as one State instead of twenty-four States—all the badges of slavery are worn, all the curses of slavery are exhibited before the very face of the assembled virtue and selected wisdom of our mighty Republic: and this without shame and before the eyes of all the nations of the earth.

Petitions are abroad; they should be circulated wherever the free winds blow, or the free sunshine plays throughout our land, beseeching Congress to forbid Slavery in the District of Columbia. This will be one step in the great work. Let us be of them that are ready to take the field.

Societies are forming; above two hundred; if I do not mistake; are already formed in the slaveholding States, among our generous, free spirited brethren of the South, for the gradual and proper abolition of slavery. And while they do so much—are we to do nothing? Are we of New England to hold our peace at such a time as this? If so—let us hold it forever. We are no longer worthy to be heard in the councils of the free—Yankee.

From *Arnott's Natural Philosophy.*
CURIOUS FACTS.

Dilatation and contraction of substances by heat and cold:

"*Dilatation*.—A rod of iron, which, when cold, will pass through a certain opening, and will lie lengthwise between two certain points, when heated becomes too thick and too long to do either.

"For accurate measurement, therefore, the rods or chains used as the measure must always be at the same temperature, or due allowance must be made for the difference.

"The wall of a building had begun to bulge out, so as to threaten its stability. No force tried could return it to perpendicularity, until the idea occurred of connecting it with the opposite wall by bars of iron; these were then heated alternately by lamps placed under them and while lengthened in consequence, nuts were screwed tight at their extremities; so that on again cooling and contracting, they pulled the wall back to its place.

"The iron rim of a coach wheel, when heated, goes on loosely and easily, and when afterwards cooled, it binds the wheel most tightly, giving incredible firmness and strength."

Porosity in bodies apparently solid:—

"Bone is a tissue of shells and partitions, as little solid as a heap of empty packing boxes.

"Wood is a congeries of parallel tubes, like bundles of organ pipes. It has lately been proposed to prepare wood for some purposes, as for making the great wooden pins or nails used in ships building, by squeezing it to half its bulk between very strong rollers. It thus becomes nearly as heavy and as strong as metal.

"A piece of wood sunk to a great depth in the ocean, and exposed to the pressure there, has its pores filled with water, and becomes as heavy as stone. Thus the boat of a whale ship, which has been dragged far under water by a whale, on being afterwards drawn up was supposed to be bringing up a piece of rock with it."

Elasticity:

"Elastic bodies vary much in the extent to which they yield without breaking, and in the degree of perfection with which, after the bending or displacement of atoms, they return to the former state. India rubber is very elastic, for it yields far; but it is not perfectly elastic, for when stretched much or often, it soon becomes permanently elongated. Glass, again, is perfectly elastic, for it will retain no permanent bend; but unless in very thin plates indeed, it will not bend far without breaking.

"An ivory ball, let fall on a marble slab, rebounds by its perfect elasticity nearly to the height from which it fell, and no mark is left on either. If the slab be wet, it is seen that the ivory ball has been a good deal flattened at the point of contact, for a considerable circular surface of the slab is found dried by the blow. Billiard balls scarcely lose their polish by long wear, although the touching parts yield at every stroke."

The observations upon the centre of gravity are illustrated by more curious examples:

"A body, we have seen, is tottering in proportion as it has great altitude and narrow base; but it is the noble prerogative and distinction of man to be able to support his towering figure on a very narrow base with great firmness. This faculty is acquired slowly because of the difficulty. A child does well who walks at the end of 10 or 12 months; while the young quadrupeds which have a broad support, learn to stand and move almost at once.

"The supporting base of a man consists of the feet and the space between them. The advantage of turning out the toes is, that without taking much from the length of the base, it adds a good deal to the breadth of it.

"If there be art in walking on two perfect feet, there must be still, greater art in walking on two wooden legs with round extremities. This we see done nevertheless, by many mutilated soldiers and sailors.

"But surpassing in difficulty any of these instances is the practice of walking on stilts, which is general among the inhabitants of the sandy plains in the south west of France, called *Les Landes*. These plains afford tolerable pasturage for sheep; but during one season of the year they are half covered with water, and during the other it is most fatiguing to walk upon them, by reason of their deep loose sand and thick fuzze. The natives lessen the annoyance from all these causes, by lengthening their natural legs about five feet, through the addition of the stilts mentioned, which they call *des echasses*. These are wooden poles attached to the legs, and put on and off as regular as the other parts of the dress. Raised upon them, the people appear to strangers a new and extraordinary race of long-legged beings; they march over the loose sand or through the water without inconvenience, with steps of eight or ten feet in length: their walking speed is that of a trotting horse, and they easily perform a journey of 30 or 40 miles a day. The shepherds, while watching their charge, post themselves in convenient stations, and with a long staff supporting them behind, and their sheepskin cloak and cap covering them above like a thatched roof, they have the appearance of little watch-towers, or singular lofty tripod scattered over the face of the country."

Two-thirds of our ordinary motions are governed by the habit. I necessity we find of preserving the centre of gravity.

"When a man rises from a chair, he is seen first to bend the body forward so as to bring the centre or gravity over the feet or base, and then he lifts it up. If he lift too soon, that is before the body be sufficiently advanced he falls back again.

"A man standing with his heels close to a perpendicular wall, cannot bend forward to pick up any thing that lies on the ground near him, without himself falling forward, because the wall prevents him from throwing part of his body backward, to counterbalance the head and arms that must project forward. A man little versed in such matters, offered ten guineas for permission to try, under these circumstances, to possess himself of a purse of 20*l*. laid before him: he of course lost his money."

The painful affection called sea-sickness, has a relation also to this topic. Man requiring always to retain his perpendicularity, insensibly regulates and ascertains that point by the fixed and known position of objects about him.

"Hence, on shipboard, where the lines of the masts, windows, furniture, &c. are constantly changing, sickness, vertigo, and other affections of the same class are common to persons unaccustomed to ships. Many experience similar effects in carriages and in swings, or looking from a lofty precipice, where known objects being distant, and viewed under a new aspect, are not so readily recognized: also in walking on a wall or roof in looking directly up to a roof, or to the stairs in the zenith, because then all standards disappear; on walking into a round room, where there are no perpendicular lines of light and shade, as when the walls and roof are covered with a spotted paper without regular arrangement of spot; on turning round, as in waltzing, or on a wheel; because the eye is not then allowed to rest on the standards, &c."

The author however, observes with truth, that sea-sickness also arises from the irregular pressure of the bowels against the diaphragm,

as their inertia varies with the rising and falling of the ship. There can be no doubt of this fact, inasmuch that many persons who can resist the feeling of vertigo on board a ship find the stomach affected, long before sickness takes place) with flatulency, or what is called heartburn.

VARIETIES.

Supply of Coal in England and Wales.

Mr. Bakewell, in his introduction to *Geology*, calculates that the coal in Northumberland and Durham will be exhausted in the period of 350 years; that the coal fields of Derbyshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Whitehaven, and Lancashire, will none of them last longer than that time; but that the coal field of South Wales, would supply the consumption for two thousand years. This last coal field extends over 1200 square miles, is of an average thickness of 95 feet, and contains 100,000 tons of coal per acre, or 65,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal is of an inferior quality, but it is probable that improved methods of burning will be discovered, which will cause an economy in the use of fuel.

Goldsmith's sovereign remedy.—A poor woman, understanding that Dr. Goldsmith had studied physic, and hearing of his great humanity, solicited him in a letter to send her something for her husband, who had lost his appetite, and was reduced to a most melancholy state. The good natured poet waited on her instantly, and, after some discourse with his patient, found him sinking into sickness and poverty. The doctor told him they should hear from him in an hour, when he would send them some pills, which he believed would prove efficacious. He immediately went home, and put ten guineas in a chip box, with the following label: "These must be used as necessity require: be patient, and of good heart." He sent his servant with this prescription to the comfortless mourner, who found it contained a remedy superior to any thing Galen or his tribe could administer.

Technicals.—On a trial at the admiralty sessions, for shooting a seaman, the counsel for the crown asking one of the witnesses which he was for, plaintiff or defendant? "Plaintiff or defendant!" says the sailor, scratching his head; "why, I don't know what you mean by plaintiff or defendant. I come to speak for that man there!" pointing at the prisoner. "You are a pretty fellow for a witness," said the counsel, "not to know what plaintiff or defendant means." Some time after being asked by the same counsel what part of the ship he was in at the time, "Abaft the binnacle, my lord," says the sailor. "Abaft the binnacle!" replied the barrister, "what part of the ship is that?" "Ha! ha! ha!" chuckled the sailor; "an't you a pretty fellow for a counsellor," pointing archly at him with his finger, "not to know what abaft the binnacle is?"

Garrick.—When Garrick was last at Paris, Perville, the celebrated French actor, invited him to his villa, and, being in a gay humour, he proposed to go in one of the hired coaches that regularly ply between Paris and Versailles, on which road Perville's villa was situated. When they got in, Garrick ordered the coachman to drive on; but the fellow answered, that he would do so as soon as he had got his complement of four passengers. A caprice immediately seized Garrick: he determined to give his brother player a specimen of his art. While the coachman was attentively looking

out for passengers, Garrick slipped out of the door, went round the coach, and by his wonderful command of countenance, palmed himself upon the coachman as a stranger. This he did twice, and was admitted each time into the coach as a fresh passenger, to the astonishment and admiration of Preville. Garrick whipped out a third time, and, addressing himself to the coachman, was answered in a sultry tone, "that he had already got his complement," and would have driven off without him, had not Preville called out, that, as the stranger appeared to be a very little man, they would, to accommodate the gentleman, contrive to make room for him.

Explosion at Chester.—On the 5th of Nov. 1772, a puppet-show, at which above one hundred spectators were present, was blown up by gunpowder at Chester, by which more than forty were killed on the spot, several got lock-jaws, and others had limbs broken, or were desperately wounded. The place of exhibition was over a grocer's warehouse, who, having occasion that evening for a supply of gunpowder, incautiously trusted a servant with a lighted candle to fetch it from his stock. The bodies were so mutilated that several of them could not be owned.

Charles 2d and a sailor.—In the reign of Charles II. a sailor having received his pay, resorted to a house of ill fame in Wapping, where he slept all night, and had his whole substance taken from him. In the morning he vowed revenge against the first he should meet with, possessed of cash; and, accordingly, overtaking a gentleman in Stepney Fields, to whom he related his mishap, he insisted on having his loss made good again. The gentleman for some time expostulated with him on the atrocity of such behaviour, to no purpose; the tar was resolute, and the gentleman, dreading worse consequences, delivered his purse; but soon after had the sailor taken up, examined, and committed to Newgate, from whence Jack sent a shipmate with the following strange epistle to the king.

"King Charles,

"One of your subjects, the other night, robbed me of forty pounds, for which I robbed another of the same sum, who has inhumanly sent me to Newgate, and he swears I shall be hanged; therefore, for your own sake, save my life, or you will lose one of the best sea men in your navy.

"Jack Skifton."

His Majesty, on the receipt of the letter, immediately wrote as follows:

"Jack Skifton,

"For this time, I'll save thee from the gallows; but if hereafter, thou art guilty of the like, by God I'll have thee hanged, though the best seaman in my navy. Thine.

"Charles Rex."

Sir George Rooke.—Sir George Rooke, before he was made admiral, had served as a captain of mariners upon their first establishment; and being quartered on the coast of Essex, where the agree made havoc among his men, the minister of the village where he lay was so harassed with the duty, that he refused to bury any more of them without being paid his accustomed fees. The captain made no words, but the next that died he ordered to be carried to the minister's house, and laid upon the table of his great hall. This greatly embarrassed the poor clergyman, who, in the fulness of heart, sent the captain word, "That if he would cause the dead man to be taken away, he would never dispute it with him, but would readily bury him and his whole company for nothing."

Brothers, the Prophet.—In 1791-2 a mechanic, of the name of Brothers, announced himself in London as a prophet, and published some rhapsodical pamphlets, in which he styled himself Prince of the Jews, and invited God's elect to accompany him to Jerusalem. Tens of thousands of fanatics, in different parts of England, were deluded by this impostor, and were induced to abandon their business, sell their property at a low rate, and many hundreds came to London to accompany the prophet; even Mr. Halded, a learned member of parliament, publicly espoused his cause and made formal motions on the subject in the House of Commons; and Sharpe, the celebrated engraver, and other persons of eminence, lent themselves to the delusion. At length it became so contagious that Brothers was arrested by a warrant from the chancellor as a lunatic, and confined in an asylum at Islington, near which hundreds of his followers took up their abode, happy in obtaining an occasional glimpse of the prophet, and expecting from day to day his deliverance by an earthquake, or some other miracle. The delusion continued for many years; and in 1820, Brothers was still living; but his followers having for the most part died without seeing the land of promise, he and his absurd cause were, in 1822, nearly forgotten.

Albion Mills.—In 1786 a flour company was originated in London to grind corn by the force of steam, instead of wind or water; and, in consequence, an immense building, called the Albion Mills, was erected at the south-east foot of Blackfriars bridge, of capacity sufficient to supply the greater part of the London market with flour. The circumstance excited the jealousy of the millers and others, and after the proprietors had received some threatening letters, the establishment was, by some means, set on fire, in March 1791, and burnt to the ground, presenting to the astonished metropolis one of the most rapid instances of destruction which had been seen for many years. The loss to the proprietors, and the persevering jealousy of persons concerned in the ordinary flour trade, led to the dissolution of the company, and the site of the mills was converted into dwellings, since called Albion place.

A LAUGHABLE MISTAKE.

A YOUNG Parisian going a few years since to Amsterdam, was struck with the beauty of a country-house which stood by the side of the canal down which he was sailing; for in Holland there is little else but water carriage. The Parisian addressed himself to a Dutchman who sat beside him in the boat, and said, "May I take the liberty, Sir, to ask whose house that is?" The Dutchman replied, in his own language, *Ik kan niet verstaan*, *Mynheer* which signifies, I do not understand you, Sir; but the young Frenchman, never imagining he was not understood took this answer of the Dutchman to be the name of the proprietor, "Aha!" said he, "it belongs to Mr. Kaniferstan, does it? Upon my word, Mr. Kaniferstan ought to think himself very agreeably off in such a house—the situation is charming, and the gardens delightful. I remember nothing more delicious; it is really superb; one of my friends has just such another on the

banks of the Seine, though I absolutely think I should give this the preference;" with much more of the same kind, to which the Hollander answered not a word.

Being come to Amsterdam, he saw a very beautiful woman walking arm and arm with a gentleman upon the quay, and asked a passenger, "Pray sir, who is that elegant lady?" The reply was, *Ik kan niet verstaan*. "Ho!" said he, "is she the wife of Mr. Kaniferstan, whose chateau I have seen upon the borders of the canal? Upon my word, Mr. Kaniferstan is a very happy man: who would not envy him so fine a house and so charming a wife?"

Proceeding on a little farther, his attention was suddenly attracted by the beating of drums and sounding of trumpets, before the door of a man who had gained the highest prize in the Dutch lottery for that year. The Parisian's curiosity was again awakened; he desired to know the name of the happy mortal, and again was answered, *Ik kan niet verstaan*. "Upon my word," said he, "this is too much. What! Mr. Kaniferstan, who owns that delightful house, and is married to that beautiful lady, must he get the highest prize in the lottery too? It is really astonishing; and we must allow that some men have very singular good fortune in this world."

At last he met a funeral procession, and asked a bystander who they were carrying to their last home, with all that solemnity; *Ik kan niet verstaan*, once more was the reply; upon which, starting three paces back, the wonderful Parisian exclaimed—"Alas, Mr. Kaniferstan! Poor Mr. Kaniferstan! to die so suddenly, after having obtained so magnificent a chateau, so charming a wife, and the highest prize in the lottery! What a pity! I am certain he must be very loath to die; but indeed I thought his happiness was too great to last long." So posted he on to his inn, moralizing and making reflections upon the mutability of all human affairs, and the untimely death of poor Mr. Kaniferstan.

In 1815 an extraordinary phenomenon appeared at Liverpool in the person of Miss M'Avoy, a lady of extraordinary nervous irritability, and of such general sensibility as rendered her life miserable, and shortened its duration. Dr. Renwick, of Liverpool, published a series of facts, proving the sensibility of her touch; when blinded she could feel through glass the print on the page of a book, so as to be able to read it, and could distinguish all kinds of colours by feeling them on the surface of glass in the same manner. These, and other things equally incredible, she performed in the presence of numerous persons, who have attested the facts in the most circumstantial manner.

Advantage of ignorance.—An Irishman hearing there was a letter in the post-office, went for it. On being handed to him he frankly confessed he could not read, and requested the post-master to open it, and let him know the contents, which he very readily did. After getting all the information he wanted, he knowingly shrugged up his shoulders, thanked him for his politeness, and drily observed, "When I have some change I'll call and take it."

ANOTHER CELEBRATION !!!

We have had to encounter much personal abuse for our late notice of the Brooklyn celebration; and even now, while penning this short article, we are afraid, the like reward will attend our feeble efforts for the diffusion of knowledge, and the dissemination of the correct principles of morality and economy. We have said so much against processions lately, that little did we dream an opportunity would be afforded us so soon, of writing aught against *female evening processions*: but such is the case; and as a true chronicler of passing events, we feel it our duty to notice the procession of the "*Daughters of Israel*," which took place on the evening of the 8th instant.

Lest many might think us opposed to societies for mutual relief, we beg leave here distinctly to state, that we are much in favour of all associations, whose immediate objects are to afford assistance to the sick and distressed—to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. Such societies are honourable to the feelings of our nature, and are sure signs of an improving state of society. We rejoice that they exist among us: but our duty to the community compels us once again to denounce such an uncommon sight as a female procession, dressed in the full costume of their order.

We were not present, and therefore cannot enter into a particular description of the proceedings of the evening; but we have it from eye witnesses, that every thing proceeded with the greatest order and decorum, and could we but remove the unpleasant idea with which processions are associated in our minds, we should have nothing to complain of. It is reasonable that every society should celebrate its anniversary, as the *Daughters of Israel* did theirs—that a general report should be made of the success which has attended their benevolent efforts during the year, but let there be nothing of the Pharisee about the proceedings on such occasions—let there be no *white dress* and cap and ribbon to shew that we belong to the "*Daughters of Israel*," or any other society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ophelia has been received and will appear in our next. *Imbec* is under consideration. The *Cash* should always accompany advertisements which require but one or two insertions.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As our first six months are nearly expired, we hope our subscribers who are in arrears, will see the necessity of immediate payment. Our Agents, we hope, have not forgotten us.

The Cherokees.—We learn from the *Arkansas Gazette*, that the Cherokees are much dissatisfied with the treaty made with the U. S. States, and that present appearances justify the belief, that their Delegation will lose their heads as soon as they return. There appears to be one general murmur against them. Poles have been erected in front of the houses of the delegation, on which their heads are to be exhibited as soon as they return.

Poetry.

LINES.

ON THE EVENING AND MORNING.

By Mr. George M. Horton.

When evening bids the sun rest retire,
Unwearied Eithier sets her lamps on fire,
Lit by one torch, each is supplied in turn,
Till all the candles in the concave burn.

The night hawk now with his nocturnal tone
Awakes up, and all the owls begin to moan,
Or heave from deary vales their dismal song,
Whilst in the air the meteors play along.

At length the silver queen begins to rise
And spread her glowing mantle in the skies,
And from the smiling chamber of the east,
Invites the eye to her resplendent feast.

What joy is this in the rustic swain
Who from the moant surveys the moonlight plain,
Who with the spirit of a dauntless Pan,
Controls his fleecy train and leads the van;

Or pensive, muses on the water's side,
Which purling doth thro' green meanders glide
With watchful care he broods his heart away
Till night is swallowed in the flood of day.

The meteors cease to play, that mov'd so fleet
And spectres from the murky groves retreat,
The prowling wolf withdraws, which howl'd
so bold,
And bleating lambs may venture from their fold

The night-hawk's din deserts the shepherd's ear,
Succeeded by the huntsman's trumpet clear,
O come Diana start the morning chase
Thou ancient goddess of the hunting race.

Aurora's smiles adorn the mountain's brow,
The peasant hums delighted at his plow,
And lo, the dairy maid salutes her bounteous cow.

Sunday.

In the village of Pimfret, in Yorkshire, England, there resides a man by the name of Rhoades, who has attained the extraordinary age of 124. He is perfectly upright in his stature, possesses a silver white head of hair, enjoys good health, and is in the full vigour of his faculties.

Mr. Otway Cane had given notice in the H. of Commons, that, on the 30th June, he should move that all black children born in the W. Indies after 1830, should be born free.

Manufactures in Georgia.—We learn from the *Georgia Courier*, that an agent has left Augusta, for the purpose of examining the factories in the Northern States, and contracting for machinery to be put in operation in Jefferson county, Georgia, for the manufacture of Cotton goods.

In Danville, vt. there are 4 stores where ardent spirits are not retailed in any quantity, and the other two sell less than formerly. The two taverns sell to the people of that town less than three jints a month.

Lightning.—Twenty-four Saxony sheep, the property of Capt Bart, of Tongmeadow, Mas. were killed in Stafford under one tree, by a single flash of lightning, on the 11th ult.

On Friday evening last, three barns in Winthrop, a house in Vassalborough, and a store in Palermo, Maine, were struck by lightning; and several lights were seen, supposed to be of buildings fired by lightning.

The editor of the *Cleveland; Ohio; News-letter*, makes an apology to his readers for issuing but half a sheet on the regular publication day of his paper, by saying that his workmen have all run away. We hope his subscribers wont follow suit.—*Boston Statesman*.

Died.

On Monday afternoon 4th inst. JAMES W. H. Anthony, the son of James Anthony, aged 6 months and twenty three days.

At Fortau Prince July 24th, 1828 Mrs. Ann Welsh formerly of Newark, N. J. aged 40 years.

Missing.—A colored girl named *Eliza Fisco*, about 11 years of age, large eye brows, pretty well grown, and has a scar a little above her forehead in the hair, speaks the English and German languages. She was hired with a person near the Drawbridge, and left her home on Saturday morning last, to do an errand, which she remarked to a person living in the house, would detain her but a few minutes she has not been heard of since. Serious apprehensions are entertained that she has been decoyed on board some vessel in the river in order to be transported to the Southern and sold as a slave.

The humane are earnestly requested to be on the look out, and whenever they meet with any person who may answer the description of the lost child, will please give information to the Mayor of the City. Printers of papers, will subserve the cause of humanity by giving this advertisement a place in their respective papers. *Baltimore, July 10.*

SCIPIO C AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with board and lodging, his house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. Their will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 4th inst. a bright mulatto boy by the name of Joseph Beatesto. Said Joseph is about fourteen years of age, and wore at the time of his departure a Tarpauling hat, blue velvet Jacket and thin brown pantaloons.

Masters and owners of vessels are warned against shipping the said boy, and all persons against harbouring or trusting him if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

Whoever will return the said boy shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH BAETESTO,

No. 8 Hancock-street.

Boston, Aug. 19, 1828.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man who is a good workman wants the situation of Journeyman Hairdresser, in some respectable shop in this city. For further particulars inquire at this office. *Aug. 12.*

BOARDING.**LEWIS HARRISON,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

BOARDING. & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 178 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the New-York African Free Schools have opened a Female School in Mulberry-street, for the accommodation of girls living in the upper parts of the city.

A competent Female Teacher is employed, and the usual branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and needle work, will be taught, under the same arrangements as the schools already established by the Board.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming, to go to Hayti, as cultivators. For further particulars apply at this office. J. B. RUSSWURM.

WANTED—One or two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips' Church Enquire at this Office.

New York, July 11, 1828.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man who can produce good recommendations for sobriety and honesty, wants the situation of porter in some wholesale or retail store. Inquire at this office. aug 12

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.**SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON.)**

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 560 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug 8

NOTICE.

THE PROTECTING SOCIETY of the City and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of *Kidnapping* and *Man-stealing*, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter *post paid*, addressed to the Secretary of the Society. JOHN ALLEN Sec'y. Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Informs his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828

W. P. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,

Also a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable

ADAM SUDER,—Cabinet Maker,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPPEE and MACCABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALF SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 120 Fulton-Street,
NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.

M. QUON'S

**STEAMSCOURING & CLOTHES
DRESSING EMPORIUM.**

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding.

Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,

No. 120, Fulton-Street.

TO LET

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 125 Pearl-street, New-York.

New-York, June 30

67

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 10th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1825

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have Though several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church,
SHARP-STREET, BALTIMORE
WILLIAM LIVER.

Has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that this institution is now open for the reception of Pupils of both Sexes.

In this School will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps, &c Ancient and modern History, Geometry Composition, Natural philosophy, also, the Latin, French & Greek Languages. He will attend private Families if required.

Terms made known on application.

N. B. Various kinds of Needle-work taught by a Lady.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post-paid, will be received and attended to.

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
J. B. RUSSWURM, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. - 38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. - 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1828

WHOLE NO 74

MOSS-SIDE.

Gilbert Ainslie was a poor man; and he had been a poor man all the days of his life, which were not few, for his thin hair was now waxing grey. He had been born and bred on the small moorland farm which he now occupied; and he hoped to die there, as his father and grandfather had done before him, leaving a family just above the more bitter wants of this world. Labour, hard and unremitting, had been his lot in life; but although sometimes severely tried, he had never repined; and through all the mist and gloom, and even the storms that had assailed him, he had lived on from year to year in that calm and resigned contentment which unconsciously cheers the hearthstone of the blameless poor. With his own hands he had ploughed, sowed, and reaped his often scanty harvest, assisted, as they grew up, by three sons, who, even in boyhood, were happy to work along with their father in the fields. Out of doors or in, Gilbert Ainslie was never idle. The spade, the shears, the plough-shaff, the sickle, and the flail, all came ready to hands that grasped them well; and not a morsel of food was eaten under his roof, or a garment worn there, that was not honestly, severely, nobly earned. Gilbert Ainslie was a slave, but it was for them he loved with a sober and deep affection. The thralldom under which he lived God had imposed, and in only served to give his character a shade of silent gravity, but not austere; to make his smiles fewer but more heartfelt; to calm his soul at grace before and after meals; and to kindle it in morning and evening prayer.

There is no need to tell the character of the wife of such a man. Meek and thoughtful, yet gladsome and gay within, her heaven was in her house; and her gentler and weaker hands helped to bar the door against want. Of ten children that had been born to them, they had lost three; and as they had fed, clothed, and educated them respectably, so did they give them who died a respectable funeral. The living did not grudge to give up, for awhile, some of their daily comforts, for the sake of the dead; and bought, with the little sums their industry had saved, decent mournings, worn on Sabbath, and then carefully laid by. Of the seven that survived, two sons were farm-servants in the neighbourhood, while three daughters and two sons remained at home, growing, or grown up, a small, happy, hardworking household.

Many cottages are there in Scotland like Moss-side, and many such humble and virtuous cottagers as were now beneath its roof of straw. The eye of the passing traveller may mark them, or mark them not, but they stand peacefully in thousands

over all the land; and most beautiful do they make it, through all its wide valleys and narrow glens—its low holms encircled by the rocky walls of some bonny burn—its green mounts elated with their little crowning groves of planetrees,—its yellow corn-fields, its bare pastoral hill-sides, and all its heathy moors, on whose black bosom lie shining or concealed glades of excessive verdure, inhabited by flowers, and visited only by the far-flying bees. Moss-side was not beautiful to a careless or hasty eye; but when looked on and surveyed, it seemed a pleasant dwelling. Its roof, overgrown with green and moss, was almost as green as the ground out of which its weather stained walls appeared to grow. The moss behind it was separated from a little garden, by a narrow slip of arable land, the dark colour of which showed that it had been won from the wild by patient industry, and by patient industry retained. It required a bright sunny day to make Moss-side fair; but then it was fair indeed; and when the little brown moorland birds were singing their short songs among the rushes and the heather, or a lark, perhaps lured thither by some green barley field for its undisturbed nest, rose ringing all over the entwined solitude, the little bleak farm smiled like the paradise of poverty, sad and affecting in its lone and extreme simplicity. The boys and girls had made some plots of flowers among the vegetables that the little garden supplied for their homely meals; pinks and carnations, brought from the walled gardens of rich men farther down in the cultivated strath, grew here with somewhat diminished lustre; a bright show of tulips had a strange beauty in the midst of that moorland; and the smell of roses mixed well with that of the clover, the beautiful fair clover that loves the soil and the air of Scotland, and gives the rich and balmy milk to the poor man's lips.

In this cottage Gilbert's youngest child, a girl about nine years of age, had been lying for a week in a fever. It was now Saturday evening, and the ninth day of the disease—as she to live or die? It seemed as if a very few hours were between the innocent creature and heaven. All the symptoms were those of approaching death. The parents knew well the change that comes over the human face, whether it be in infancy, youth, or prime, just before the departure of the spirit; and as they stood together by Margaret's bed, it seemed to them that the fatal shadow had fallen upon her features. The surgeon of the parish lived some miles distant, but they expected him now every moment, and many a wistful look was directed by tearful glances upon the moor. The daughter, who was out at service, came anxiously home on this night, the only one that could be allowed her, for the poor must work in their grief, and the servants

must do their duty to those whose bread they eat, even when nature is sick—sick at heart. Another of the daughters came in from the potatoe field beyond the brae, with what was to be their fragrant supper. The calm noiseless spirit of life was in and around the house, while death seemed dealing with one, who a few days ago, was like light upon the floor, and the sound of music, that always breathed up when most wanted; glad and joyous in common talk,—sweet, silvery, and mournful, when it joined in hymn or psalm. One after the other, they all continued going up to the bed-side, and then coming away sobbing or silent, to see their merry little sister, who used to keep dancing all day like a butterfly with shut wings on a flower, trifling for awhile in the silence of her joy, now tossing restlessly on her bed, and scarcely sensible to the words of endearment whispered around her, or the kisses dropt with tears, in spite of themselves, on her burning forehead.

Utter poverty often kills the affections; but a deep, constant, and common feeling of the world's hardships, and an equal participation in all those struggles by which they may be softened, unite husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, in thoughtful and subdued tenderness, making them happy indeed while the circle round the fire is unbroken, and yet preparing them every day to bear the separation, when some one or other is taken slowly or suddenly away. Their souls are not moved by fits and starts, although, indeed, nature sometimes will wrestle with necessity; and there is a wise moderation both in the joy and the grief of the intelligent poor, which keeps lasting trouble away from their earthly lot, and prepares them silently and unconsciously for heaven.

"Do you think the child is dying?" said Gilbert with a calm voice to the surgeon, who, on his wearied horse had just arrived from another sick-bed, over the misty range of hills; and had been looking stedfastly for some minutes on the little patient. The humane man knew the family well, in the midst of whom he was standing, and replied, "While there is life there is hope; but my pretty little Margaret is, I fear, in the last extremity." There was no loud lamentation at these words—all had before known, though they would not confess it to themselves, what they now were told—and though the certainty that was in the words of the skillful man made their hearts beat for a little with sicker throbbings, made their pale faces paler, and brought out from some eyes a greater gush of tears, yet death had been before in this house, and in this case he came, as he always does, in awe, but not in terror. There were wandering and wavering and dreamy delicious phantasies in the brain of the innocent child; but the

few words she indistinctly uttered were affecting, not rendering to the heart, for it was plain that she thought herself herding her sheep in the green silent pastures, and sitting wrapped in her plaid upon the lown and sunny side of the Birk-knowe. She was too much exhausted—there was too little life—too little breath in her heart, to frame a tune; but some of her words seemed to be from favourite old songs; and at last her mother wept, and turned aside her face, when the child, whose blue eyes were shut, and her lips almost still, breathed out these lines of the beautiful twenty-third psalm:—

"The Lord's my shepherd: I'll not want.
He makes me down to lie
In pasture green: he leadeth me
The quiet waters by."

The child was now left with none but her mother by the bed-side, for it was said to be best so; and Gilbert and his family sat down round the kitchen fire, for a while, in silence. In about a quarter of an hour, they began to rise calmly, and to go each to his allotted work. One of the daughters went forth with the pail to milk the cow, and another began to set out the table in the middle of the floor for supper, covering it with a white cloth. Gilbert viewed the usual household arrangement with a solemn and untroubled eye; and there was almost the faint light of a grateful smile on his cheek, as he said to the worthy surgeon, "You will partake of our fare after your day's travel and toil of humanity." In a short silent half hour, the potatoes and oat-cakes, butter and milk, were on the board; and Gilbert, lifting up his toil-hardened, but manly hand, with a slow motion, at which the room was as hushed as if it had been empty, closed his eyes in reverence, and asked a blessing. There was a little stool, on which no one sat, by the old man's side. It had been put here unwittingly, when the other seats were all placed in their usual order; but the golden head that was wont to rise at that part of the table was now wanting. There was silence—not a word was said—their meal was before them—God had been thanked, and they began to eat.

(Concluded in our next.)

From the Schomharre Republican.

A TRAVELLING PRINTING-OFFICE, "OUT OF SORTS."—Sitting the other day in the bar-room of a public house in this place, chatting over the affairs of the day—the Morgan excitement—the Presidential question—the wheat harvest—pigs, poultry and politics, all mixed up together—the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a spindle-shanked, lilly-livered chap, with a yankee peddling physiognomy, carrying something under his arm that resembled a printer's "upper case," though much smaller than those generally in use. So soon as he had fairly crossed the threshold, he commenced crying off his wares in somewhat the following strain, addressing himself to no one in particular, but every body in general:—"Don't none of you gentlemen want to buy no types, to print your names on your shirts and hats, and in your books, nor nothing, do ye? I'll sell any of you gentlemen your

name," he continued, without lowering his voice, "and this here palate for to put the types in, and this here little box of ink, for to print with, all for six shillings, York State Money." No one, however, felt disposed to purchase, and after exhibiting his wares to each individual separately, and urging them to buy without success, he was about leaving the room, when a little knotty looking, curly-pated, short skirted, Dutch teamster, with a pepper-and-salt coat, who had hitherto been busily engaged in fastening a snapper to a huge Shaker whip, in a remote part of the room, called out to the pedlar to "shtop—shtop—let me look at dem dinerches, and as I likes dem I will py shome, up my dunner."—The pedlar, elated with the prospect of a sale, was by his side in a trice. A bargain was soon made; the pedlar agreeing to furnish the Dutchman with sufficient type to spell his name, and the palate and box of ink, for seventy-five cents. When commenced the process of arranging the types. The Dutchman, without pronouncing his name, directed the pedlar to select such types as he should designate, and he tho't they would be through with it after a while. "Schimmelpennick," said the Dutchman; and the other, after hearing it distinctly spelled two or three times, made a shift to set it up. Now, said the Dutchman, I'll syllable the sir name, and wait for you at each syllable, till you have finished it. He accordingly commenced:—"K,i,n,c,k," said he.—It was soon in type. "V,e,r," he continued.—That was also soon arranged; and so he continued on, till he had spelled the incredible long name of *Kinck Ver-Ver-Des-Spratch-Ern-Atch-Ern*.—The Yankee's assortment of type had failed him, long before he arrived at the termination of this tremendous name, and he was cudgeling his brains how to get out of the scrape. At length he burst out—"I'll be darn'd, friend if I believe that is your name; and if it is, I han't got types enough to spell it: so if you will let me off" he continued, "I'll treat you to as good a mug of toddy as the landlord can make, and enter bail that I'll never be caught selling type to a Dutchman again, without first ascertaining his name." The Dutchman, who cared more for the joke than the type, and more for the grog than both, readily assented to the proposition, and they drank together, apparently very good friends, since which we have heard nothing from from the Yankee Portable Printing Office, nor from *Schimmelpennick Kinckvervanderspratchernachern*.

CURIOUS ACCOUNT

OF JEFFERY THE DWARF.—Mr Walpole gives the following account of this remarkable personage:—"He was born at Oakham in Rutlandshire, in 1610, and about the age of seven or eight, being then but eighteen inches high, was retained in the service of the Duke of Buckingham, who resided at Burleigh on the Hill. Soon after the marriage of Charles I. the King and Queen being entertained at Burleigh, little Jeffery was served up to table in a cold pie, and presented by the Duchess to the Queen, who kept him as her dwarf. From seven years of age till thirty he nev-

er grew taller, but after thirty he shot up to three feet nine inches, and there fixed. Jeffery became a considerable part of entertainment of the court. Sir Wm. Davenant wrote a poem called *Jeffreidos*, on a battle between him and a turkey cock, and in 1638, was published a very small book called *The New Year's Gift*, presented at court from the Lady Parvula to the Lord Minimus (commonly called little Jeffery) her majesty's servant, &c. written by Microphilus, with a little print of Jeffery prefixed. Before this period Jeffery was employed on negotiation of great importance he was sent to France to fetch a midwife for the Queen, and on his return with the gentlewoman, and her Majesty's dancing master, and many rich present to the Queen from her mother Mary de Medici; he was taken by the Dinkirkshire, Jeffery, thus made of consequence, grew to think himself really so. He had borne with little temper the teasing of their courtiers and domestics, and had many squabbles with the Kings gigantic porter; at last being provoked by Mr. Crofts coming to the rendezvous armed only with a squirt, the little creature was so enraged that a real duel ensued, and the appointment being on horseback with pistols—to put them more on a level—Jeffery with the first fire shot his antagonist dead. This happened at France, whither he had attended his mistress in troubles.—He was again taken prisoner by a Turkish rover, and sold into Barbary. He probably did not long remain in slavery; for at the beginning of the civil war he was made a captain in the royal army, and in 1644 attended the Queen to France, where he remained till the restoration. At last, upon suspicion of his being privy to the Popish plot, he was taken up in 1692, and confined in the gate house Westminster, where ended his life in the sixty-third year of his age."

NOTICE.

Troy, N. Y. July 7, 1828.

At a meeting of several respectable men of Colour; called for the purpose of organizing a Society to Worship the Supreme Being, Mr. WM. LAUDER was elected Chairman, and THOMAS ARCHIBALD Secretary. After singing and prayer, the following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That this Society shall be known and distinguished by the name and title of the "First Coloured Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of Troy, and a branch of the First Coloured Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of the city of New-York."

Resolved, That we adopt the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church of 1812, for our rule and guide till the Convention shall alter or change the same.

Resolved, That no Minister shall preach in our Church unless he first show his credentials—also, a certificate certifying that their stand is good in their respective Churches.

Resolved, That Henry Johnson be set apart for the holy order of Deacons, for the Church of God.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city, and in the Freedom's Journal, of the city of New-York. WM. LAUDER, President.

THOS. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

Almost Impossible!—The Count Demidoff, who died lately at Florence, left to his two sons an income of 1,240,000, a year, besides one million sterling in moveable property.

VOTES IN THE SEVERAL STATES— RIGHT OF VOTING AS EXERCISED IN THE SE- VERAL STATES.

In New Hampshire—every male inhabitant 21 years of age three months in the state—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Massachusetts—every male citizen, (paupers and persons under guardianship excepted; one year in the state and six months in the town or township where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.

In Rhode Island: No constitution; By charter of Charles II all freemen vote.

In Connecticut; Every white male citizen having legal residence for six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum and every white male enrolled in the militia one year, or being exempted from military duty by law having paid a tax within the year, and of good moral character.

In Vermont; Every man of quiet and peaceable behaviour, one year in the state.

In New Jersey; All inhabitants 12 months residence, worth a clear estate of £50 proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania—Every freeman who has resided two years in the state, and paid a tax: and the sons of such between 21 and 22 without the payment of a tax.

In Maryland—All free white males 21 years of age, having resided one year in the state, and six months in the county.

In North Carolina—All freemen with a freehold of 50 acres, and a resident of one year for senators and all freemen resident 12 months, having paid taxes for members of the house of the house of commons.

In South Carolina—Every free white citizen having resided two years in the state, with a freehold of 50 acres, or town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, or lot, a residence of six months in the election district where he offers to vote and the payment of a tax within the year of three shillings sterling towards the support of the state government.

In Georgia; All citizens and inhabitants, who have paid the taxes required of them, and resided six months where they vote.

In Louisiana—Every free white male citizen, residing therein one year, having paid a tax or being a freeholder.

In Kentucky—All free white male citizens, two years in the state, and one in the country where they vote.

In Ohio—Every white male inhabitant, one year therein, and having paid a state or county tax.

In Tennessee—Every freeman an inhabitant of the state, if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies without being a resident thereof if not possessed of a freehold he must have resided six months where he offers to vote.

In Mississippi—Every free white male person one year in the state and six months in the county, serving in the militia or paying tax.

In Illinois—white male inhabitants, six months in the state.

In Missouri—All free white male citizens, one year in the state, and three months in the county.

In Alabama—Every white male of lawful age having resided one year in the state, and three months in the county.

In Indiana—All white male citizens one year in the state.

In New York—Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, one year in the state, and six months in the town or county where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within the year, or legally served as a militiaman or fireman—or labored upon the public high ways, &c.

In Maine; Every freeman having his resi-

dence established three months before the election; students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Virginia; Fifty acres of unimproved land in the county, or twenty-five acres of land a house on it, held for or free simple, qualify a man to vote in the county where the land lies; provided said land has been owned by him six months before the election, or has descended to him, or come by marriage or gift. An improved lot in any corporate town, with a dwelling house of a certain size thereon. A person owning land as above, in different counties, may vote in each county for delegates, but can only give one vote for a senator, or for a member of congress, in the same district.

In every case voters are required to be citizens of the United States, by birth or naturalization.

Turkish skill in the use of the Sabre.—The superiority of the Turks in the use of the sabre is founded partly on the quality of the weapon itself, and partly on their, what may be termed, *national dexterity* in handling it. The Turkish sabre, which is wrought out of fine iron wire, in the hand of one of our powerful labourers, would, perhaps, break to pieces like glass at the first blow. The Turk, on the contrary, who gives rather a cut than a blow, makes it penetrate through helmet, cuirass, &c. and separate in a moment the head or the limbs from the body. Hence we seldom hear of slight wounds in an action of cavalry with Turks. It is a well known fact in the Russian army, that a colonel, who was in front of the regiment, seeing the Spahis make an unexpected attack upon him, drew his sabre, and was going to command his men to do the same, when at the first word draw, his head was severed from the body. The highly tempered Turkish sabres will fetch a piece of from ten to a hundred ducats, even when they are not of fine metal. But as Scanderberg said, such a sabre only produces its effect when in the hand of him who knows how to use it. It is related, that at the storming of Ismael, a brave foreigner, who served as a volunteer in the Russian army, and who was most actively engaged in the melee, broke in pieces several Turkish sabres, and constantly armed himself with a fresh one taken from the Turks who were slain. The substance from which these valuable sabres are wrought, is called *taban*; and they are proved to be genuine when they admit of being written upon with a ducat or any other piece of fine gold.

Valentin's Military Reflections of Turkey.

The Modest Man.—A modest man, if he possesses merit, is generally a person confident of his own abilities; he is also capable of seeing his own defects, and duly appreciating the excellency of others; he does not obtrude himself on the notice of the world, but must be sought after; and when found, can hardly be made to believe he possesses the merit he is praised for, and takes it to be only a friendly compliment. He always speaks highly of others, and is afraid of doing himself even common justice, lest he should be thought too assuming. He is too low in his opinion to dare to solicit patronage, and humbly keeping his distance from society, he is soon neglected and forgotten. Being neglected by the world, he soon neglects himself, becomes slovenly, it may be idle and dissipated, and a fine genius is lost to himself and to mankind. Now this often is the effect of too much modesty. There is a common trite saying, that you can't have too much of a good thing; but every one will allow modesty to be a good thing, though I think the person alluded to has proved he had too much. To try the subject on another ground, we will suppose him to be very modest, or I may call it weak headed and hashful.

He ought to be too modest to take to himself any undue praise, but he ought to accept what he knows he is deserving of without arrogance or even the appearance of it; he should neither be diffident or assuming; in company to show respect to others, and accept that respect which is due to himself, and not dogmatically exclaim on any subject, not even in his occupation, but with difference to the opinion of others, deliver his own with gentleness and mildness; and rather give up a point than contend it. This man I should think, would be called a modest man, and be esteemed and patronized by the world in general.

Extracts from Foreign Papers.

An experiment to ascertain to what point a man can endure heat, was made on Saturday evening at Nouveau Tivoli in the presence of about 200 spectators, including several scientific and learned personages. The man upon whom the experiment was made is a Spaniard of Andalusia, 43 years of age, namee Martinez. A cylindrical oven built in the form of a dome was heated for four hours with a very fierce fire. At ten minutes after 8 o'clock the Spaniard, wearing pantaloons of red swan skin, wrapped in a thick woollen mantle, and having on his head a cap of felt, *a la pailleuse*, entered the oven, where he remained sitting on a pair of steps for 14 minutes, exposed to a heat of 45 or 50 degrees, according to a metallic thermometer the graduation of which does not exceed 50. He sung a Spanish song whilst a fowl was baked beside him. Upon quitting the oven his pulse beat 134 times in a minute, whereas it beat only 72 times before he entered it. The oven was heated again for a second trial. The Spaniard took his seat in it a quarter before 9, ate the fowl, and drank a bottle of wine. Upon coming out his pulse beat 176 times, and the thermometer marked 110 degrees Reaumur. For the third and last experiment he lay flat on a board, surrounded with lighted candles, and the oven door was shut. After he had been there five minutes, the spectators exclaimed, "tis enough, 'tis enough!" The oven door was opened, and a thick infectious smoke proceeded from it, which was occasioned by the tallow, the candles having melted. The Spaniard, whose pulse marked 200 pulsations when he quitted the oven, immediately plunged into cold water, and two or three minutes after was upon his feet safe and sound. He was received by the spectators with unanimous applause.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Baden have petitioned the legislature there for a reform of the abuses of the church, and particularly for the abolition of celibacy.

The following is a list of the officers and crew of the ship *Topaz*, of Boston, which vessel was taken by pirates, and destroyed, and the whole crew murdered.

Martin Brewster, born in Kingston, Ms. aged 32, master; Arnold S. Manchester, Little Compton R. I. aged 30, first mate; Edward Smith Ipswich, Mass. 21, second mate; John Barber, (black) New-York, 28, steward; Samuel Gulliver, (do) New York, 36, cook; T. J. Yates, Boston, 27, William S. Burton, do 40, Adam S. Huger, do 18; Cushman Perry, do 24; John Clark, do 18; Israel Smith, do 18, John Drew, Halifax, (N. S.) 24; Wm. Appleby, Barnstable, 19; Edward Keyser, Philad. 34; Albert Richmond, Dighton, 24; Henry Williams, N. York, 23—all seamen.

Samuel Patch who has distinguished himself by leaping several times at Patterson Falls into the water, from a height of 90 feet has made a leap from an equal height at Hoboken, in presence of a great number of spectators.

Canary Birds.—As the canary bird was not brought to Europe till after the fifteenth century, we find no history of it in the works of our early ornithologists.

About 1550 it appears to have been first brought from the Canary Islands: but was so dear, that it could be procured only by people of fortune. It was at that time called the sugar bird, because it was said to be fond of the sugar cane, and could eat sugar in abundance.

In the middle of the sixteenth century these birds began to be bred in Europe, at first by accident rather than design. A vessel, which, among other commodities, was carrying a number of canary birds to Leghorn, was wrecked on the coast of Italy; and these birds being thus set at liberty, flew to the nearest land, which was the island of Elba, where they found the climate favourable, and at first multiplied, though they are now extinct.

The breeding of these birds in Europe was for a while attended with great difficulty; partly because males chiefly and few females were brought over; the Spaniards being desirous as much as possible of securing the trade in them to themselves.

In later times a variety of treatises have been published in different languages on the manner of breeding these birds, and many people have made it a trade by which they have acquired considerable gain. The Tyrolese are said to have carried it to the greatest extent: although the canary birds which are now most common in England, are principally bred in the neighbourhood of Göttingen.

The canary seed which forms its ordinary food, is said to have been first brought from the Canary Islands to Spain. It was next planted in the southern part of France: and is now encouraged in different parts of England. Considerable quantities, however are brought in the way of trade, from Sicily, where it was introduced very early.

Burning Heretics.—Heretics were first burned in England in the reign of Henry the Fourth, the usurper, in order to please the bishops, who assisted him in deposing Richard the Second. In Smithfield, Latimer preached patience, in a pulpit, to Friar Forest, hanged in chains round his middle to a gallows, and agonizing under the torture of a slow fire, for denying the kings supremacy; the Lord Mayor, the Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, Lord Admiral and Privy Seal, and other nobility, being present. and to this place Cranmer compelled the amiable Edward to send Joan Bocher, a silly woman to the stake. Yet Latimer, says Penant, never thought of his own conduct in his last moments, himself a martyr; nor did Cranmer thrust his hand into the fire for a real crime, but for one which was venial through the frailty of human nature.

Items of disbursement for burning of Ridley and Latimer.

For three loads of wood-faggots to burn Ridley and Latimer	12 0
Item, one load of fir-faggots	3 4
For the carriage of these loads	2 0
Item, a post	1 4
Item, two chairs	3 4
Item, two staples	0 6
Item, four labourers	2 8
Ten follow the charges for burning of Bishop Cranmer:	
For an hundred of wood-faggots	6 0
For an hundred and a half of fir faggots	3 4
For the carriage of them	0 8
To two labourers	1 4

Queen Elizabeth burnt two Dutch anabaptists in Smithfield, in 1575; who died, as Holinshed says, as well they might, "with roling and crying."

READ THIS.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION

OF THE

MANUMISSION SOCIETY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

Will convene at New-Salem Meeting-House, in Randolph County, on Friday the 12, of September next at 11 O'clock A. M. The officers of each Branch Society will please to mention, explicitly, in their returns, the name of the Post-Office to which letters, papers &c. shall, in future, be directed for their use. A want of this information has, heretofore, operated unfriendly to a speedy communication between the several Branches and the parent Institution; and we hope the vexatious delays which have arisen from this source will be a sufficient inducement to comply with the above request. The Branches are also reminded that the last Association adopted several important measures which will require the aid of funds to carry them into execution; they will, therefore, please to transmit, by their Representatives, such sums as they may have on hand, and such as may hereafter arise from voluntary donation, for the use of the said General Association.—WM. SWAIM, Sec.

July 12, 1828.

Mr. William Clark, his wife, a son about six years of age, and another child about two years old, died in consequence of having taken poison in some food. How administered, or by whom, it is not known. A cat and dog, which had eaten of the same viands, died also at the same time.—"In the evening after the funeral," says the Union Town Democrat, "we saw a relation, to whose care it had been committed conveying a way the only survivor of the family, an infant unweaned from its mother's breast,"

Robbery.—On the 12th ult about a mile and a half from Baltimore, on the Fredericktown turnpike, the mail stage was robbed of a trunk and contents belonging to Richard T. Brice, Esq.—The robber was apprehended on the 26th ult, in Baltimore. On his examination he stated that his name was William Anderson, that he came from Erie, and that when he arrived here he had \$170. all in United States Bank bills. He was charged with having some of his apparel marked with the name of T. Brice; he then said that his name was not Anderson, but that it was Thomas Bryson: on his re-examination, however he confessed that he had taken from the mail stage, on the night of the 20th ult, a trunk, in which he found \$170 all in United States Bank bills, and all which he had made away with: together with a variety of wearing apparel, some pieces of which were marked with the name of Richard T. Brice, some T. Brice, and others T. &c. The culprit was re-committed to prison.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

President Admas travelled from Providence to Quincy on horseback, where he arrived on Sunday evening. His dress, we understand was a riding cap, a short jacket, nankeen pantaloon, silk stockings, and pumps. He was accompanied by his son and three others in a coach, himself riding ahead. On stopping to water at Hatch's twelve miles out of Providence, the President remained on horseback, while all the horses were watered but his own; on being asked the cause of this particular neglect, the attendant attracted only by the simple attire of the President, replied, "it is that man's business to water his own horse." On being undeceived, he readily preformed the office.

IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

By an arrival here in 17 days from Carthagena, news is brought of the DECLARATION OF WAR by Colombia against Peru. The causes of this sudden, and we fear we must add, hasty and impolitic measure, are thus detailed in the Carthagena Gazette.

"The atrocious attempt to induce a portion of the Colombian army to turn their arms against their mother country—the claim of Peru to dominion over three of the departments of Colombia, and her endeavoring to unite them to her territory—her prohibiting the Colombian ambassador from displaying over his residence the flag of his country, a banner which so often led the Peruvians to conquest. Having, without the least provocation, and without a previous declaration of war, invaded Bolivia, the friend and ally of Colombia. Having commenced hostilities against an infant commonwealth, which is indebted to the Liberator of both Colombia and Peru, for its wise institution, its natural preponderance, and the honor of bearing his illustrious name. In-ulting in their ministerial prints the republic of Colombia, her President, her army, and every thing connected with the nation: depriving the Colombian army of those indemnities which had been granted to the soldiery, in recompense for the blood which their countrymen had shed for the liberties of Peru, and thereby violating the faith of treaties.

"Such a catalogue of infractions and atrocities, the editor adds, have rendered us alive to our sufferings and nothing now remains for us but to march against Peru and lead our warriors once more triumphant to her capital, Lima."

General Santander, on account of the precarious state of his health, has requested to be allowed to retire from the service of his country. The present situation of Colombia seems to be the real cause of the General's anxiety to withdraw from public affairs. It does not appear that the Liberator has accepted his resignation.—*Jour. of Com.*

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

J. J. Thompson, who lately notified the charitable, and all those concerned for the Education of COLORED CHILDREN, of the loss of their School House, by the removal of the old Baptist Church, has had the happiness to be presented with a suitable Lot in fee simple, for the purpose of erecting another School house.

The respectable and public gentleman who makes this handsome donation, will convey a good title, in trust: and it is hoped that a right zeal in good works, and a truly enlightened liberality will induce a prompt subscription of the few hundred dollars which will be sufficient to erect the building. Freely have ye received, freely give.

No appeal to the passions is here necessary, nor any common place declamation. Every thinking person knows how important it is to have an educated and virtuous population.

J. J. T. cheerfully charges himself with the task of personally soliciting contributions for the above purpose, and will thankfully receive any small sum at the Post Office, or at his Dwelling, and has received permission to name the following gentleman, to whom contributions may be handed: Wm. R. Jones 18. Baltimore street; John Hewes; Daniel Raymond. A Treasurer and Trustees will ensure a proper application of the funds.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"O woman! lovely woman, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee."
Otway.

MR. EDITOR,—I have noticed a paragraph in your paper of the 1st instant, relative to women, signed "Benedick," and am resolved as far as my feeble efforts can extend, to repel the same. I am of opinion that your correspondent is a disappointed lover, who has of late, to his great dissatisfaction, received the answer "NO" from his sweetheart, and while under the influence of mortified and irritated feelings, wrote the piece alluded to above. If he has been so unfortunate as to be answered in the negative by the object he adores, I will say to him in the words of the immortal Shakspeare:

"That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue, he cannot win a woman."

That women in their nature are more gay and joyous than men, I admit; whether it be that their blood is more refined, or their animal spirits more light, I am unable to say, but vivacity seems to be the gift of women; gravity that of men, and I will say to you, sisters, in the language of the poet,—

"Smile on, thou wert not form'd for tears."

Shall the paper bullets of the brain of Pope awe a man from the career of his humor, no, "the world must be peopled;" so get thee a wife, and that speedily, Benedick, and cease pouring fourth your venom on nature's fairest works—there are many substantial comforts produced by an affectionate and well proportioned marriage; and one would imagine that no means would be left untried, by which a blessing so valuable might be attained. But I am sorry to say that marriage now-a-days among the higher classes is influenced more by the glittering sceptre of Plutus, than by the soft and silken fetters of Cupid. Really the taking a wife now is little better than engaging with a partner in business, the amount of capital being the first and most necessary consideration, for if they cannot purchase a husband as they would purchase a new gown, they may live and die without one. An opinion which has long prevailed, that women are unable to retain their own secrets, is as perfectly fallacious as it is perfectly degrading, because there are some women, who have no virtue, no tender feelings in their nature, the whole sex is adjudged to be deceitful—how very unjust!

In the broad glare of prosperity and happiness, the endearing virtues of a woman may not be so apparent, because there is but little necessity for their display, but in adversity she is a ministering angel, whose kind and affectionate solicitude, breaks forth with all the grace and loveliness of female fondness; and whose inspiring and consoling tenderness, wipes away the tear of misery, alleviates the pang of disease, assuages the agony of mental suffering, and smooths the ruffled brow of

misfortune—woman will forsake her friends and relations for her husband—if he basks in the joyous sunshine of prosperity she will double his happiness—if he be overcast with the gloomy shadows of adversity she will console him. No man knows what the wife of his bosom is until he has gone through the fiery trials of this world with her—there is no friendship among mortals worthy of being compared to that between man and wife: it is the learned Doctor Johnson, I believe, who says, "I cannot forbear to flatter myself that prudence and benevolence will always make marriage happy." An opinion, to the truth of which I most cordially subscribe O. HELIA.

Extract from Silliman's Journal.

ALBINO, in zoology, a denomination given to the white negroes of Africa who have light hair, blue eyes, and a white body resembling that of the Europeans, when viewed at a distance; but upon a nearer approach the whiteness is pale and livid, like that of a leprous person, or of a dead body. Their eyes are so weak that they can hardly see any object in the day, or bear the rays of the sun, and yet, when the moon shines they see as well, and run through the deepest shades of their forests with as much ease and activity, as other men do in the brightest day-light. Their complexion is delicate; they are less robust and vigorous than other men; they generally sleep in the day, and go abroad in the night. The negroes regard them as monsters, and will not allow them to propagate their kind. In Africa this variety of the human species very frequently occurs. Waser informs us that there are white Indians of the same general character among the yellow or copper coloured Indians of the Isthmus of Darien. It has been a subject of inquiry, whether these men form a peculiar and distinct race and a permanent variety of the human species, or are merely individuals who have accidentally degenerated from their original stock.—Buffon inclines to the latter opinion, and he alleges in proof of it, that in the isthmus of America a husband and wife both of a copper colour, produced one of these white children; so that the singular colour and constitution of these white Indians must be a species which they derive from their parents; and the production of whites by negro parents, which sometimes happens, confirms the same theory. According to this author, white appears to be the primitive colour of nature, which may be varied by climate, food, and manners to yellow, brown and black; and which in certain circumstances, returns, but so much altered, that it has no resemblance to the original whiteness, because it has been adulterated by the causes that are assigned. Nature, he says, in her most perfect exertions, made men white; and the same nature, after suffering every possible change, still renders them white; but the natural or specific whiteness is very different from the individual or accidental. Of this we have examples in vegetables, as well as in men and other animals. A white rose is very different, even in the quality of whiteness, from a red rose which has been rendered white by the autumnal frosts. He deduces a further proof that these white men are merely degenerated individuals, from the comparative weakness of their constitution and from the extreme feebleness of their eyes. This last fact, he says, appear to be less singular when it is considered that in Europe very fair men have weak eyes; and he has remarked that their organs of hearing are often dull, and it has been alleged by others, that dogs of a perfectly white colour are deaf. This is a subject which demands further investigations.

VARIETIES.

Roman Structures.—A short account of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, may serve to give some idea of the magnificence of those structures which the Romans built in honour of their idols. The foundations of the Capitol were laid by Tarquinius Priscus; Servius Tullius raised the walls, and Tarquinius Superbus finished the majestic pile. *Sed gloria operis, libertati reservata.* But the honour of consecrating it was reserved for the consul Horatius Pulvillus.

The Capitol had the good fortune to be destroyed twice by fire, from which it rose with augmented strength and splendour. The two wings were sacred, the one to Juno, and the other to Minerva. In the nave stood the colossal statue of Jupiter, with his crown, his sceptre, and his golden thunderbolt.

The Capitol was filled with the treasures of vanquished nations, adorned with the plunder of palaces and temples, and enriched with the spoils of the conquered world. It was, in fact, the treasury of Rome, the deposit of the accumulated triumphs of ages of victory and conquest. Crowns, shields, and statues of gold the offerings of kings, emperors, and heroes, blazed on all sides, and adorned with equal profusion the interior and exterior of this palace of dominion, this throne of empire and religion. Its threshold was bronze, the valves of its portals were gold; the roof was bronze, but bronze doubly and triply gilt; the pediment, sides, and summit of the roof, presented horses, chariots, heroes, and gods, the Roman eagle and its attendant victory, all of bronze, silver, or gold, glittering to the sun, and dazzling the eyes of the spectator.

Mr MacLaurin. This celebrated Professor of Mathematics in Edinburgh College, and the able expounder of Newton's *Principia*, always dislocated his jaw, and was unable to shut his mouth, when he yawned. At the same time his instinct of imitation was so strong, that he could not resist yawning when he witnessed that act in others. His pupils were not slow in discovering, and taking advantage of this physical weakness. When tired of his lecture, they either began to yawn, or open their mouths in imitation of that act, and the prelection was interrupted. The Professor stood before them, with his mouth wide open, and could not proceed till he rang for his servant to come and shut it. In the mean time the mischievous enemies of Euclid effected their escape.

Sir William Jones. The events of a man's life have frequently taken first tinge from accident. On sitting one day near a pear tree in the yard of the boarding house at Harrow, where he was at school, some of the fruit fell off, and there was a general scramble of the boys that were near the tree for it; poor young Jones had his thigh broke in the press, and was directly conveyed to bed, where he lay for a long time, and contracted a love of reading from the books that were brought to amuse him.

Horne Tooke and Oliver Cromwell.—It was thought a daring expression of Oliver Cromwell, says Mr Horne Tooke, "in the time of Charles the First, that if he found himself placed opposite the king in battle, he would discharge his piece into his bosom as soon as any man's. I go farther: had I lived in those days, I would not have waited for chance to give me an opportunity of doing my duty; I would have sought him through the ranks, and without the least personal enmity, discharged my piece into his bosom, rather than into any other man's."

Summary.

Deaf and Dumb Institutions.—The first benevolent institution for deaf mutes in the United States was instituted in Hartford a few years since. In addition to which there are now two in New-York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Kentucky, and provision is making for one in Ohio,—all, we believe, more or less patronized by the State Legislatures and Congress.—The Hartford Institution, founded by Mr. GALLAUDET, assisted by the talented L. CLERC, continues to be a source from which the science of the venerated Abbe Sicard is liberally diffused to all the new Institutions. A calculation has been made that there is precisely one deaf mute in every 2000 persons in Pennsylvania, and that this proportion is found in other States. On this calculation it has been estimated, that there are in the United States (reckoning the free white population only) 3635 deaf and dumb persons of all ages; and that of these only 1388 are supposed fit to receive instruction. It has been proposed to distribute these unfortunates into six Institutions, and that the New England States should unite in patronizing one of them, the Institution at Hartford,—to which Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, have, for some years, made appropriations.

It is stated that Mrs. Galusha, of Monmouth, Maine, now 88 years of age, has had, within the last three years, an entire set of new teeth, a new head of hair, and her sight, of which she had been for some time deprived, has been so perfectly restored that she is now able to read the finest print without the aid of spectacles.

Some time since, a man addressed the Captain of a Steamboat at New York in the following manner: "Captain, what will you ask to suit us to Albany and you ate us or what will you take and we ate ourselves."

There is a new emission of 5 dollar Counter-terrier Bank Bills of the New Bedford Commercial Bank, and of the Eagle Bank, Boston now in circulation, very badly-executed.

Mr. Eli Dickerson, from Vermont, was drowned in Connecticut River, opposite Hartford, on the 3d inst.

In the new constitution of Peru, is contained the following article: "No person born a slave in the Republic, and no slave can enter from abroad without being free."

Thomaston—This is the greatest mart for lime in the United States. The Rock from which the lime is made, appears to be diffused over this town and Camden, the town adjoining. It is supposed 15,000 barrels are made in these two places in a year.

Large Coal.—Five dollars were refused, lately, for a single piece of coal, while passing through Pottsville, Penn from one of the mines of the North American Company. It weighed upwards of a ton and a half.

At meetings of husbands in South Carolina it has been resolved that the clothing of their families shall be made in their families. This would be more likely to prove effectual, if the meeting had been composed of wives.

Several thousand weight of iron is in prepa-

ration at Jassa, for the feet of the horned cattle, a precaution which could not be taken, says the Augsburg Gazette, except in consideration of the stony roads of Balkan. Wallachia has been required to furnish 250,000 measures of grain, 400,000 loads of hay, and 50,000 pails of brandy. Letters from Constantinople speak of a declaration of Ibrahim pacha to the Porte, of the impossibility of holding out longer than the 2d of June.

Grizzly Bear. Mr J. J. Astor, of New-York, has lately procured for the "Jardin des plantes" in Paris, a grizzly bear from the Rocky Mountains. It is an animal, which has never been described by European naturalists, and the celebrated Cuvier doubts its existence. An account of it, under the name of "ursus horribilis" is given in Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in 1819 and 20. "He kills the bison, and drags the ponderous carcase to a distance, to devour it at leisure."

A little girl was lately brought home from a school in England, in a state of frenzy, brought on by being put in a dark closet; a brain fever ensued, which soon ended in her death.

The smallpox has made its appearance at the poorhouse in Parsippany, New Jersey. Mr. Sargeant, the keeper, died on the 29th ult. of the disease; and several members of his family, with ten or twelve of the poor, are now afflicted with it.

It appears by a letter from the Secretary of State transmitted to Congress that the number of passengers arrived in the United States, on shipboard, during the year ending 30th of September, 1827, amounted to twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty three.

On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of Harry Johnson, a coloured man, at Jamaica, the verdict of which was that he came to his death by blows inflicted on the 24th of June last, by William Vandine and George Reed.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. AL SO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

SCIPIO C AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. his house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man who is a good workman wants the situation of Journeyman Hairdresser, in some respectable shop in this city. For further particulars inquire at this office. Aug. 12.

Poetry.

RESOLUTIONS.

No more shall sorrow grave my brow
With furrows deep as once she did;
No more will I supinely how,
For reason, peace, and all forbid.

I gave my heart away to grief,
That of the tender melting kind;
And e'en I had a fond belief
That here was pleasure quite refin'd!

The "joy of grief!" 'tis but a name,
Think ye, it has the power to bless?
Beware, nor more thy woe inflame,
Ere not all conqu'ring wretchedness.

I've sunn'd myself in woman's eyes,
And press'd her glowing cheek to mine;
Believ'd her heart collapsing sighs,
And thought her, all in all, divine;

But time the alchymist, at length
Expos'd her wiles, and tore the veil;
And reason gathering up her strength,
Determin'd truth should hence prevail.

I dropp'd her love; I'll drop all love
Of woman from my thoughts and heart;
For never can the bosom prove
As real, what our hopes impart.

We rise to youth and manhood's prime,
And find with grief that ev'ry joy
Left by the sweeping scythe of time,
Is full of gloom, and base alloy. ARION.

Married.

On Monday the 18th inst., by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. ROBERT C. JOHNSON, of Richmond, Virginia, to Miss CATHERINE JAMES, of Philadelphia.

On the 12th ult. by the Rev. J. Jaquett, Mr. CHARLES LAIR, of the Isle of France, to Miss JANE CAMBERTON, of Philadelphia.

In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. P. Williams, Mr. CATO ALEXANDER, to Miss ANN ELIZA JACKSON, both of this city.

In this city, on the same evening by the Rev B Paul, Mr. Zachariah Barbery to Mrs. Senez Williams.

REPORT OF INTERMENTS.

New-York, Aug. 16, 1828.

Apoplexy 1; Anæmia 1; Consumption 10; Convulsions 6; Diarrhea 6; Drinking cold water 1; Dropsy in the chest 2; Dropsy in the head 5; Drowned 2; Dysentary 12; Dyspepsia 1; Fever 2; do. bilious 1; do. bilious remittent 1; intermittent 2; Flux infantile 2; Hives 0; Inflammation of the bowels 5; do brain 0; do chest 5; do liver 2; Locked jaw 0; Marasmus 1; Measles 0; Old age 4; Palsey 0; Rheumatism 0; Scrofula 0; Small pox 1; Spasms 0; Sprue 1; Still born 18; Sudden death 0; Tabes Mesenterica 2; Teething 8; Ulcer 0; Unknown 8; Whooping cough 5; Worms 1; Asphyxia 1; Cancer 1; Childbed 8; Haemorrhage 1; Lumber abscess 1.

Of whom were of the age of 1 year and under 57; between 1 and 2, 19; 2 and 5, 14; 5 and 10, 2; 10 and 20, 6; 20 and 30, 12; 30 and 40, 13; 40 and 50, 0; 50 and 60, 8; 60 and 70, 6; 70 and 80, 1; 80 and 90, 1; 90 and 100, 2. Total 145.

GEORGE CUMMING, City Inspec.

Gold.—Several hundred dollars have been brought into this town (says the Camden Journal of the 9th inst.) within the two months, from Chesterfield, and the Kershaw Mines are beginning to produce gold in some quantity. We have also heard similar accounts from Lancaster.

BOARDING & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her *House No. 24 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 188 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No. 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the New-York African Free Schools have opened a Female School in Mulberry-street, for the accommodation of girls living in the upper parts of the city.

A competent Female Teacher is employed, and the usual branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and needle work, will be taught, under the same arrangements as the schools already established by the Board.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming, to go to Hayti, as cultivators. For further particulars apply at this office. J. B. RUSSWURM.

WANTED—One or two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips' Church. Enquire at this Office.

New York, July 11, 1828.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man who can produce good recommendations for sobriety and honesty, wants the situation of porter in some wholesale or retail store. Inquire at this office. aug 12

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.**SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING. (FROM LONDON.)**

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 560 Broome-street.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug 8

NOTICE.

THE PROTECTING SOCIETY of the City and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society. JOHN ALLEN Sec'y.
Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Informs his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, the Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN Sewing done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828

P. W. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, Also a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable

ADAM SUDELL, —Cabinet Maker Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPPEE and MACCABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALF SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 120 Fulton-Street, NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.

M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. Q.

No. 120, Fulton-Street.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 15th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, chieftains and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

TO LET

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 129 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 20

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, Oil, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church,
SHARP-STREET, BALTIMORE
WILLIAM LIVEY

Has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that this institution is now open for the reception of Pupils of both Sexes.

In this School will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps, &c. Ancient and modern History, Geometry, Composition, Natural philosophy, also, the Latin, French & Greek Languages. He will attend private Families if required.

Terms made known on application.

N. B. Various kinds of Needle-work taught by a Lady.



MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the Public, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINES.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

J. B. RUSSELL, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

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Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 5 for 3 months.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1828

WHOLE NO 78

MOSS-SIDE.

(Concluded from our last.)

While they were at their silent meal a horseman came galloping to the door, and, with a loud voice, called out that he had been sent express with a letter to Gilbert Ainslie; at the same time rudely, and with an oath, demanding a dram for his trouble. The eldest son, a lad of eighteen, fiercely seized the bridle of his horse, and turned its head away from the door. The rider, somewhat alarmed at the flushed face of the powerful stripling, threw down the letter and rode off.—Gilbert took the letter from his son's hand, casting at the same time a half upbraiding look on his face, that was returning to its former colour. "I feared," said the youth, with a tear in his eye, "I feared that the brute's voice and the trampling of the horse's feet, would have disturbed her." Gilbert held the letter hesitatingly in his hand, as if afraid, at that moment, to read it: at length, he said aloud to the surgeon—"You know that I am a poor man, and debt, if justly incurred, and punctually paid when due, is no dishonour." Both his hand and his voice shook slight as he spoke; but he opened the letter from the lawyer, and read it in silence. At this moment his wife came from her child's bed side and looking anxiously at her husband, told him "not to mind about the money; that no man who knew him, would arrest his goods or put him into prison. Though, dear me, it is cruel to be put to it thus, when our bairn is dying, and when, if so it be the Lord's will, she should have a decent burial, poor innocent, like those who went before her." Gilbert continued reading the letter with a face on which no emotion could be discovered; and then folding it up, he gave it to his wife, told her she might read it if she chose, and then put it into his desk in the room, beside the poor dear bairn. She took it from him, without reading it, and crushed it into her bosom; for she turned her ears towards her child, and thinking she heard it stir, ran out hastily to its bed side.

Another hour of trial past, and the child was still swimming for its life. The very dogs knew there was grief in the house, and lay without stirring, as if hiding themselves, below the long table at the window. One sister sat with an unfinished gown on her knees, that she had been sewing for the dear child, and still continued at the hopeless work, she scarcely knew why; and often, often, putting up her hand to wipe away a tear. "What is that?" said the old man to his eldest daughter—"What is that you are laying on the shelf?" She could scarcely reply that it was a ribband and an ivory comb that she had bought for Margaret, against the night of the dancing-school ball. And, at these words,

the father could not restrain a long, deep, and bitter groan; at which the boy, nearest in age to his dying sister, looked up weeping in his face, and letting the tattered book of old ballads, which he had been poring on, but not reading, fall out of his hands he rose from his seat, and, going into his father's bosom, kissed him, and asked God to bless him—for the holy heart of the boy was moved within him; and the old man, as he embraced him, felt that, in his innocence and simplicity, he was indeed a comforter. "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away," said the old man, "blessed be the name of the Lord."

The outer-door gently opened, and he, whose presence had in former years brought peace and resignation hither, when their hearts had been tried, even as they now were tried, stood before them. On the night before the Sabbath, the minister of Auchindown never left his Manse, except, as now to visit the sick or dying bed.—Scarcely could Gilbert reply to his first question about his child, when the surgeon came from the bed room, and said, "Margaret seems lifted up by God's hand above death and the grave: I think she will recover. She has fallen asleep; and, when she awakes, I hope—I believe—that the danger will be past, and that your child will live."

They were all prepared for death; but now they were found unprepared for life. One wept that had till then locked up all her tears within her heart; another gave a short palpitating shriek; and the tender hearted Isobel, who had nursed the child when it was a baby, fainted away. The youngest brother gave way to gladsome smiles; and, calling out to his dog Hector, who used to sport with him and his little sister on the moor, he told the tidings to the dumb irrational creature, whose eyes, it is certain, sparkled with a sort of joy. The clock, for some days, had been prevented from striking the hours; but the silent fingers pointed to the hour of nine, and that, in the cottage of Gilbert Ainslie, was the stated hour of family worship. His own honoured minister took the book;

"He wailed a portion with judicious care:

And let us worship God, he said, with solemn air."

A chapter was read—a prayer said—and so, too, was sung a psalm; but it was sung low, and with suppressed voices, lest the child's saving sleep might be broken; and now and then the female voice trembled, or some one of them ceased altogether; for there had been tribulation and anguish, and now hope and faith were tried in the joy of thanksgiving.

The child still slept; and its sleep seemed more sound and deep. It appeared almost certain that the crisis was over, and that the flower was not to fade. "Children," said Gilbert, "our happiness is in the love we bear to one another; and our

duty is in submitting to and serving God. Gracious, indeed has he been unto us. Is not the recovery of our little darling, dancing, singing Margaret, worth all the gold that ever was mined? If we had had thousands of thousands, would we not have filled up her grave with the worthless dross of gold, rather than that she should have gone down there with her sweet face and all her rosy smiles?" There was no reply; but a joyful sobbing all over the room.

"Never mind the letter, nor the debt, father," said the eldest daughter. "We have all some little thing of our own—a few pounds—and we shall be able to raise as much as will keep arrest and prison at a distance. Or if they do take our furniture out of the house, all except Margaret's bed, who cares? We will sleep on the floor, and there are potatoes in the field, and clear water in the spring. We need fear nothing, want nothing; blessed be God for all his mercies."

Gilbert went into the sick-room, and got the letter from his wife, who was sitting at the head of the bed, watching, with a heart blessed beyond all bliss, the calm and regular breathings of the child. "This letter," said he mildly, "is not from a hard creditor. Come with me while I read it aloud to our children." The letter was read aloud, and it was well fitted to diffuse pleasure and satisfaction through the dwelling of poverty. It was from an executor to the will of a distant relative, who had left Gilbert £1500. "The sum," said Gilbert, "is a large one to folks like us, but not, I hope, large enough to turn our heads, or make us think ourselves lords and ladies. It will do more, far more, than put me fairly above the world at last. I believe that, with it, I may buy this very farm, on which my forefathers have toiled. But God, whose providence has sent this temporal blessing, may he send us wisdom and prudence how to use it, and humble and grateful hearts to us all."

"You will be able to send me to school all the year round now, father," said the youngest boy. "And you may leave the plough to your sons now, father," said the eldest. "You may hold the plough still, for you draw a straighter furrow than any of us; but hard work for young sinews; and you may sit now oftener in your arm chair by the ingle. You will not need to rise in the dark, cold and snowy winter mornings, and keep threshing corn in the barn for hours by candle-light, before the late dawning."

There was silence, gladness, and sorrow, and but little sleep in Moss-side, between the rising and the setting of the stars, that were out in thousands, clear, bright, and sparkling, over the unclouded sky. Those who had lain down for an hour or two in bed could scarcely be said to have slept; and when about morning little Margaret awoke—an altered crea-

zure, pale, languid, and unable to turn herself on her lowly bed, but with meaning in her eyes, memory in her mind, affection in her heart, and coolness in all her veins—a happy groupe were watching the first faint smile that broke over her features; and never did one who stood there forget that Sabbath morning, on which she seemed to look round upon them all with a gaze of fair and sweet bewilderment, like one half conscious of having been rescued from the power of the grave.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Freedom's Journal.

"And let me wring your heart for so I shall if damned custom hath no braz'd it so that it be proof and bulwark against sense."

Mr. Editor. Seeing a short time since in your Journal, and also in the principal papers of this city, the complete exposition of an individual, wherein we have proof positive of his being guilty of an atrocious crime against civilized society, too black to be classed as second in the catalogue of villainies—after being stamped with the above indelible stigmas, one would have supposed his terrified conscience, if any would not have permitted him to remain in a city which has proved so unpropitious to his base adventures and to whose inhabitants he is known.—Perhaps, reader it is not within the soaring of your conjecture to imagine to whom I allude; as it is not my wish to write ambiguously, I will say with Col. Stone,

That I refer to the Base villain, who was sent out to Hayti, as the tool of merchants in New York—who was caught in such a pitiful lie relative to the ownership of the Ann Eliza Jane, who suffer himself to go out to Port au Prince, as a "Sort, of a supercargo and infame the man who is at present condemned to death, and his body to be given over to the surgeons for dissection. Mr. Editor, such a man as I have condescended to notice should not engage my pen or attention for a moment, were it not that he is still admitted to contaminate with his presence, the parlours of some of the most respectable families our city can boast of, together with my double disgust when I heard from the most unquestionable source, that he was seen a few evenings since with some respectable young ladies, promenading the battery. If I thought there was any excuse for this breach of impropriety in those ladies, I would judge less harshly but taking may leave of them I would, for fear they might construe that I am too hard on their friend without sufficient authenticity, refer thence, to his condescending communication when instead of defending & extricating himself as we anticipated, he confirmed all the infamous charges preferred against him. This person is still to be seen traversing the mercantile section of our city, during business hours. Oh, shame! where is thy blush, can it be possible that he is so insensible to feeling to imagine for an instant that he is forgotten or that he does not excite disgust and indignation in the mind of every one seeing him: he must have a heart of steel to endure the contumely of the populace; the sneers of the labourers on our docks. I would advise him to seek another asylum in some country better adapted to the exercise of his avocation or if resolved upon remaining here to fall into the class of the notorious gentry's of which he is so legitimate a member, I am at a loss to define why he is so tolerated unless it is the remaining cash given him to effect his escape from the Rialto Ball, that enables him to play the fashionable and dress not much inferior to our ladies. This idea to all sensible persons would seem frivolous but I am confident if his garments approximated to old age so

much as a hole under each arm, or elbows out, and having principles of the strictest rectitude he would have to forego the society to which I allude. Mr. Editor I am taking up too much of your valuable paper devoted to our improvement, and conclude with remarking that it would be extremely inconsistent in us not to hold such a man from our community to public contempt, thereby manifesting our disapprobation of such proceedings, believing it would reflect a brighter refulgence on the character of all.

MEN OF COLOUR.

For the Freedom's Journal.

NEGRO.

Mr. Editor.—With the derivation of the word at the head of this article, I am well acquainted, but how it can, with any degree of propriety be applied to us, I am at a loss to discover—I have been for years endeavouring to ascertain the propriety of applying this term to us, but without effect. Knowing, dear sir, the very extensive circulation of your truly valuable paper, I send you this, hoping that it may meet the eye of some of your readers or correspondents, who will give some information respecting the application of the above to us; and, at the same time, I should like to ascertain whether we are negroes, or as those who are truly ignorant, or actuated by the principles of prejudice, call us negroes.

Yours Very respectfully,

AN ENQUIRER.

Boston, August 24, 1828.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship William Thompson, Capt. Maxwell, and William Byrnes, Capt. Hackstaff, arrived on Saturday evening from Liverpool the former having sailed on the 17th, and the latter on the 9th ult. and have furnished us with regular advices to those dates. It is singular that both these packets arrived on the same day of the month last year.

The most interesting of the articles of intelligence are the improvements in the Cotton market; the surrender of Oporto to Don Miguel; and the movements of the Russian army.

The New Customs bill was to be read a third time in the House of commons on the 15th.

Our Tariff caused a good deal of excitement in England. Mr. Huskisson had given notice that he should move on the 17th an address to the King, for the purpose of having laid on the table any communications which had passed between the British and United States' governments, and copies of instructions sent to the British Minister in the United States, relative to the late Tariff.

The House of Commons have voted the sum of 30,000l for fortifications in Canada.

The Duke of Wellington stated on the 14th, that the government had no intention of asking for any vote of credit—nor did they intend to bring forward any motion respecting its foreign relations.

RUSSIA & TURKEY.

It appears by the intelligence from Bucharest, of the 16th ult. that the Turks crossed the Danube at Oltenitza, to destroy the works and the materials of the bridge to be thrown over at that place; but they were unable to effect their object, and re-crossed to Turturkai.—There are a few more details relative to the proceedings against Anappa. Three of the vessels at anchor, under the guns of the place, were sunk, and three brought off in the night of the 1st of June.

The Paris papers state, that Wallachia had been ordered by the Russian Governor General, to furnish a contribution of three millions of piastres, and requisitions for an army of 80,000 men.

The accounts from the East to the 24th of

June—The Russians are carrying every thing before them.

Intelligence has been received of the fall of Ibrail, but it was not until after an assault of the most sanguinary kind. The official bulletin states, that the Turks defended themselves with the most daring courage. At first the Russians were compelled to retreat, but resuming their position with great bravery and rapidity, and a mine exploding on the 16th June an armistice for ten days was demanded by the Turks, but refused, and only twentyfour hours granted. At the expiration of that time the fortress surrendered.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 29, 1828

TRAVELLING SCRAPS.

TO OBSERVE.

My next object of inspection was the President's house; but in this I could enjoy but a mere outward view, as the family were at home; for although my curiosity might have been gratified by means of friends who were acquainted with some inmates of the house, I felt unwilling to take that step, and preferred denying myself of that gratification. The house, or rather palace, though a fine building, did not answer my expectations in many respects. Like many people in the world, my expectations had been raised too high, and were I to ask myself what they were, I am afraid, again like many people, I could hardly tell. As I am writing a few words about the house, the following anecdote of the present incumbent may be worthy of a passing notice. It appears that one of the sons of the old gentleman was on the eve of marriage with a young lady who was mistress of one female slave: after every preparation had been made for the wedding, the old gentleman stated that there was one thing yet wanting, which he declared must be done before his consent would be given—and that was the manumission of the female slave: consequently a magistrate was sent for, and freedom papers given her on the spot. Is not this trait in the old gentleman worthy of all praise—that he, surrounded as he is by the business of the nation, should think of the poor female in bondage—should insist upon her liberation, that she, too, might in truth, enjoy the heaven's choicest, dearest blessings upon man here below—GLORIOUS LIBERTY. To the last moment of my life, my visit to Washington will ever be remembered with pleasure. I went there a stranger, but departed from thence with regret: for the continued politeness of our brethren during my short stay, had rendered my visit quite agreeable. I found upon comparing past and present opinions, that I had formed quite erroneous ones of their situation in many respects. Washington was to the South of us, and that you know was enough to alarm my fears—to make me believe that our brethren there were as oppressed as they are in many other places. I am peculiarly happy therefore to inform our readers that the circumstances of many are quite respectable, and that some enjoy places of trust which we in vain look for at the North. It is true that the

Corporation now and then take it into their noddles to pass ordinances which scare all the women and children in the city, but there are others who care not a straw for many of them, which are as contrary to the constitution as light to darkness.

There are many slaves in Washington, and dealers in human flesh resort to it from all parts of the Union. I know not if there is a greater slave mart in the States. It is certainly disgraceful that in the capital of a Republic which boasts of the enjoyment of more liberty than other states or kingdoms, we should behold human beings in the face of open day, under the sanction of a constitution which proclaims, that "*we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness,*" exposed to view:

"(Chained foot to foot and hand to hand,
Goaded along by scourge and brand."

But my object is not to excite the feelings of our readers: the subject is a painful one: let us leave it and the poor unhappy objects of our compassion in the hands of Him who is able to succour them. The carriage of the Southern planter, with a female slave on the spot which with us is invariably appropriated to the trunks, is a curious sight to a stranger from the North. Such scenes are, however, common in Washington, upon the arrival and departure of these Nabobs. I had almost forgotten to mention my visit to the Secretary of the Colonization Society. The office of the Society is located in one of the brick buildings on P. avenue, and contains many articles of African ingenuity from Liberia and the surrounding country, worthy of inspection. There I saw various specimens of cloth manufactured by the untutored natives; various implements of war, some of iron, and the skin of the tiger, a description of which was given in one of the numbers of the Repository. Things appeared at a stand pretty much—there were applicants for colonization, but I doubt very much whether the funds of the society will enable them to do much this season. We have been much censured for our sentiments on the subject of colonization—we are ignorant for what: that that we are not in favour of colonization is no fault of ours, our private judgment is our own; we have always been candid on the subject, and wherever we have found open ears have always been ready to state our reasons for dissenting from our learned dictators. For the agent of the Society we have always entertained the highest sentiments; considering him, in every respect, a man of superior intellect, without whose assistance the society would shortly descend to the "tomb of the Capulets."

At Washington it was my good fortune to become acquainted with the African prince, Abduhi Rahahman, who has of late engaged so much of the public sympathy. His case is peculiarly hard, and plainly shows the vicissitudes to which all men are liable in this life of probation. Born, bred, and educated a

Prince—but for forty long years a slave in a foreign land. Brought up in luxury and Eastern splendour—but for forty long years compelled to taste the bitter cup of poverty, and slavery: and yet he survives, and with God's blessing will again return to the land of his nativity.

It must be evident to every one that the Prince is a man superior to the generality of Africans whom we behold in this country. His education is also superior; and when we take into consideration his Alma Mater, our astonishment becomes greater. He is a fine Arabic scholar, and even now, at his advanced life, 66, writes an elegant hand. He appears to be well versed with the Geography of the interior of Africa, and states many facts concerning the different tribes, and the source and discharge of the Niger, of which we were ignorant. It has ever been the current belief that Timbuctoo was the only city of size in the interior; but the Prince assures us that there are two others nearly as large near the banks of the Niger. It is his opinion also that this river, celebrated from time immemorial, loses itself in the sands.

From some fairy stories in circulation among the Foulahs, Mandinges and other tribes, he believes its source has never been examined any nearer than within twenty-five miles. At W. the Prince had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Mr. English, the celebrated Eastern traveller. The Prince is now to the North, and in due time all our readers will have an opportunity of seeing him, and testifying their respect for him by contributing their mite towards the emancipation of his family.

GEORGE M. HORTON.

It is with much pleasure we inform our readers that measures are about to be taken to effect the emancipation of this interesting young man. From our respected N. C. correspondent, we have received a few lines dated the 18th inst., an extract from which we hasten to place before our readers.

EXTRACT.

"A philanthropic gentleman of this country being on a visit to Chapel Hill as one of the Members of the Board for the annual visitation at the College there established, found some pieces of George's poetic effusions. The extraordinary account of their author elicited the publication copied into your paper of the 8th inst. Since that time he has undertaken the unpopular task of casting about to see if George's liberation can be effected. I have no acquaintance with his owner, but he has been written to on the subject, and has replied that he is not in circumstances to do without the manual labour of the young man, as he is no less a farmer than a poet, but that towards the close of the year he might be induced to take a fair price for him. With a view to make him some provision of this sort, the gentleman above mentioned handed me some pieces of his inditing on various subjects two of which (as specimens) I have caused to be annexed, and at the same time making re-

quest that I would communicate with some of our northern friends, as to the practicability of obtaining from some of your benevolent societies, or by voluntary contribution, assistance in paying the price his master may demand for him.

Situated as you are, at a distance from our scenes of action, you might suppose in such an extent of territory as is embraced in N. Carolina, a sum like 4 or \$500 might soon be gathered—and so it might, but for any other purpose sooner than the emancipation of a fellow being—it is contrary to the policy of the country, and the few philanthropists whose hands act with their hearts, must despair of effecting this desirable object, without such auxiliaries as we fancy your caste to be

I beg you will ascertain, and inform me as early as possible what can be done on this behalf, and rest assured I shall feel proud on being able to report to my friend that the sympathies of New-York have been roused in aid of his undertaking."

CORONER'S OFFICE, } 145 Greenwich-st. }

The Coroner was called yesterday morning to view the body of an unknown coloured Woman, found on the 9th Avenue, near 20th-st. She had on a blue striped frock, chequered apron and sun bonnet, shoes and stockings—appeared to be about 60 years of age. She was discovered on Sunday morning, by some persons passing by, laying on her face, on the road, was taken up and carried to a house in the neighbourhood, where every attention was paid her.

A Military Chieftain.—The coloured people of Boston gave a dinner, on Wednesday, to their fellow countryman, the Modish Prince Rahaman, who is of course, a venerable and distinguished guest. By request of the Committee, some of the Boston papers have noticed the order of the procession, and the toasts given at the dinner. The following is given as the substance of a song, composed and sung by the Chief Marshall of the day:
"All hail to the Chief from old Africa's shore,
Who forty year's bondage has had to deplore;
He does us the honour to come to our mess,
We greet him with welcome, and wish him success."

CHORUS.

"Huzza for the Chieftain—Huzza for the Chief—
Huzza for the Chief from old Africa's shore."
Conn. Jour.

Interesting to Drunkards.—In the latter part of July, Samuel Wager, about 70 years of age, was found dead at Chester, N. J. sitting with his back against the fence, in a state of putrefaction, and covered with worms,—having in one hand a rum bottle, and in the other the cork!! He was an old veteran in the service, and had destroyed vast quantities of intoxicating liquor—that cruel enemy of man. He was not without his reward; for he reached the highest honors to which the drunkard seems to aspire, viz, the poorhouse, and to die drunk, unattended and alone, in the open field, exposed to the ravages of vermin—a sight too appalling for human nature! What encouragement to the thousands who are following the same steps.—Y. Observer.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Great efforts have been making in England for a number of years past, to abolish slavery throughout their colonies.—Petitions from all parts of the Kingdom, signed by many thousands of individuals, and among them great numbers of the highest standing for rank and character, have been presented to Parliament from session to session, praying that measures may be adopted for the accomplishment of this most important, and certainly most desirable object. According to our recollection, it is five or six years since certain resolutions, framed by Mr. Canning, were submitted to Parliament, the object of which was to state to the colonial governments where slavery existed, certain regulations for the improvement of the condition of slaves, which the government of the mother country declared necessary, and expected the colonial governments to carry into effect. It seems, however, that little attention was paid by the colonies to the demands of Parliament; the requisitions, if considered at all in the West India Islands, were rejected, and nothing of moment has been done by them in relation to it.

The friends of the entire abolition of this iniquitous and barbarous system, desirous to remove the reproach from their country and government, are pursuing their object with the utmost ardor and perseverance. Petition after petition has been presented to the two houses of Parliament, during the present session, urging them at least to carry into effect their own measures, so long since promulgated, and sanctioned by the Ministry to the colonial governments. At a late meeting of a Society formed for the purpose of procuring the abolition of slavery, a member of the Royal family was in the chair, and addresses of the most animating and impressive description were delivered by Mr. Wetherforce, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Fowell Buxton, Mr. Denman, the Rev. Mr. Noel, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, &c. the style, sentiment and spirit of which, shewed in the most clear and satisfactory manner, that the Society, and its friends, never intended to relinquish their efforts and exertions, until this foul stain upon their national character was fully and finally wiped away.

On the 23d of June, Earl Grosvenor, after presenting a petition against slavery, availed himself of the opportunity to put some questions to the Duke of Wellington, on the subject of slavery in the colonies. His Lordship confessed he could not help feeling that there was not quite so much zeal and activity in some quarters in support of this cause as appeared to exist not a great while ago. He was particularly anxious to know what was the intention of Government, with regard to the Colonies, which refused to adopt the measures recommended to them? If they were not pressed with vigour, Parliament might as well give up the question. Another question of importance, which he wished the noble Duke to answer, was relative to the state of the Mixed Commission for the suppression of the slave trade? He was desirous to know what success had attended its labours, and what cost had been entailed on this country in its endeavours to extinguish the slave trade? The expense was an inferior consideration, but it was part of the account. He owned, that he despaired of seeing an end to the slave trade among foreign countries, until slavery itself was abolished by this country. Whatever his country did would have a material effect on foreign countries. Until some decisive measures were adopted in our Colonies, we could not hope to succeed in inducing foreign countries to discontinue this horrible traffic. The other question on which he wished for some information from the noble duke, was, whether any thing had been done for the im-

provement of the slave population in this country?

The Duke of Wellington said that he could assure their lordships, that his majesty's Government have always felt a firm and unchangeable determination to carry into execution the resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament on this subject. They have felt it their duty to proceed in this transaction in the sense in which Parliament voted those resolutions; that is to say, gradually—that is to say, with due regard to the peace and tranquility of those colonies—(hear, hear) and with due regard also to the interests of those individuals whose property is situated in these colonies.—(Hear, hear.) Having these objects in view, his Majesty's servants have proceeded, slowly, it is true, but they trust effectually, towards carrying those resolutions into execution, and he hoped to convince their lordships that some progress has been actually made towards effectuating that object, and that a great deal more has been done in principle.—(Hear, hear.) His grace then entered into a particular statement of the measures adopted in each of the islands, towards carrying the instructions of the Government into effect. In respect to the slave trade I must say, that notwithstanding the treaties made by his Majesty with every maritime power in the world, it still continues to a very considerable and lamentable extent. It is an instance to show us how difficult it is to effect all we wish at once. Here we have treaties with every power in Europe, and we have spared no pains to induce them to execute those treaties; we have done every thing in the power of his Government to do, yet, I am a traitor, there is no doubt that there is as much trade in slaves carried on in Africa, and as many human beings imported from Africa, into the foreign settlements, as previous to the adoption of any measure by this country for limiting that horrible traffic. He could inform the noble Earl, that the courts of arbitration have been very active. To Sierra Leone upwards of an hundred vessels have been brought for adjudication, and a vast number have been condemned. Twelve thousand slaves have been set free, and the whole expense to this country has not been upwards of £16,000 a year, for many years. He must add, at the same time, that though these measures have not been effectual, they have not the less zealously been carried into effect. The last question asked by the noble Earl related to colour. He had the pleasure of stating, that in the island of Jamaica, the Assembly have passed a law, enabling persons of colour to hold certain offices; and there are, besides, various laws applicable to these individuals, giving them all the privileges any person whatever can possess.

Lord Calhorne said, that so far from feeling satisfied with the noble Duke's answer, he was disappointed. He expected, that after the noble Duke had avowed the intention of his Majesty's ministers to preserve in the measures in which he had shared with former administrations, something more decisive would have been stated. Instead of sympathising with the surprise of the noble Duke, that so much had been done, he was rather astonished that the disposition of the colonies had been so little changed, and that they ventured to place themselves in direct opposition and open defiance to the British Parliament. He was not satisfied with the pledge given by the noble Duke, and was confident, that without any more urgent demand on the colonists, it would be long before any essential reform would be adopted by them.

Lord Seaford and Earl Bathurst also addressed the House upon the subject.

We entertain no doubt that this object will be kept steadily in view by those who are en-

gaged in it, until they arrive at their object,—the absolute and unqualified emancipation of all the slaves in their colonies. The planters will doubtless struggle with all their might against such a consummation. They will plead the former sanction given to the system by the government, the effects it will produce upon their property, and above all, that such is the nature of the climate of the islands, that white men cannot perform the labour necessary for the cultivation of the soil. Arguments drawn from such sources, will have but little effect upon the minds of upright, humane, conscientious persons. Whatever the laws may have enacted, it will be difficult to persuade the persons to whom we have just alluded, that any legislative body upon earth can have the power to sanction the traffic in human flesh, or that Providence has made it necessary for the cultivation of one part of the globe, to depopulate another. A much more reasonable, as well as more just conclusion would be, that those portions of the world that cannot be cultivated by their native inhabitants, or legal proprietors, should themselves be depopulated.

We wish the philanthropists of Great Britain the most abundant success in their undertaking.—D. Adv.

Summary.

Novel Employment.—The celebrated John Bullock undertook at Mansfield, last Monday, to gather with his mouth fifty potatoes placed a yard apart, and bring them separately to a basket, to wheel a barrow a mile, to trundle a hoop a mile, walk half a mile backwards and half a mile forward, and run two miles, within an hour. He accomplished this arduous undertaking in fifty eight minutes and a half; and would have done it much sooner, but for the crowd pressing upon him so as to retard his progress. He has done the same feat in forty minutes.

Eng. pa.

Accidents from Sleep Walking.—About four o'clock on Friday morning, Mr. Stockton, a lodger at the Callowhill-street ferry house, fell from the second story window, while walking in his sleep. He was taken up without receiving any material injury.—A similar circumstance, with much more lamentable consequences, occurred on Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, at a boarding-house kept by Phillips, at No. 113 North Water-street, a few doors above Race. Capt. Albert S. Stickney, late of the schooner Eastern Trader, threw himself, while asleep, from the third story window, into the alley back of the house, and fractured his jaw-bone and both his thighs. He was carried to the Hospital, where he died, between 7 and 8 o'clock the next morning; We have yet to relate another accident of the same nature: About 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Jonathan Brooks, who lodged with Jacob Wolchon, at No. 26 South Water-street, also asleep, fell from the garret window, four stories high, into the street. One of his thighs was broken, and he was so much injured in other respects, that he was taken to the Hospital with very faint hopes of his recovery.

Philadelphia paper.

Singular Circumstance.—We understand that a short time since, a little child, between one and two years of age, at Elmira, in this County, crept out of the house unnoticed by its parents, and sat down upon the ground at a short distance from it, and while playing with a pair of shears, the little speechless innocent had its attention arrested by the appearance of a rattlesnake, and not aware of any danger, the child struck the animal with the shears; he coiled and sung by the infant's side; the child gazed with the greatest intensity upon the

beautiful though venomous reptile; and for a long time, as the child repeated the strokes, the serpent would hiss and rattle, without attempting in the least to injure the child. The snake was between four and five feet in length.

Tioga paper.

Riot at a Camp Meeting.—A riot took place yesterday afternoon, at a Camp Meeting which the blacks have been holding for some days between two and three miles below Gloucester Point, in Jersey. A large concourse of persons had collected, of whom two-thirds were whites, and the majority females. The blacks, it is said, having understood that their meeting would be disturbed, if they should attempt to continue it over last evening, dissolved it about four P. M. and began to clear away their tents, &c. Some ill disposed white man commenced a quarrel with one of them, which resulted in a general fight. Several white men had their heads broken by the clubs of the other party, besides no small damage to their clothes. Order was restored in little more than a quarter of an hour. Several of the blacks were pursued, but only one, we are informed, was taken; he was lodged in Woodbury jail.

—*Philad Chronicle.*

Supposed Murder.—The body of a man was discovered on Sunday morning last, in the woods near 'Thomas' tavern in the town of Rose, Wayne county, about three miles north of the village of Clyde. From papers found in his pocket it would appear that his name is *Samuel Jones*. He is about 30 years of age, and must have been dead about ten days. The verdict of a coroner's jury was that the body was that of a stranger murdered by some person or persons unknown. One of the legs was broken in two places, and the throat cut from ear to ear. Some of his papers were dated at *Lake Campplain*. He was seen some time previous at 'Thomas' tavern, and is described by the family as a respectable looking man. He was well dressed in clothes of fine quality.

The body was discovered in a singular manner. A dog in the neighbourhood endeavoured at different times and by various arts, to draw the attention of people to a particular place in the woods, but failing in this, he at length actually brought to the house part of a human leg, and continuing to act strangely, at length, several persons were induced to follow him, and were led directly to the corpse of the murdered man. This is another instance of the singular sagacity recorded of this faithful animal.

Geneva Gaz.

Buffalo.—Aug 12. The Hon. Mr. Van Buren, and the Hon. Speaker Stevenson, of the House of Representatives, passed through this village last week.

Suicide.—At the jail, in this city yesterday, an inquest was held on the body of Joseph Gee, lately from Manchester Eng. who was committed to prison as a lunatic on Friday last. Verdict, that he came to his death by hanging himself, in a state of mental derangement, with a strip of tow cloth, which he twisted and fastened to a window sash. The deceased has left a wife and six children.

Bulletin.

The annual Commencement at Dartmouth College is on Wednesday next.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says: Letters from Charleston state that the Yellow Fever had broken out in that city.—*N Y. Gaz*

The Raleigh Register says that soap and water is the most powerful emetic and effectual remedy that can be used by one that has swallowed poison.

A correspondent of the Charleston Patriot says, an effectual cure for the Dengue has been found in salt water bath-

ing: it effectually removes the pains and swellings in the limbs.

A meeting of citizens friendly to the gradual emancipation of Slavery in the District of Columbia was held in Boston, in the vestry-room of the Federal-street Church.

We understand that measures have been adopted, and are now in a state of forwardness, to build a second Church for seamen in this city, near the North River.

D. Adv.

Remarkable Accident.—Mr Thomas McClellick, of Ware Village, last week became the victim of a most singular accident. Being engaged in conversation with a friend in a store, he raised his foot to rest it upon a low platform where a scythe lately sharpened had been just placed against the wall in a leaning position. Unfortunately his foot came in contact with the projecting heel of the scythe: the instrument was thus thrown forward, and in descending, the point passed across the throat making a deep cut and completely severing the jugular vein. Medical aid was procured but proved ineffectual, and the unfortunate man survived this remarkable accident but a short time.

Striking a Parent.—In the Court of Sessions on the 15th inst. one John Voley, aged 23, pleaded guilty to the charge of assaulting his mother, by pushing her against the wall and otherwise ill treating her, and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour in the penitentiary for one year.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in Augusta and Gardiner, Me. on the 11th inst.—at the former place in the afternoon, and at the latter in the morning.

VARIETIES.

Paper.—The materials on which mankind have contrived to write their sentiments in different ages and different countries, have been extremely various. The most ancient, perhaps were stone and plates of metal. Tablets of wood, particularly of the cedar wood, were afterwards used; and these were again followed by tablets covered with wax, which were written on according to the fashion of the time, either with iron bodkins, the bones of birds, or reeds cut into the form of pens.

At length the papyrus of Egypt was invented, which not only gave a great facility to the art of writing, but was a portable material. It was formed of thin coats, stripped from the reed which grows upon the banks of the Nile. The date of its discovery and the date of its disuse have been equally disputed. Nor is it yet completely ascertained whether its first application may be ascribed to an earlier or a later date than the conquest of Egypt by the Macedonians.

Parchment was the next invention; originating in a country where no such material as the papyrus reed could be discovered; and it has been found at once so durable and useful that it is still employed upon important occasions in every European country.

The art of making paper, such as we now see it, was a late discovery; and its first material was cotton. The linen paper, which is now in use, is supposed to have followed the discovery. They are both dated by the generality of writers at the eleventh or twelfth century, though the honour of the discovery is claimed not only by different but distant nations.

The first book which was printed on paper, manufactured in England came out without a date, about 1495 or 1496: though for a long while afterwards it was principally brought from abroad.

The first paper-mill in England was established about 1590 at Dartford in Kent; by one Spilman, who died in 1607.

Dunmall, the Enthusiast.—Mr. Dunmall was an old gentleman who lived near Tunbridge. He was a very handsome, but profligate man, with a head of hair as white as snow; and was called the prophet, declaring that he had been in the world ever since the creation, and that he should never die; and positively asserted that he was directed in every affair of consequence, by the angel Gabriel from whom he constantly received orders, some of them the most extravagant and whimsical that can possibly be imagined. He absolutely asserted to the famous Lord Chesterfield, who was asking him, 'from the long time he had been in the world, if he remembered or knew any thing of Jonas being in the whale's belly?' 'Yes, my Lord, very well, for I was with him and a dark place it was; and between ourselves for a prophet, Jonas was a great coward &c.'

One morning, about eleven, Mr. Dunmall went down to the Sussex Tavern, on horseback and calling for the landlord, said, 'I have received an order from the angel Gabriel, to drink eighteen gills of white wine, before I get off my horse; which he did, and rode quietly away, and appeared upon the parade as usual, in a day or two, perfectly well. But, in a few days after, he went on horseback to the back of the water-dippers' hall, and said, 'he had received an order from his angel Gabriel, to drink eighteen glasses of the Well water, without getting off his horse; when he likewise did, and went home as before; but it threw him into such a violent fever, that he was not able to appear on the parade for more than three weeks after.'

Another of his whimsical orders was, that one day meeting a pedlar on the road, and asking him his name, which the mantelling him, Mr. Dunmall said to him, 'are you sure that is your real name?' To which the other answering in the affirmative, 'Why, then,' said he, 'I have an order from the angel Gabriel to give you ten guineas.' 'Have ye!' said the pedlar, 'and the same angel has blest me with an order to receive it.' On which Dunmall immediately gave him the money.

A LAWYER.

A litigious fellow of an attorney brought an action against a farmer, for having called him a rascally lawyer—an old husbandman being a witness, was asked if he heard the man call him a lawyer? I did, was the reply. "Pray," said the Judge, "what is your opinion of the import of the word?" There can be no doubt of that, replied the fellow. "If any man called me a lawyer, I'd knock him down." "Why sir," said the Judge, pointing to one of the counsel, "that gentleman is a lawyer, and that, and that;—and I too am a lawyer." "No!" "No!" replied the fellow, No my Lord, you are a Judge, I know, but you are not a lawyer, I'm sure.

Percy Anecdotes.

Preventative against Moths.—The destruction of clothing and other articles of value, the use of which is usually suspended during the summer months, is not only extremely vexatious, but often a serious loss. We are therefore pleased to have it in our power to state, upon the authority of a respectable medical friend, who has often attested its efficacy in this particular, that the *Calamus or Sweet Flag Root* which abounds in our vicinity, being cut in thin slices and scattered among woollens of any kind, will effectually repel the assault of this destructive insect.

Norfolk Beacon.

Spontaneous Combustion.—Last week, at Mount Pleasant, a piece of canvass, 40 yards in length, newly painted with white lead and oil, exposed to the sun until a shower of rain approached, was rolled up and put under cover. The next morning it was found smoking, and the whole, excepting about one yard, burnt to a cinder, with a hole through the bottom of a wagon.—*Balt. paper.*

The Virginia Free Press relates an instance of spontaneous combustion in a spit box which had been filled with sawdust. The room in which it was placed was found full of smoke, and the bottom of the box was burnt through. It was satisfactorily ascertained that not a spark of fire had been in the room. This incident may account for the burning of saw-mills and carpenters' shops sometimes, where moist sawdust has been set into a heap.

Logan, the Fan-Painter.—Mr. Logan, the fan-painter at Lunbridge, was an odd diminutive figure, but a most sensible, honest, and ingenious man; and for some years kept a shop at the extreme end of the parade; from whence he could see the whole company, and constantly delineated any particular character among them in his fans, so as to be immediately known by their forms, which he introduced in his views of the parade, the cold-bath, the fishponds, &c. and for which he had constant employ; but his character, good sense, jokes, and smart repartees, were better remembered at the Hot Wells, at Bristol, where he died, much respected. He was originally dwarf of the Prince of Wales; and one of his drawings, containing forty-seven portraits, is at present in possession of Sir Richard Phillips, the only one known to be in existence.

Mr. Ashman, the founder of the Colony at Liberia, has returned to Connecticut, rendered an invalid by his great exertions, and fears are experienced that he cannot recover.

Fire at Paterson, (N. J.)—We understand that a very destructive fire broke out in a livery stable in Main-street, on Sunday afternoon, which, before it was subdued consumed 20 buildings. We have only heard of the loss of Mr. Sexton, where the fire originated; Mr. Scott, Shoemaker; Mr. Ferres and M. Mors, both dry-goods stores. To the latter gentlemen the dispensation is peculiarly afflicting, as very recently his establishment met a similar fate.—*Mr. Courier.*

Miss Martha Honeywell.—This extraordinary lady was born in this city in the year 1794. She has spent a considerable part of her time in travelling through Europe. She was born without arms, yet notwithstanding this misfortune, she is able to cut out of paper with astonishing precision, the Lord's prayer, landscapes, figures of various kinds, watch papers, elegant flowers, &c. which she executes with her scissors, by holding them in her mouth. She uses her pen, pencil, needle, &c. in the same manner. She is very polite and engaging in her manners, and conversation, and is at present to be seen at Peale's museum in Broadway, where specimens of her work are exhibited.

The bodies of the two boys, who were

seized has been for four weeks deplored by their mothers, were discovered yesterday by some persons who were digging sand from the hill, near the ropewalk, on Washington-st., west side.—They were found buried with their clothes on. The bodies were in a state of rapid decay. The heads fell from them while the discoverers were disinterring them. Their skulls appeared to be fractured, and some of those who examined the bodies were of opinion that they must have been dead some days before they were buried. From the state of the ground where they were found, it is scarcely possible they could have been buried from the falling in of the earth, and the impression is irresistible that they must have been murdered. Verdict of the Jury, cause of death unknown.—*Providence Pat.*

Milledgeville, Geo. Aug. 9.—On Sunday night or Monday morning last, five of the Convicts escaped from the Penitentiary in this place. They cut through the floor of the room in which they were confined for the night, and let themselves down by their blankets into an occupied cell, on the ground floor, of which they had secured the key, giving them an entrance to the open yard; from thence they passed through one of the guard-houses, where they took muskets and cartouch-boxes filled with ammunition; thus going off fully prepared to make a defence in case of pursuit.

POETRY.

ON THE POETIC MUSE.

BY GEO. M. HORTON.

Far, far above the world I soar,
And almost nature lose,
Aerial regions to explore
With this ambitious muse.

My tow'ring thoughts with pinions rise
Upon the gales of song,
Which waft me through the mental sky
With music on my tongue.

My muse is all on mystic fire
Which kindles in my breast,
'To scenes remote, she doth aspire'
As never get expressed.

Wrapt in the dust, she scorns to lie
Call'd by new charms away,
Nor will she ever refuse to try
Such wonders to survey.

Suck is the quiet bliss of soul
When in some lone retreat,
Where pensive thoughts like streamlets roll
And render silent sweet.

And when the vain tumultuous crowd
Shakes comfort from my mind,
My muse ascends above the cloud
And leaves the noise behind.

With vivid flight she mounts on high
Above the dusky maze,
And with a perspicacious eye
Doth far from nature gaze.

The following is extracted from a Poem, spoken July 4th, 1823, before the Anti-Slavery Society of William's College, by William Pitt Palmer.

Ask of the rolling spheres that fly
In the deep blue skies away,
Far as creation's boundary,
What sceptre ye obey?
And they shall sing in their loudest strain,—
On, on—we wear no tyrant's chain.
Ask of the winds before whose might
The clouds in their splendour flee,
And the eagle stoops from his daring height,—
Whose ruffian slaves are ye?

And the winds shall shout as they rush amain
In their pride of strength, We know no chain.
Ask the waves whose peals are rung
Forth to earth's farthest clime,—
Where are the fetters Canute flung
Upon your march sublime?
And as they sweep on gloriously,
Thou shalt be answered,—We are free.
Question the tempest in its hour
Of lightning and of gloom;—
Question the thunder's awful power,—
—The monarch of the tomb;—
Whose are the chains and you wrought?
And they shall answer, *Thine* are not.
Ask of the jocund birds that wing
Their flight to every zone,
O'er the tropic bower where smiles the spring
Through one unceasing blossoming;
Or arctic wastes where the winter's form
Careers amid the darkling storm,
And spring is never known;—
Yea, ask the birds;—whose vassals ye?
And the woods shall echo, We are free.

But ask not man, if he be free
From slavery's cankering blight;
Unnumber'd groans shall answer thee,
E'en in this age of light,—
Be silent now, nor question him,
—Creation's saddest wreck—
His chain is on his brother's limb,
His foot is on his neck.

—It comes from our own lov'd home,
—The land of our pilgrim sires,
Where freedom hath rear'd her proudest dome
And kindled her living fires;
Yea, while their beacon glory lies
Like sunbeams o'er her plains,
A nation breathes its deepening sighs,
And clangs its awful chains.

Married.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Benjamin Paul, Mr. JACOB LEAGREE, of Charleston, South Carolina, to Miss EMELINE THOMAS, of this city.

TO LET.

Three Rooms and four Bed-rooms, suitable for three Families, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Aug. 26, 1823.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1823.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1823.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man who is a good workman wants the situation of Journeyman Hairdresser, in some respectable shop in this city. For further particulars inquire at this office.

Aug. 12.

BOARDING & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 188 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them, on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the New-York African Free Schools have opened a Female School in Mulberry-street, for the accommodation of girls living in the upper parts of the city.

A competent Female Teacher is employed, and the usual branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and needle work, will be taught, under the same arrangements as the schools already established by the Board.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming, to go to Hayti, as cultivators. For further particulars apply at this office. J. B. RUSSWURM.

WANTED—One or two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips' Church Enquire at this Office.

New York, July 11, 1828.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man who can produce good recommendations for sobriety and honesty, wants the situation of porter in some wholesale or retail store. Inquire at this office. aug 12

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 560 Broome-street.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug 8

NOTICE.

THE PROTECTING SOCIETY of the City and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter *post paid*, addressed to the Secretary of the Society. JOHN ALLEN Secy.
Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Informes his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828

P. W. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway.

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable

ADAM SUDER, — Cabinet Maker
WOULD acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3:

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPPER and MACCABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALL SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles. SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 120 Fulton-Street,
NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.

M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES
DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes-Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blunders for the want of the merit of a new invention, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,
No. 120, Fulton-Street

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school; both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

J. JOSEPH SHIPPARD,
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1823

TO LET

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 129 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, Oil, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value; provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church,
SHARP-STREET, BALTIMORE
WILLIAM LIVELEY

Has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that this institution is now open for the reception of Pupils of both Sexes.

In this School will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps, &c. Ancient and modern History, Geometry, Composition, Natural philosophy, also, the Latin, French & Greek Languages. He will attend private Families if required.

Terms made known on application.

N. B. Various kinds of Needle-work taught by a Lady.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINES.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

J. B. RUSSWURM, No. 149 Church-street,
N. Y. O. R. K.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - 50

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, - 50

" Each repetition of do. - 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1828

WHOLE NO 76

BURNING OF MOSCOW.*

On the 15th of September, 1812, our corps left the village where it had encamped at an early hour, and marched to Moscow. As we approached the city, we saw that it had no walls, and that a simple parapet of earth was the only work which constituted the outer enclosure. Nothing indicated that the town was inhabited; and the road by which we arrived was so deserted, that we saw neither Russian nor French soldiers. No cry, no noise, was heard in the midst of this awful solitude. We pursued our march, a prey to the utmost anxiety; and that anxiety was redoubled when we perceived a thick smoke which arose in the form of a column from the centre of the town. It was at first believed that the Russians had, as usual, set fire to some magazines in their retreat; but when we recollected the recital of the inhabitant of Moscow, we feared that his prediction was about to be fulfilled. Eager to know the cause of this conflagration, we in vain endeavoured to find some one who might satisfy our insatiable curiosity, and the impossibility of satisfying it increased our impatience and augmented our alarm.

Although Moscow had been entered by some of our troops the preceding day, so extensive and so deserted was the town, that no soldier had penetrated into the quarter which we were to occupy. The most intrepid minds were affected by this loneliness. The streets were so long, that our cavalry could not recognise each other from the opposite extremities. The different parties advanced with caution, and then suddenly fled from each other, though they were enlisted under the same banners. In proportion as a new quarter was occupied, reconnoitering parties were sent forward to examine the palaces and the churches. In the former were found only old men and children, or Russian officers who had been wounded in the preceding engagements; in the latter, the altars were decorated as if for a festival; a thousand lighted tapers, burning in honour of the patron saint of the country, attested that the pious Moscovites had not ceased to invoke him till the moment of their departure. This solemn and reli-

*It has been clearly ascertained, that the destruction of Moscow was the work of the Russians, and not of the French. It was a dreadful act of patriotism, dictated by the profoundest policy. The unexpected destruction of the vast magazines which the city contained rendered the stay of the French during the winter absolutely impossible, and compelled them to retreat at a time when cold and famine must have thinned their ranks more rapidly than the sword of the enemy. It is said, that Buonaparte has acknowledged, that all his plans were disconcerted by this unlooked-for evil, and that it was impossible for him to be prepared for it, as it is without a parallel in either ancient or modern times.

gious spectacle rendered the people whom we had conquered powerful and respectable in our estimation, and filled us with that consternation which is the offspring of justice. We advanced with fearful steps through this awful solitude, often stopping and looking trembling behind us; then, struck with sudden terror, we eagerly listened to every sound; for the imagination, frightened at the very magnitude of our conquest, made us apprehensive of treachery in every place. At the least noise we fancied that we heard the clashing of arms and the cries of the wounded.

On the following morning, the most heart-rending scene which my imagination had conceived, far surpassing the saddest story in ancient or modern history, now presented itself to my eyes. A great part of the population of Moscow, terrified at our arrival, had concealed themselves in cellars or secret recesses of their houses. As the fire spread around, we saw them rushing in despair from their various asylums. They uttered no imprecation, they breathed no complaint; fear had rendered them dumb; and, hastily snatching up their most precious effects, they fled before the flames. Others, of greater sensibility, and actuated by the genuine feelings of nature, saved only their parents, or their infants who were closely clasped in their arms. They were followed by their other children, running as fast as their little strength would permit, and with all the wildness of childish terror, vociferating the beloved name of mother. The old people, borne down by grief more than by age, had not sufficient power to follow their families, and expired near the houses in which they were born. The streets, the public places, and particularly the churches, were filled with these unhappy people, who, lying on the remains of their property, suffered even without a murmur. No cry, no complaint, was heard. Both the conqueror and the conquered were equally hardened; the one by excess of fortune, the other by excess of misery.

The fire, whose ravages could not be restrained, soon reached the finest parts of the city. Those palaces which we had admired for the beauty of their architecture, and the elegance of their furniture were enveloped in the flames. Their magnificent fronts, ornamented with bas-reliefs and statues, fell with a dreadful crash on the fragments of the pillars which had supported them. The churches, though covered with iron and lead, were likewise destroyed, and with them those beautiful steeples, which we had seen the night before resplendent with gold and silver. The hospitals too, which contained more than twelve thousand wounded, soon began to burn. This offered a dreadful and harrowing spectacle. Almost all these poor wretches perished. A few, who still lingered, were seen crawling, half burnt,

amongst the smoking ruins; and others, groaning under heaps of dead bodies, endeavoured in vain to extricate themselves from the horrible destruction which surrounded them.

How shall I describe the confusion and tumult when permission was granted to pillage the city? Soldiers, sutlers, galley-slaves, and prostitutes, eagerly ran through the streets, penetrating into the deserted palaces, and carrying away every thing which could gratify their avarice. Some covered themselves with stuffs, richly worked with gold and silks; some were enveloped in beautiful and costly furs; while others dressed themselves in women's and children's pelisses, and even the galley-slaves concealed their rags under the most splendid habits of the court. The rest crowded into the cellars, and forcing open the doors, drank to excess the most luscious wines, and carried off an immense booty.

This horrible pillage was not confined to the deserted houses alone, but extended to those which were inhabited, and soon the eagerness and wantonness of the plunderers, caused devastations which almost equalled those occasioned by the conflagration. Every asylum was violated by the licentious troops. They who had officers in their houses flattered themselves that they should escape the general calamity. Vain illusion! the fire progressively advancing, soon destroyed all their hopes.

Towards evening, when Napoleon no longer thought himself safe in the city, the ruin of which seemed inevitable, he left the Kremlin, and established himself with his suite in the castle of Peterskoe. When he saw him pass by, I could not behold without abhorrence the chief of a barbarous expedition, who evidently endeavoured to escape the decided testimony of public indignation, by seeking the darkest road. He sought it, however, in vain. On every side the flames seemed to pursue him, and their horrible and mournful glare, flashing on his guilty head, reminded me of the torches of Eumenides pursuing the destined victims of the Furies!

The generals likewise received orders to quit Moscow. Licentiousness then became unbounded. The soldiers, no longer restrained by the presence of their chiefs, committed every kind of excess. No retreat was safe, no place sufficiently sacred to afford protection against their rapacity. Nothing more fully excited their avarice than the church of Saint Michael, the sepulchre of the Russian emperors. An erroneous tradition had propagated the belief that it contained immense riches. Some grenadiers presently entered it, and descended with torches into the vast subterranean vaults, to disturb the peace and silence of the tombs. But instead of treasures, they found only stone coffins, covered with pink velvet, and bearing a thin silver

plate, on which were engraved the names of the Czars, and the dates of their birth and decease. Mortified at the disappointment of their hopes, they searched the very coffins, and seized every offering which had been consecrated by piety, and chiefly valuable from the sentiments of which it had been the pledge. With all the excesses of plunder, they mingled the most degrading and horrible debauchery. Neither nobility of blood, nor the innocence of youth, nor the tears of beauty, were respected. The licentiousness was cruel and boundless; but it was inevitable in a savage war, in which sixteen different nations, opposite in their manners and their language, thought themselves at liberty to commit every crime, fully persuaded that all their disorders would be attributed to the nation alone.

Penetrated by so many calamities, I hoped that the shades of night would cast a veil over the dreadful scene; but they contributed, on the contrary, to render the conflagration more terrible. The violence of the flames, which extended from north to south, and were strangely agitated by the wind, produced the most awful appearance on a sky which was darkened by the thickest smoke. Frequently was seen the glare of the burning torches, which the incendiaries were hurling from the tops the highest towers on those parts of the city which had yet escaped destruction, and which resembled at a distance so many passing meteors. Nothing could equal the anguish that absorbed every feeling heart, and which was increased in the dead of the night by the cries of the miserable victims who were savagely murdered, or by the screams of the young females who fled for protection to their weeping mothers, and whose ineffectual struggles tended only to inflame the passion of their violators. To these dreadful groans and heart-rending cries, which every moment broke upon the ear, were added the howlings of the dogs, which, chained to the doors of the palaces, according to the custom at Moscow, could not escape from the fire which surrounded them.

(To be Continued.)

From the Boston Centinel

Tribute of Respect.—On Wednesday last the coloured inhabitants of this city gave a public Dinner to their fellow countryman the Prince ABDUL RAHHAMAN, now on a visit to this city.—A procession was formed at the African School House at 4 o'clock, and moved to the African Masonic Hall in the following order:—A Marshal, Young Men, Music, Chief Marshal, Committee of Arrangements, the President of the day, with two Vice-Presidents; the THE PRINCE, with two Vice-Presidents; the Clergy, Elder Citizens, Marshal. After partaking of a well provided dinner the following regular toasts were announced:—

1. May the happy Era be not far distant when Africa universally shall stretch forth her hands unto God.

2. The *Manumission Society*.—May complete success attend their philanthropic and meritorious undertaking.

3. *Wilberforce and Lundu*.—Friends of the African race—May Heaven prosper

their exertions and spare their lives till they shall have completely effected the object they have so long had in view.

4. The generous Patrons and Friends of our venerable Guest—They have our sincere and grateful thanks—For the kindness they have shown to him; may they receive tenfold.

5. May the strangers amongst whom our venerable guest is about to go, receive him with kindness, and inculcate the precepts of our divine Master, who said, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

Volunteers were given by the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Prince, the Chairman and others of the committee of arrangements, the Chief Marshal, and many others. [We have not room but for a few of them.] They, and the toasts were received with hearty cheering. In an interval, a song written for the occasion by George B. Holmes, Chief Marshal, was sung by him with effect. The following is the burthen of it:—

"All hail to the Chief from Old Africa's shore,
Who forty year's bondage has had to deplore;
He does us the honour to come to our mess,
We greet him with welcome and wish him success."

(HORUS.)

"Huzza for the Chieftain—Huzza for the Chief—
Huzza for the Chief from old Africa's shore."

During the desert the following toast was received from *Thomas Dalton*, President of the Massachusetts General Coloured Association,—who was prevented by a previous engagement from participating in the testimony of respect:—

Liberty and Equality—The most inestimable gifts of God conferred on man—May the time be not far distant when all the sons and daughters of Africa, who are now in bondage, shall be enabled to exclaim, "We are free"

[This toast was received with distinguished applause.]

Of the volunteers were the following:—

By C. A. de Randamie, President of the Day. "To Prince Abdul Rahhaman, Royal Sir—We, the coloured inhabitants of Boston, welcome you this day to this northern clime. Remember, dear Prince when in your royal Kingdom, this token of respect from your coloured brothers. Their hearts participate with your long and past sufferings in this land of ours. May the evening of your days be like the rising sun which illuminates Footah Jallo."

By Vice-President Brown. "Our worthy Guest—May he speedily realize what he so fondly anticipates—the emancipation of his family."

By the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Domingo Williams. "May the slave holders of the world be like the whales of the ocean, with the trasher at their back, and the sword fish at their belly, until they rightly understand the difference between freedom and slavery."

By Chief Marshal George B. Holmes. "May the spirit of Liberty which pervades our Northern Hemisphere to-day, be wasted on its gentle influence until it reaches that Southern Point where slavery abounds,

and there diffuse its renovating influence till every Bondman's soul shall be filled with a knowledge of his Right, and be allowed to assert it in conscious rectitude."

Other volunteers were highly complimentary to the venerable guest, and replete with sentiments of gratitude for the distinguished privileges enjoyed by the coloured citizens of Boston.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Freedom's Journal.

THE CURTAIN.

NO. V.

"From the loopholes of retreat."

Mr. Curtain,—I have read all your numbers as they have appeared, and as you seem determined to spare nobody, this is to let you know that if you meddle with me, or mine, you will burn your fingers. Should you pay no regard to this warning, you will have to encounter the finger nails of

TABITHA TOUCHNOT.

Mr. Curtain,—I should like to know if you meant me by the Mrs. W. in your last number.

SARAH W.

We have received some half a dozen letters of similar import with the above. To Miss Touchnot, we reply, that should she exhibit any thing worthy of notice, we shall certainly make it public spite of her finger nails; and to Mrs. W. we say, there are so many of the same name we really cannot tell whether she the identical one or not. Perhaps we cannot do better than by inserting the following apology, the production of Smollet, and prefixed by him to his adventures of Roderick Random:—

APOLOGUE.

A young painter indulging a vein of pleantry, sketched a kind of conversation-piece, representing a bear, an owl, a monkey, and an ass; and to render it more striking, humorous and moral, distinguished every figure by some emblem of human life.

Bruin was exhibited in the garb and attitude of an old, toothless, drunken soldier; the owl, perched upon the handle of a coffee-pot, with spectacle on nose, seemed to contemplate a newspaper; and the ass, ornamented with a huge tie-wig, (which, however, could not conceal his long ears,) sat for a picture to the monkey, who appeared with the implements of painting. This whimsical group afforded some mirth, and met with general approbation, until some mischievous wag hinted that the whole was a lampoon upon the friends of the performer; an insinuation which was no sooner circulated, than those very people who applauded it before, began to be alarmed, and even to fancy themselves signified by the several figures of the piece.

Among others, a worthy personage in years, who had served in the army without reputation, being incensed at the supposed outrage, repaired to the lodging of the painter, and finding him at home, "Hark ye, Mr. Monkey," said he, "I have a good mind to convince you, that though the bear has lost his teeth, he retains his paws, and that he is not so drunk but he can perceive your impertinence.—'Blood! sir, that toothless jaw is a damned scandalous libel—but don't you imagine me so chopfallen as not to be able to chew the cud of resentment.'" Here he was interrupted by the arrival of a learned physician, who, advancing to the culprit with fury in his aspect, exclaimed, "Suppose the augmentation of the ass's ears should prove the diminution of the baboon's—nay, seek not to prevaricate, for, by the beard of Æsculapius! there is not one hair in this

periwig that will not stand up in judgment to convict thee of personal abuse. Do but observe, captain, how this pitiful little fellow has copied the very curls—the colour, indeed, is different but then the form and foretop are quite similar.' While he thus remonstrated in a strain of vociferation, a venerable senator entered, and waddling up to the delinquent, 'Jackanapes!' cried he, 'I will now let thee see I can read something else than a newspaper, and that without the help of spectacles: here is your own note of hand, sirrah, for money, which if I had not advanced, you yourself would have resembled an owl, in not daring to show your face by day, you ungrateful slanderous knave!'

In vain the astonished painter declared that he had no intention to give offence, or to characterize particular persons: they affirmed the resemblance was too palpable to be overlooked, they taxed him with insolence, malice and ingratitude, and their clamours being overheard by the public, the captain was a hear, the doctor an ass, and the senator an owl, to his his dying day.

Christian reader, I beseech thee, in the bowels of the Lord, remember this example while thou art employed in the perusal of the following sheets; and seek not to appropriate to thyself that which equally belongs to five hundred different people. If thou shouldst meet with a character that reflects thee in some ungracious particular, keep thy own counsel; consider that one feature makes not a face, and that if thou art, perhaps, distinguished by a bottle-nose; twenty of thy neighbours may be in the same predicament.

For Freedom's Journal.

A HUSBAND'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Editor.—I am a young and hale man of 30. Five years ago, as my evil genius would have it, nothing would suit me, but I must be married—yes, indissolubly tied to one of the greatest shrews of whom you ever heard. Ever since then, from morning to night, nothing is heard but her tongue, which goes as steadily as the clack of a mill. She knows every body's business, and every one who visits her is sure to be informed of every particular of hers. She is a complete gazette for our little village, which she has the honour of having set by the ears more times than I can remember. I have had to defend one or two law-suits for slander on her account, notwithstanding which, it does not appear that she has grown any wiser. What is to be done in such a case as mine? I knew that women loved to talk, but I had but a faint idea that the love of scandal could carry things so far. For nothing is more common in these days, than for a party to be made up, whose chief pleasure is to scandalize every absent member of their acquaintance.

I am sorry to say that my wife is a leading member of this society; and all my kind reproofs and curtain lectures heretofore have produced no good whatever.

If any man ever stood in need of the cardinal virtues to pass peaceably through this life, I am that unfortunate being: for I do not believe the Zanthippe of old Socrates was a greater thorn in the flesh than this modern one of mine.

People generally consider mankind as improving in these days, but according to my poor judgment of things, and from what I perceive and hear, our village must be behind the rest of their neighbours.

Scandal among us has become so fashionable, Mr. Editor, that I believe a word or two from you on this subject might be the means of doing some good; for should its progress continue as rapidly as of late, I see nothing to hinder its putting an end to all social intercourse among us.

Though I wish not to excuse the failings of

my wife, I believe there are many others of her female friends as deep in the mire as she is.

In conclusion, I advise all young men, before taking to themselves wives, to be sure that they get not another Zanthippe like your unhappy subscriber.

JOB.

Summary.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

The "Ol. Boy."—We yesterday saw in our streets Donald McDonald, who is 7 years older than Dr. Holyok. He seems much addicted to intemperance, for which he frequently has received correction, with little hope of reform however. He has served in several wars. Nearly 50 years ago he offered himself for re-enlistment in the American army. Washington told him he was too old, and with a present dismissed him. Since visiting this town last year, he says he has travelled to Halifax.

Shipwreck.—The schr. *Wicker*, Osborn, which sailed from Port au Prince, 25th July, for this port, was wrecked 29th, four days out, on the Hogsties. About 600 bags coffee were landed, and carried to Nassau by the wreckers. Another American vessel, said to be the brig or schr *Only Son* was lost at the same time.

A Gentleman passenger in the *New England* from Port au Prince, (not St. Domingo City as reported yesterday,) inform us, that a law had just been passed, but not published at that place, releasing foreign merchants from the necessity of obtaining patents, and substituted in its stead a tax of one per cent on all foreign goods sold by Aliens or Foreigners.

The count is unhealthy.—We regret to announce the fact that there is an unusual degree of sickness in the country part of Long Island around Brooklyn. We do not know how far it extends, but we speak of Newtown, Jamaica, Flushing, North Hempstead, &c. This county also, and particularly New-Utrecht is more sickly than usual.—*Long Island Patriot*.

From German papers

HANOVER, June 28.

We have received the following particulars of the dreadful storm which did so much damage here on the 21st inst.

For several days we had very hot weather which became quite oppressive on the 21st. At half past two in the afternoon a storm came up from the west, and at ten minutes past three a dreadful torrent of hail poured down, such as never was known in the county. The frozen masses rushed down with a rattling noise, that alarmed all the inhabitants. These masses in the shape of a turnip; not round but pointed; weighing on an average three or four ounces each. The noise which they made in striking on the rocks and the pavements of the streets was astounding. This terrible phenomenon lasted, it is true, only four minutes, but the damage done was immense. All the windows in the city and suburbs were dashed to pieces; the streets were covered with lumps of ice to the depth of a half a foot, the fruit beaten off the trees, and branches broken, the birds in the air killed; all the neighbouring gardens and field laid waste, many persons wounded, and cattle killed; in short, the damage is immense. Of a flock of 500 geese only 75 escaped alive. At this moment it cannot be estimated how great the injury may be in the adjacent country

But the damage done to the windows and lamps in the city is estimated at 50 or 60,000 dollars; six dollars to 11 sterling. The injury to the gardens and fields probably much exceeds that sum.

Another violent death.—We understand, that a man by the name of *Rogers* was killed a few days ago, in Conway county, by another by the name of *Carter*. *Carter*, we are informed, in the official discharge of his duties as Constable had levied on some of the property of *Rogers*, and on the day appointed for the sale, was proceeding to sell it, when he was warned off by *Rogers*, who was armed with a knife and threatened to kill him if he did not desist. *Carter*, it appears, showed much forbearance, suffered himself to be run off two or three times, and as a last resort to save his own life, was compelled to shoot *Rogers*. We understand he was about to surrender himself to civil authority and demand an investigation of the affair.—*Little Rock Gazette*.

Rhode-Island.—Three persons have been committed to jail in Providence on suspicion of having murdered the two unfortunate children that were found buried near a sand bank in that town recently.

Perseverance.—In Montpelier, Vt. a company has bored a solid rock to obtain salt water 383 feet; of the distance, 11 feet were through flint stone, 85 soft blue slate, 52 hard do., 31 stone sand, and 204 lime sand. They mean to keep boring.

LONDON, July 14.

Pig Fever. On Saturday week, in the Court of King's Bench, in a trial on an indictment for a nuisance arising from the stench and filth of some pigsties kept on the king's highway, a surgeon stated that the nuisance in question had a tendency to create typhus fever, and that a fever which he denominated the pig fever, actually prevailed among the poor people in the neighbourhood. Eng. voper.

[We should think that there might be "a pig fever" on a certain beautiful avenue in our neighborhood. Certainly there is reason to fear it.]

Explosion. The powder mill in Westfield, Ms belonging to Messrs. Stiles, Osmer & Co. took fire and was blown up on the 22d ult. No lives were lost and the damage is said to be not very great.

One hundred and seventy-eight shares only remain to be taken up to complete the subscription for the projected Mill dams in Salem.

Gov Lincoln, of Maine, has offered a reward of \$300 for the apprehension of Luther Richardson, an attorney at law, who recently absconded from Portland, after committing certain forgeries.

Pennsylvania.—In excavating the canal a few miles below Sunbury, Penn. on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, the workmen came across a mound containing a large mass of Indian bones. Several large trees have grown upon the mound.

The ship *Alexander*, at Philadelphia, has brought for Col. Powell an extraordinary improved Durham short horned Cow, which produced in England, as appeared by certificate, 31 quarts of milk a day, in June last, and afforded from the milk of 7 days 19 1-2 pounds avertedupois of butter.

VARIETIES.

From the Boston Bulletin

The Nice Man:—There is something even more revolting to ordinary observers about the character of that species of animal usually denominated a nice man, than there can possibly be in the idea of a slovenly woman. Our fair readers will take notice that we speak supposititiously touching the latter personage—believing most gallantly that the alleged existence of such a being is altogether fabulous. But a nice man! laugh!—Think of tiptoeing in pumps and silk hose across a ten foot passage way between the flag-stones—of fleeing from a cobweb filament, or a pellicle of lint, as though the first were a halber, and the last a winding-sheet—of long nails and outspread fingers upon one hand, and two gloves in do, days upon the other—of false wristbands, ruffles, neck collars, teeth, and whiskers—of a perpetual snick upon the chin that is shaved semi-daily, and an eternal *haut gout* of *rover*, *hulk antique*, *musk*, *eau de Cologne* and other perfumery evaporating from the bulky excrecence that serves to fill up a hat brushed carefully every five minutes.

These are the externals, merely, that pertain to your genuine nice man—to your fastidious body as it carries its dapper shape through the streets at noon day. But turn him towards another light—view him in the drawing room, scaring the imperceptible particles of dust from the sofa with his white French linen cambric handkerchief—see him seated, elbows forming acute angles, trunk erect, ears resting upon starch and stitches, mouth opening with an exact drop of the lower jaw like the nether mandible of a nut-cracker, and hear his words moving forth horizontally with mechanical and oracular precision! Here he shines—not merely with the brilliancy of bergamot and bon-mot; but with that ineffable quintessence, of self complacency, that evinces the immense difference between real refinement, and ordinary marketable common sense.

Take another glance at this piece of superfine mortality, as it is placed at the festive board—what taste, what wisdom in wine and connoisseurship in comfits; what communications with the servants as a edums to fat our dishes and winds uncomfortable. How delicate the touch of knife and fork handle; how graceful the tip of the sparkling glass; how complaisant to the lady immediately opposite and to her alone, for the pilloried scoundrel is unable to turn towards those either on the right hand or on the left—there is a napkin on his knee, and on his plate a sweetmeat, the latter untouched because the jeopardy of conveying it mouthward is not to be encountered. There is the wing of a lark within a contiguous plate, wherefor a neighbouring lady longs audibly, but in vain; for the risk of sauce and superfluous droppings, is rated in his system of insurance among the extra hazardous classes and as the cloth departs, so retreats in a straight line the nice man with his chair, preserving likewise all due and Z-like angularity.

A nice man is a critic, familiar with art, sciences, and literature of every sort. He has ears for music, and can discriminate between a waltz and a dead march, provided the sound be made to reach both his hearing organs at once. He is skilled in painting, and can tell the difference between a head of Stuart's and a head of cabbage, when both are placed in the same line of vision, so that he is under no necessity of moving his own head. He has judgment in poetry; for he can detect in a moment by the capitals that guard each line. Such are a few of the qualifications of a nice man.—Wherever you meet with one, gentle reader; and you may always nose him through

his foggy halo of rank incense; keep off, unless you covet nausea; escape as you would avoid coming in contact with a kennel, though its dirty margin may peradventure be adorned with a few tawdry flowers. A nice man, says the proverb, is a man of impure ideas.

"I cannot talk with civet in the room, A fine puss-gentleman, that's all perfume; The sight's enough, no need to smell a beau Who thrusts his head into a raree show!"

"All niceness," says a sage writer, "is effeminacy. There are some men that seem born with this sickness; one can conceive that they had a severe taste in pap, when infants; and when boys, were supreme judgmented in taws and peg-tops. The man is as much to be pitied who has this malady of the mind as if he had any one lingering disorder of the whole catalogue of sufferings which flesh heir to."

Persecution of the Jews in England. The vulgar impression against the Jewish nation in England, can only be traced to a ramification of ancient religious hatred; and the cruelties and oppressions occasioned by this prejudice is one of the darkest stains on our national character. About the time of the crusades, the Jews were driven in great numbers, by the persecutions they experienced from the Catholics who had taken possession of their country, to seek an asylum in Europe. But the crusaders, who wished to expel the infidels, began in order to propitiate success, by plundering and murdering the rightful owners of Jerusalem, who were in their power. Richard I. twice pillaged them; and an archbishop of Canterbury, in Henry III.'s time, prohibited under pain of excommunication, any one from selling them provisions! They built a chapel—the people petitioned the King to take it from them and he did it. The barons, during the reign of John, slaughtered seven hundred Jews in one day, to please the citizens of London, and secure their interest. After they had rebuilt their chapel, which had been burnt down, it was again taken from them, because some friars complained they could not make the body of Christ he quiet, on account of the noise which the Jews made at their worship! Edward I. made some laws for their security; but a few years afterwards, he seized all their property and, after running, banished seventeen thousand of them! Cromwell saw the advantage of encouraging their settlement in this country, but the prejudice ran so strong against the measure, that he abandoned it. So late as 1757, the government were unable, from the same cause, to carry a bill through Parliament with some few privileges in their favour. And, what now appears more strange, a little before the introduction of this bill was agitated, a petition was actually intended to be presented by the citizens of London for the suppression of Jew brokers!

Bridgewater Race.—The Duke of Bridgewater was a very shy man, and much disliked general society; and was either denied to morning visitors, or contrived to slip out of the way when any one called on him. The clergyman of his parish, Mr. Kenyon, who had some particular business with him, respecting the tithes of the parish, had often tried to gain admittance to him, but in vain, being always told that his Grace was very busy, or was not at home. Determined, however to have an interview with him, Mr. K. called at a very early hour in the morning, thinking he should be certain, by this plan, of finding the Duke at home. But still he was disappointed, the servant giving the customary answer, that his Grace was gone out. Mr. Kenyon, fully assure that this was not the case, and steady to his point, loitered about the house, that he might catch his noble owner when he quitted it. In a short time he

perceived his Grace slip out of a back door. Mr. K. did not show himself, lest the Duke, seeing him, might slip in again, but kept his eye upon him, till he saw him cross a field and take the way to his navigation. He then walked hastily after the object of his pursuit; but not being able to conceal himself, was soon discovered by the Duke. His Grace, perceiving that he must be overtaken, instantly took to his heel: Mr. Kenyon did the same. They both ran stoutly for some time, till the Duke seeing he had the worst of the course, turned aside, and jumped into a saw-pit. He was followed in a trice, into his place of refuge, by his pursuer, who immediately exclaimed: "Now, my Lord Duke, I have you." His Grace burst into a fit of laughter, and the business of the tube was quickly and amicably settled. *Warner's Miscellanies.*

Fidelity of a dog.—Sir Harry Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, had a mastiff which guarded the house and yard. One night, as his master was retiring to his chamber, attended by his valet, an Italian, the mastiff silently followed him up stairs, and, to his master's astonishment, presented himself in his bed-room. Being deemed an intruder, he was instantly turned out; but the poor animal began scratching violently at the door, and howling for admission. The servant was sent to drive him away. He however, returned again, and was more importunate than before to be let in. Sir Harry, weary of opposition, bade the servant open the door that they might see what he wanted. This done, the mastiff, with a wag of his tail, and a look of affection at his lord, deliberately walked up, and crawling under the bed, laid himself down as if desirous to take up his night's lodging there. To save further trouble this indulgence was allowed. About midnight the chamber door opened, and a person was heard stepping across the room. Sir Harry started from his sleep; the dog sprang from his covert, and seizing the unwelcome disturber, fixed him to the spot! All was dark; and Sir Harry rang his bell in great trepidation, to procure a light. The person who was pinned to the floor by the courageous mastiff, roared for assistance. It was found to be the valet, who little expected such a reception. He endeavoured to apologize for his intrusion, and to make the reasons which induced him to take this step appear plausible; but the importunity of the dog's the time, the place, the manner of the valet, all raised suspicious in Sir Harry's mind. And he determined to refer the investigation to a magistrate. The Italian, terrified by the dread of punishment, and soothed with the hopes of pardon, at length confessed that it was his intention to murder his master and rob the house. A full length picture of Sir Harry, with the mastiff by his side, and the words, "More faithful than favoured," are still to be seen at the family seat at Ditchley, a monument of the gratitude of the master, the ingratitude of the servant, and the fidelity of the dog.

Misfortunes, when produced by our own Acts.

Dr. Goldsmith truly observes, that man will bear every calamity, with patience, when he knows himself to be the author of his own misfortunes—and, in what more strikingly, than that of *Interperance*?

Fatal Frolic.—A few years since, on a wedding-day, in a family in Norfolk, by way of pastime after dinner, the party assembled, played at "hide and seek." It being the turn of the bride to hide herself, she soon disappeared. The mirth was soon converted into sadness, as in truth she could no where be found, or made to hear the earnest calls made for her. In

fact, she never again made her appearance nor could she be found or traced, notwithstanding the diligence and labour exerted. A length, in two or three years after, by some chance, an old oak chest was opened, when, with horror, her faded remains in her wedding garments were found within it. It was then discovered, that, to hide herself, she had got into the chest, which shut with a spring lock, and being very close, had produced alarm, fainting, and suffocation, and hence she was neither seen, nor heard, nor could she hear or answer.

Cheap Travelling—John Kilburn, a person well known on the turf as a list-seller, &c. being at a town in Bedfordshire, and, according to a turf publication, quite broke down; it was in harvest time, the week before Richmond races, near which place he was born, and to arrive there in time, he hit on the following expedient;—he applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance to stamp or a padlock the words "Richmond Gaol," which with the chain was fixed to one of his legs, and he composedly went into a corn-field to sleep. As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time being to be lost, Kilburn saying he had not been tried, and hoping they would not let him lay till another assize. The constables, on their arrival at the jail, accosted the keeper with,—"Sir, do you know this man?" "Yes, very well; it is Kilburn: I have known him many years." "We suppose he has broken out of your jail, as he has a chain and padlock on with your mark. Is he not a prisoner?" "A prisoner! I never heard any harm of him in my life." "Nor," says Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, sir. They have been so good as to bring me home out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give them any further trouble. I have got the key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble them to unlock it. I thank them for their good usage." The distance he thus travelled was about 170 miles.

From the Winchester Republican.

KIDNAPPING.—The recent case of Kidnaping in this town, having excited much feeling, we have collected the following authentic history of the transaction, and lay it before our readers in the presumption that it will not be deemed uninteresting.

Mr. Presley Saunders, of Loudoun county, died a year or two since, and by his will directed that all his slaves should be freed when they should attain the age of 30 years. Among the number was Rebecca, the subject of this article, then about twenty-five years old. She lived in the family of James Dewar, a connexion of Mr. Saunders who directed that she should remain in Dewar's possession until the period above referred to, when she was to be freed. John and Thomas Saunders, of Leesburg were the executors named in the will. Shortly after the death of Mr. Saunders, Dewar removed to Winchester, with his family, among whom was Rebecca. He seems to have been an obscure man, in moderate circumstances, although sufficiently removed from poverty to prevent his necessities from being urged as a plea for the deed which he afterwards committed.

After residing here about three months, he made a covert sale of Rebecca to Francis M'Cann, a negro trader, and directed her to repair at night to the house of his brother, Thomas J. Dewar, also in this town; which having done, the latter attempted to force her into the stage, which drove up shortly afterwards, to convey her away. She escaped from him, however, returned to her mistress, related her fears, implored her protection, and succeeded in interesting her in her favour.—Dewar being thus foiled in his first attempt, seemed to have abandoned his design, and Rebecca began to enjoy a feeling of security, when she was unexpectedly sold to a Mr. Collier, another trader, and conveyed as far as Charlestown, his head quarters, and where his gang was collecting. This bill of sale was given by James Dewar, and witnessed by Thomas J. Dewar. The sum paid for her was \$225. There is no evidence that Mr. Collier was apprised of any fraud in the sale; on the contrary it is presumable that he considered it made in good faith, and that a bona fide title was vested in the seller.

It was at this juncture that the *Anti Slavery Society of Winchester* became apprised of the transactions, and instituted an inquiry which led to the development we have given. The Dewars were informed that the public was aware of what had been done, and they were advised to cancel the bargain with Collier, and take the girl home again. Collier was also informed that she was not a slave, and he readily gave her up, the money paid for her having been refunded, or made secure. Rebecca returned to J. Dewar's and continued to live with him.

We now approach the final of the transaction; the consummation of the deed of blackness and villainy. Enough having transpired to prove that the girl's situation was a very hazardous one, and that her master would sell her if he could, a family near his residence was requested to keep a look out, and give immediate information to the Anti-Slavery Society, should she at any time be found to be missing. On the 15th ult. information was given that she had on that day been conveyed away in the following manner. A man named Duling arrived at James Dewar's from Loudoun, as he said, with instructions to take Rebecca to Mr. Saunders, at the same time handing her an order from Mr. S. to that effect, which being read by one of the neighbours to Rebecca, was in the following words:

Mr. Thos. Dewar will please to deliver Rebecca to Francis Duling, as there has been a great stir about her, and we wish to get her back. (Signed) JOHN SAUNDERS.

Not suspecting any treachery, Rebecca instantly complied with the order, and, with her child, set off with her conductor for Loudoun. This intelligence having been communicated to the Anti-Slavery Society, it was thought somewhat strange, for certain reasons, that Mr. Saunders should have given such an order, and a messenger was despatched to Leesburg to ascertain the fact. It turned out, as they suspected, that the order was a forgery, and immediately steps were taken to arrest Dewar and Duling, and recover the girl.

During their absence Duling had returned to Winchester with the child of Rebecca, and related that, while on his way to Loudoun, R. had become alarmed at the approach of two men, whom she took to be robbers, had jumped from the horse, threw down her child in the road, and escaped to the woods, and that all search for her had proved ineffectual. He had therefore, as an act of humanity, brought back the child to her friends.—This tale was too improbable for belief, and only fastened suspicion on Dunlin as an accomplice, which was abundantly confirmed on the return of the mes-

sengers from Loudoun. A warrant was accordingly made out for him, and two officers despatched to his residence in Loudoun, where he was found, and brought back to Winchester. On being taken before Justice Reed he made a full confession, saying that the Dewar's had brought him into a scrape, and he would let the secret out. He swore that T. J. Dewar had forged the order through which Rebecca was got, and that he had delivered her to Francis M'Cann, on the same day that he left here. Here upon a warrant was filled up for Dewar, who, being present, was, along with Duling, committed to jail. James Dewar had previously fled.

On the same day, (this was the 31st. ult.) Mr. John Levinger, residing about 7 miles east of Winchester, happening in town, and accidentally hearing something of the circumstance, said that a suspicious looking trader had passed his house on the preceding evening, with three females in possession, proceeding in the direction of White Post, and he had no doubt, from description, that Rebecca was one of them. A blank warrant was issued accordingly and given to that indefatigable police officer, George Smith, who with R. T. Corson and Jos. Slaughter, went in pursuit. On reaching White Post, they heard of the fugitives, and presuming they had taken the Front Royal road, pursued in that direction, and beyond to Gaines Roads, in Culpeper, and thence by Luray, in Shenandoah, to Front Royal again, making a circle of 120 miles. Hearing nothing of them, they retraced their steps to White Post, and thence passed over to the great valley road at Middletown, distant but 13 miles from Winchester. Here they learnt that the fugitives had proceeded through that place on the morning of the 1st inst. (it was now the afternoon of the 3d) and had continued up the valley. Being thus on their track, they pursued with alacrity, and at length came up with them on the 5th, 5 miles beyond the Hot Springs, in Bath county, and 150 miles from Winchester, just as they were about to encamp for the night.

We cannot here refrain from mentioning an incident not the least interesting in this extraordinary affair, as it shows in full force the operation of one of the strongest passions of which human nature is susceptible. When the party first saw the fugitives they were nearly half a mile distant. They were seen by them at the same time; and such was the intensity of Rebecca's feelings, that she at once recognized Mr. Smith, though she had but a momentary glimpse of him. Her feelings at this prospect of deliverance cannot be described, nor can they be imagined but by those who, like her, have passed through the fiery furnace, and been transported in a moment from despair to felicity. So agitated was she that she stood like a statue, insensible to the commands of her master, and incapable of speech or motion. M'Cann was not at all affected by the approach of the party, presuming them to be some of the visitors at the Springs, and had laid down composedly upon his mattress to sleep. When the party came up to him and made known their object, he gave up the girl without hesitation, and they all returned to the Warm Springs, that the forms of the law might be complied with before a magistrate. While these were arranging, it was determined to obtain a warrant for M'Cann, and bring him back also. Before it could be filled up, however, he left the house, as if for a moment, and walked a contrary direction from his horse, desiring the party not to leave him. In this way he escaped, leaving his horse and the other two negroes, and eluding all the search that could be made for him. Having succeeded in the main object, however, the party proceeded leisurely homeward, and ar-

rived here on the 9th inst. after an absence of nine days.

The account which Rebecca gives of her adventures is this. She accompanied Duling, as we have before related, until she was delivered to McCann, who told her roughly that she had made a great fuss to get clear, but that now, damn her, he had her fast enough. She was taken first to Martinsburg, thence reconducted through this county, passing to the east of Winchester, where she was seen by Mr. Clevinger, as related, thence through White Post, striking the great valley road again at Middletown. On passing Mr. Clevinger's the latter observed that McCann sought to conceal Rebecca, and on Mr. C's addressing a question to her, McCann replied in highly insulting language. This led him to suspect that all was not right, and was one of the causes which finally led to the pursuit, and of course recovery. Rebecca on Tuesday last was taken over to Mr. Saunders, at Lee-burg, where it is to be hoped she will remain unmolested for the future.

It is proper that we should state what became of the Dewars and Duling. James Dewar having been given to understand that steps were taken to pursue Duling as soon as it was ascertained that Rebecca had left town with him, and suspecting doubtless that the affair would be unravelled, fled to the country, and has not since been heard of. T. J. Dewar, who had been committed to jail, was brought out before the examining court on Wednesday of last week, when Duling, the only witness against him, swore directly contrary to the evidence he had given before Justice Reed, and now said that the accused had no agency whatever in the transaction. He accounted for the contradiction in his testimony by saying that he was alarmed at the time, and not sufficiently composed to tell a correct, straight forward story. Dewar was of course discharged. He enjoyed his triumph, however, but a short time. On Saturday night Rebecca was brought back, and on the Monday following he absconded.

Duling was brought out before the examining court on Thursday, and after a close investigation, was remanded for further trial.

Such is a faithful history of this extraordinary case. The principal character in it—who may be called the heroine of the tale—is it is true, but a poor negro, one of those beings whom the Author of Nature has not permitted to possess a white skin, and whom the white man feels privileged to treat with scorn and contumely. Yet when it is admitted that she possesses the same feelings with ourselves—that she has the same propensities to pleasure, and the same aversions from pain,—a sufficient argument arises in her favor, deduced from our own feeling, and that divine sympathy which nature has implanted in our breasts for the most useful and generous of purposes.

Her rescue may be ascribed wholly to the humane interference of the Anti Slavery Society of Winchester a society which has hitherto shared more of the reproach than the regard of the people of Winchester which has been pronounced a collection of zealots and enthusiasts laboring to pervert the spirit of our laws, to destroy that subordination which ought ever to exist between master and slave, and to let loose upon society the evils of a premature emancipation. To all these reproaches they have submitted in silence, pursuing their duty as christians and philanthropists, in sedulously seeking to meliorate the condition and improve the character of the enslaved descendants of fallen and oppressed Africa. Surely the God of nature and humanity looks on with approbation, and will prosper the good work.

A man without wisdom is like a cat without whiskers, liable to thrust his head into a hole, where he cannot draw his bunches through.

Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHILDHOOD

Best hours of childhood, then and then alone
Dance we the revels gay round pleasure's
throne. [Thoughts of recluse

Dear cherished hours how much ye tell,
Of all once known and lov'd so well;
On memory's page one leaf is there,
Bearing a trace of joys that were.

Of school-day mirth, of pastime gay,
With which we wiled those hours away;
Each spot we lov'd, each winding stream,
Seem now as dear as e'er they've been.

With giddy mirth and glad some song,
With bounding step the happy throng;
Each form in fancy passes by,
And seems to meet my anxious eye.

Each sunny hill, or flowery vale,
Each balmy zephyr on the gale,
Wing in their course a sigh to thee,
Long, dearly cherished memory.

All, but the merry laugh is here,
All, but the friends once lov'd so dear;
One after one have pass'd away,
As the fleeting rays of departing day.

LOUISA.

SONNET—TO THE HOUSATONIC.

Dear native river, I am on thy shore—
When 'erst I wander'd in youth's joyous days,
And with what rapture, he, who gaz'd before,
In after years reviews again thy ways,
Thy sweeping elms, each lofty sycamore
In whose broad shade he stole from Phœbus' rays.

Ah! might he live the dear scenes sweetly o'er
Press'd to the heart of me, the lip of praise—
But no, he may not. Memory no more
Pierce the dim vista with thy glim'ring rays
He sees, but still each scene he must deplore;
They're gone forever from the heart they mov'd;

Aye, all that could the tone of bliss restore
The theme of his bright dreams, his soul's be-
lov'd. ARION.

For the Freedom's Journal. GRATITUDE.

By G. M. HORTON.

Dedicated to the Gentlemen who takes so
kind an interest in his behalf.

Joy kindles by thy vital gale,
And breathes true philanthropy;
Thus with delight I hail
The dawn of Liberty.

The song of Gratitude I owe
To thee from whom these pleasures rise,
And strains of praise to thee shall flow,
Until my memory dies.

Far from this dark inclement place
Unto thy sacred beams I'll flee;
Unto the soothing smiles of grace,
The smiles of liberty.

Enraptur'd by the pleasing charm,
Aloud will I my joys proclaim;
And soar above oppression's storm,
And triumph in thy name.

Philanthropy, thou feeling dove,
Whose voice can sound the vassal free,
Upon thy wing of humane love
I'll fly to liberty.

Through inclement seas distress'd,
Where all the storms of hardship roar,
Ere long I humbly hope to rest,
On freedom's peaceful shore.

May Providence reward each man
Who feels such safe regard for me,

And in his breast enroll a plan
Devis'd for liberty.

May all the smiles of Heaven attend
Thy life who thus relieves the poor,
And showers of blessings down descend
To amplify thy store.

Thus may thy feeling heart rejoice,
And cause me to rejoice with thee,
And triumph with a cheerful voice,
The voice of liberty.

Sparring.—The following advertisements are copied from the Centinel. The husband deals one straight forward blow. The wife seems to shower her blows thick and three-fold; there is an inuendo, however, in her epistle, that she does not care to be separated long from him, as she offers but one cent to have him kept from her.

Notice.—Whereas my wife Jane, has forsaken my bed and board, I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date
Benjamin Hobart.
Dorchester, August 11, 1828.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I have left my husband I do declare,
And have reason for to care—
My bread to gain, one child to maintain,
If I had the other then I'd count it gam.
He is not tall nor very slim,
If you see him once you'll know 'tis him.—
Benjamin Hobart is his name,
Rum and cider is his fame.
If you'll keep this man from me
Rewarded you shall be—
One cent down without the cost,
For I am safe if he is lost.

August 16th. Jane Hobart.

On an upright Man.

Here lies the body of John Auricular,
Who walked in the ways of God perpendicular.

An attempt was made to rob the mail stage a few days since between Berwick and Easton Pa. As the stage, which contained two male and two females passengers, was ascending a hill, four men, each carrying a lantern, rushed from the woods, and attempted to stop the horses. The driver suddenly increased the speed of the horses, and they were extricated from the grasp of the villains.

St. Paul's Church, in Troy, N. Y, was consecrated on the 16th inst. by Bishop Hobart. One hundred of the pews were sold for \$38,000.

Forgery.—A spurious note for \$100, purporting to be a post note of the "Washington Manufacturing Company at Whitehall," payable 60 days after date, has lately been passed off in this city.

Miss Betsy Smith, a young lady who is employed in a cotton mill at Hooksett, N. H. wove, on the 8th inst one hundred and seventy-eight yards of good shirting, in thirteen hours, on five looms; the yarn No 16, the cloth 7-8 this yards wide.

Died.

In this city, Mrs. Mary Zebrisoc, aged 39 years.

In this city, Miss Ann Eliza Bean, aged 19 years.

At sea, on board the Peru, on the homeward passage, Tho's Ricker, of Salem Mass. In England, Mrs. Mary Saunders, 62. She died of fright in a thunder storm.

FREE SCHOOL.

The Mulberry-street school, under the tuition of Mr. Andrews, will commence its full session on Monday next. Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to send their children the commencement of the week, if possible. There is also a female department connected with that school, and an able Instructress engaged. Parents in the upper parts of the city, can now have their daughters instructed in all the necessary branches of female education, without the disadvantages of so long a walk to and from school.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SHAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with Boarding and Lodging, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs her Friends, and the public in general, that her House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1823. 64

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 188 South-Fourth-St. above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the New-York African Free Schools have opened a Female School in Mulberry-street, for the accommodation of girls living in the upper parts of the city.

A competent Female Teacher is employed, and the usual branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and needle work, will be taught, under the same arrangements as the schools already established by the Board.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1823.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.**SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON.)**

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug 8

NOTICE.

THE PROTECTING SOCIETY of the City and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society. JOHN ALLEN Secy. Philadelphia, April 24, 1823

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Inform his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots,	\$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boot,	5.50
Footed Boot, first rate	4.00
Second rate footed Boots,	3.50
Boots half-soled and heeled,	1.00
Soled without heels,	0.75
Shoes soled and heeled,	0.75
Soled without heels,	0.50

Women and Children's Boots & shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1823

W. P. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Also a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable

ADAM SUDER, —Cabinet Maker Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

G. & R. DRAPER

(Coloured Men,)

In Forest-street, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAFFEE and MACCABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, ITALV SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles. SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 120 Fulton-Street,

NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.

M. QUON

**STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES
DRESSING EMPORIUM.**

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,

No. 120, Fulton-Street.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH, GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

TO LET

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 129 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, Oil, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

TO LET.

Three Rooms and four Bed-rooms, suitable for three Families, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Aug. 26, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars, AL-SO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man who is a good workman wants the situation of Journeyman Hairdresser, in some respectable shop in this city. For further particulars inquire at this office.

Aug. 12.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his CLOTHES DRESSING on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828. 58

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

J. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 98

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

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N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12 1828

WHOLE NO 77

BURNING OF MOSCOW.

(Continued.)

Overpowered with regret and with terror, I flattered myself that sleep would for a while release me from these revolting scenes; but the most frightful recollections crowded upon me, and all the horrors of the day again passed in view. My wearied senses seemed at last sinking into repose, when the light of a near and dreadful conflagration piercing into my room suddenly awoke me. I thought my chamber was a prey to the flames. It was no idle dream; for, when I approached the window, I saw that our quarters were on fire, and that the house in which I had lodged was in the utmost danger. Sparks were thickly falling in our yard and on the wooded roof of our stables. I ran quickly to my landlord and his family. Perceiving their danger, they had already quitted their habitation, and had retired to a subterranean vault, which afforded them more security. I found them with their servants all assembled there; nor could I prevail on them to leave it, for they dreadfully feared our soldiers more than the fire. The father was sitting on the threshold of the vault, and appeared desirous of first exposing himself to the calamities which threatened his family. Two of his daughters, pale, with dishevelled hair, and whose tears added to their beauty, disputed with him the honour of the sacrifice. It was not without violence that I could snatch them from the building, under which they would otherwise soon have been buried. When these unhappy creatures again saw the light, they contemplated with indifference the loss of their property, and were only astonished that they were still alive. Though they were convinced that no personal injury would now be offered them, they exhibited not any tokens of gratitude; but resembled those miserable criminals, who, having been ordered to execution, are bewildered when a reprieve unexpectedly arrives, and whom the agonies of death render insensible to the gift of life.

Desirous of terminating the recital of this horrible catastrophe, for which history wants expressions, and poetry has no colours, I shall pass over in silence many circumstances revolting to humanity, and merely describe the dreadful confusion which arose in our army when the fire had reached every part of Moscow, and the whole city had become an immense flame.

The different streets could no longer be distinguished, and the places on which the houses had stood were marked only by confused piles of stones, calcined and black. The wind, blowing with violence, howled mournfully, and overwhelmed us with ashes, with burning fragments, and even with the iron plates which covered the palace. On whatever side we turned we saw only ruins and flames. The fire raged as if it were fanned by some invi-

ble power. The most extensive ranges of buildings seemed to kindle, to burn, and to disappear in an instant.

A long row of carriages was perceived through the thick smoke loaded with booty. Being too heavily laden for the exhausted cattle to draw them along, they were obliged to halt at every step, when we heard the execrations of the drivers, who, terrified at the surrounding flames, endeavoured to push forward with dreadful outcries. The soldiers were diligently employed in forcing open every door. They seemed to fear lest they should leave one house untouched, and, as if the booty last required was preferable to what they had already obtained, they abandoned their former prize to seize on every new object. Some, when their carriages were laden almost to break down, bore the rest of the plunder on their backs. The flames, obstructing the passages of the principal streets, often obliged them to retrace their steps. Thus, wandering from place to place through an immense town, the avenues of which they did not know, they sought in vain to extricate themselves from a labyrinth of fire. Many, instead of approaching the gates by which they might have escaped, wandered further from them, and thus become the victims of their own rapacity. The love of plunder was yet predominant, and induced our soldiers to brave every danger. They precipitated themselves into the midst of the flames. They waded in blood, treading upon the dead bodies without remorse, whilst the ruins of the houses, mixed with the burning coals, fell thick on their murderous hands. They would probably all have perished, if the insupportable heat had not forced them at length to withdraw into the camp.

The fourth corps having also received orders to leave Moscow, we proceeded (September 17th.) towards Peterskoe, where our divisions were encamped. At that moment, about the dawn of day, I witnessed a spectacle at once affecting and terrible, namely, a crowd of the miserable inhabitants drawing upon some mean vehicles all that they had been able to save from the conflagration. The soldiers having robbed them of their horses, the men and women were slowly and painfully dragging along their little carts, some of which contained an infirm mother, others a paralytic old man, and others the miserable wrecks of half consumed furniture. Children half naked followed these interesting groups. Affliction, to which their age is commonly a stranger, was impressed on their features, and, when the soldiers approached them, they ran crying into the arms of their mothers. Alas! what habitation could be offered them which would not constantly recall the object of their terror! Without a shelter and without food, these unfortunate beings wandered in the

fields, and fled into the woods; but whether they bent their steps, they met the conquerors of Moscow, who frequently ill-treated them, and sold before their eyes the goods which had been stolen from their deserted habitations.

During the four days (17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th September) that we remained near Peterskoe, Moscow did not cease to burn. In the mean time the rain fell in torrents; and the houses near the *chateau* being too few in number to contain the numerous troops who were encamped there, it was almost impossible to obtain shelter: men, horses, and carriages, bivouacked in the middle of the fields. The staff-officers placed around the *chateau* where their generals resided, were established in the English gardens, and lodged under grottoes, Chinese pavilions, or greenhouses, whilst the horses, tied under acacias or linden trees, were separated from each other by hedges or beds of flowers. This camp, whose very situation rendered it truly picturesque, appeared still more extraordinary from the new costume adopted by the soldiers, most of whom, as some defence from the inclemency of the weather, had covered themselves with every species of apparel used by the northern nations, and which had formed the most pleasing and amusing variety on the public walks of that city. Thus we saw, walking in our camp, soldiers dressed *a la Tartare*, *a la Cosaque*, *a la Chinoise*; one wore the Polish cap, another the high bonnet of the Persians, the Baskars, or the Kalmucks. In short, our army presented the image of a carnival; and it was afterwards justly said, that our retreat commenced with a masquerade and ended with a funeral.

The abundance which the soldiers now enjoyed made them speedily forget their fatigues. With the rain pouring on their heads, and their feet immersed in the mud, they consoled themselves with good cheer, and the advantages which they derived from trafficking in the plunder of Moscow. Although it was forbidden to go into the city, the soldiers, allured by the hope of gain, violated the order, and always returned loaded with provisions and merchandise. Under the pretence of going on marauding parties, they returned near the Kremlin, and dug amongst the ruins, where they discovered entire magazines, whence they drew a profusion of articles of every description. Our camp no longer resembled an army, but a great fair, at which each soldier, metamorphosed into a merchant, sold the most valuable articles at an inconsiderable price; and although unsheltered in the fields, and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, he, by a single contrast, ate off china plates, drank out of silver vases, and possessed almost every elegant and expensive article which luxury could invent.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

From the Memorys of General Miller.—

One hundred years ago when the plains of South America were covered with cattle, travellers were accustomed to send horsemen before them to clear the road. The Spaniards finding the trade in hides extremely lucrative, employed troops of horsemen for the purpose of slaughtering the cattle. These men had separate tasks assigned them: some well mounted, attacked a herd of oxen, and with a crescent-shaped knife at the end a long handle, hamstringed the cattle as they fled; others were brought down by means of the lasso, whilst a third party brought up and drew a knife across the throat of the prostrate animals. Others were employed in stripping off the hides, and in conveying them to an appointed place; in fixing them to the ground with pegs, and taking out and carrying away the tongues and fat. The flesh, which would have sufficed to feed a numerous army in Europe, was left on the plain to be devoured by tigers, wild dogs, and ravens. In an expedition of this sort, which generally lasted several weeks, the person at whose expense it was undertaken, obtained several thousand hides, each of which, when dried, was worth four times as much as a live bullock, in consequence of the expense necessarily incurred in killing the oxen, and the labour of drying the hides in the sun. This custom of hunting and slaughtering cattle having been continued for a whole century, almost exhausted the plains of unowned cattle. The herds now seen are the property of individuals.

Ostriches impart a lively interest to a ride in the Pampas. They are seen sometimes in flocks of twenty or thirty, gliding elegantly along the gentle undulations of the plain, at half pistol shot distance from each other, like skirmishers. The young are easily domesticated, and soon become attached to those who caress them; but they are troublesome inmates; for, stalking about the house, they will, when full grown, swallow coin, shirt-pins, and every small article of metal within reach. Their usual food, in a wild state, is seeds, herbage, and insects: the flesh is a reddish brown, and if young, not of bad flavour. A great many eggs are laid in the same nest, which is lined with dry grass. Some accounts are given, which exonerate the ostrich from being the most stupid bird in the creation. For example, the hen counts her eggs every day. This has been proved by the experiment of taking an egg away, or by patting one in addition. In either case she destroys the whole, by smashing them with her feet.

Although she does not attend to secrecy in selecting a situation for her nest, she will forsake it if the eggs have been handled. It is also said that she rolls a few eggs thirty yards distant from the nest, and cracks the shells, which by the time her young come forth, being filled with maggots, and covered with insects, form the first repast of her infant brood. The male bird is said to take upon himself the hearing of the young, and to attach more importance to paternal authority than to

the favours of his mate. If two cock birds meet, each with a family, they fight for a supremacy over both; for which reason an ostrich has sometimes under his tutorage broods of different ages.

PUNISHMENT OF A SLAVE.

We transcribe the following anecdote, not from a desire to excite or increase the prejudice against that legal state of society, which invites or tolerates such cruelties, but from a belief that the only possible corrective will be the concentrated opinion and power of many minds, both far and near.

"Every day," says he, (he speaks of New Orleans,) "affords examples of the degrading treatment which the poor negroes experienced. I do not like to speak of it; but I do not wish to pass over in silence a scene to which I was a witness, on the 22d of March, (1826), and which filled me with indignation. In the boarding-house where I lodged, there was a young Virginian female slave, who served as a house maid; a neat, attentive, and orderly girl. There was a Frenchman living in the House, who at an early hour, called for water. As it was not brought to him immediately, he flew down stairs into the kitchen, where he found the poor girl employed about other business of the family. He immediately struck her with his fist, so that the blood gushed down her face. The unfortunate creature, excited by this undeserved treatment, put herself on the defensive, and seized the aggressor by the throat. He cried aloud for help, but nobody would interfere. The fellow then ran into the room, packed up his things, and said he would leave the house. But now our landlady, Madam Herries, who she heard this, in order to make her peace with the rascal, had the infamy to order twenty-six strokes of a cow-skin to be inflicted upon the poor girl, and carried her cruelly so far, as to compel her lover, a young black slave who served in the family, to be her executioner. This was not all; the Frenchman, who was a clerk to a commercial house at Montpellier, was not satisfied with this punishment. He lodged a complaint against the girl at the Mayor's office, caused her to be arrested by two constables, and had her lashed again in his presence. I regret that I did not pay attention to the name of this wretch, in order to make his shameful conduct as public as it deserves to be."—*Save Weimar.*

The African Chieftain. Some years ago, the brother of Yaradee the king of the Solimas was captured in war, and brought in chains for sale to the Rio-Pongas. His noble figure, awful front, and daring eye bespoke a mind which could know but one alternative, freedom or ruin. He was exhibited like a beast in the market place, still adorned with massy rings of gold around his ankles, as in the days of his glory. The tyrant who bound him demanded for him an enormous price, and though the warrior offered immense sums for his redemption, refused to listen a moment to his proposals. Distracted by the thought of his degradation, the tear stole from his eye, which never wept before, when he entreated them to cut his hair, that had been long permitted to grow, and was platted with peculiar care. Large wedges of gold were now laid at the feet of his master, to obtain his ransom. All was in vain. The wretch who held him was inexorable. Supplication might as well have been made to the winds of heaven, or the cliffs and crevices of this country. Hope was now dead—darkness deep and interminable settled upon his soul. "Then burst his mighty soul." His faculties were shattered as by a stroke from on high; he became a maniac, and that robust frame which never trembled on fields of blood and death, could not sustain the workings of his wounded

spirit, but withered and perished under the weight of his chains.

Ye, who under the best government in the world range at will in the gardens of pleasure, or in the halls of wealth listen to sweet music; at one time improving the intellect, at another delighting the fancy; now tasting the sweets of friendship, now grasping the meed of honor, having none to molest or to make you afraid; could the miseries produced by the slave trade be represented to you in their truth, in their immensity, you would not refuse your offerings to remove a curse which has consigned, and is now consigning ten thousand manly forms to fetters, and ten thousand noble souls to despair.—*African Repository.*

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 12, 1828

COLOURED FREE SCHOOLS.

We hope our brethren, in this city, will bear in mind that the Board of Trustees of the Manumission Society have lately opened another Female School in Mulberry-street, in the same building occupied by the School No. 2, under the care of Mr. Andrews. Our Manumission Society certainly deserve great credit for their persevering labours in the cause of coloured education: it is their earnest wish, that every child of colour should learn to read and write, at least; believing that an unlettered man, at the present day of general illumination, is a being to be pitied rather than contemned.

According to the estimate of one of our most respectable citizens, there are at present in our city 2500 coloured children, proper subjects for schools; but of this large number only about 600 attend any school whatever. Is not such a statement discreditable to our community at large? Is it not enough to discourage the most zealous of our friends? We must certainly make new efforts about education—we have children enough, and our different schools must be filled, in order that others may be established, and a more general diffusion of education take place among us.

GEORGE M. HORTON.

We hope the interesting case of this young man will be remembered by our readers. We need not be told that the times are peculiarly pressing—a little can be spared towards effecting the liberation of one who bids fair to be an honour to our race. *Something must be done—George M. Horton must be liberated from a state of bondage.* Were each person of colour in this city to give but one penny, there would be no danger about obtaining his liberty. But as it is impossible to obtain even this little sum from all, will not all who feel disposed to give a little send us their names, in order that we may know what answer to transmit to our correspondent.

In our last Journal we inserted a few lines on "gratitude," written by this young man, with the distant prospect of obtaining his liberty. We pray that they may not be disappointed. We should be much gratified to see him in the enjoyment of his freedom; and every thing in our power—every information that we can give to the benevolently disposed, concerning him,

will be given with the utmost promptitude. Horton is undoubtedly a young man of talents, and it seems somewhat hard that they should be buried, as they will be, in a measure, if he is doomed to waste the prime of his days in vile servitude. Can not one or two hundred dollars be raised towards purchasing his freedom?

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Freedom's Journal.

THE CURTAIN.

NO. VI.

"From the loop-holes of retreat."

A pretty little child, about six years old, knocked at our room door, and presented her mama's compliments to the Curtain, and begged he would see her letter published in the "Journal." On opening the letter we found a small note at the bottom, entreating us by our *known regard* for the sex to see the letter published. Here it is. What will ye say to it, ye unjust husbands, who the moment you have obtained a wife fling her from you as a thing not worth the having? May Polly's words sink deep in your heartless souls

"Mr. Curtain—I take the Freedom's Journal, and pay for it, therefore I hope you will insert what little I have to say. I see every now and then a word thrown in to excite the laugh against us poor women. Have we none to couch a lance in our defence, none to silence our slanderers? Then will I, Polly Hopkins, boldly come forward and say we are no worse than the men, and a good deal better than most of them. I have been married three years, to my sorrow, be it said. I foolishly tho't I was to be connected with one who knew how to respect himself as a man. I was not married three months before the *cloven* foot began to show itself. He at first kept good hours, but having joined several societies, he was obliged to be out rather late. I was fool enough to believe him until I found he belonged to so many that he was obliged to be out every night until one and two o'clock. Night after night has he come home no better than a brute beast, nor half so good, for a brute knows when he has drank sufficient, and will stop without making a great noise. All these calamities (and God knows they are no small ones) have I silently borne. I have uttered no reproaches, however great cause I may have had to do so, but have gone quietly to work for the supply of my three children. I am a woman, Mr. Curtain, and have seen all my young hopes of happiness withered, yet I make no complaint: I have taken my husband "for better and for worse," and so I'll even keep him, till a greater than you, shall part us.

POLLY HOPKINS."

THE SAILOR.

O for a soft and gentle wind,
I heard a fair one cry:
But give to me the snowy breeze,
And white waves foaming high;
And white waves foaming high, my boys,
The good ship tight and free,
The world of waters is our home,
And merry men are we.

Cunningham.

I like the sailor, the real jolly son of Nép-

ture. There is a bluntness and generosity about him with all his roughness, that has often filled me with admiration. The genuine tar of old ocean is a stranger to the thousand cares and anxieties that prey upon the mind of the landsman. Give him but a fine ship, a brisk breeze, and a flowing sea, and he is happy and contented. True it is, 'the good ship' will not always be 'tight and free,' nor the breeze 'brisk and fair;' but the stormy surges will rise, and the billows will roar, and the lightning flash deep over the dark blue waves of the ocean. But then 'every bitter has its sweet,' and the seas will be calm, and the billows cease to roar, and the heavens which before shot forth streaks of lightning from its great black clouds, will glitter with stars that shine like so many sparkling diamonds. 'Tis then the very fishes of the sea are infected with pleasure. Dolphins sport merrily around; the porpoise rises to the surface, then dives to his deep haunts. Even the shark, that tiger of the ocean, seems for a while to forget his fierceness.

It was a fine morning in June, when we left New-York for one of our Southern ports, a stiff breeze springing up soon took the harbour from our view. We had now got upon the ocean, that 'glorious mirror,' as Byron calls it, 'where the Almighty's form glasses itself in tempests.'

We went on making most rapid progress till the third day, when the weather changed, and we had prospects of a severe gale. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the wind blew pretty fresh, and it soon ripened into a perfect hurricane. The sea presented a grand sight; the waves were rolling mountain high, and our little schooner did skip it most gallantly across the topmost of them. We could see nothing but here and there a solitary chicken of mother Cary's brood, which would light upon a wave, and then fly away. We could hear nothing but the whistling of the wind, the crackling of the masts, and the screams of some sea bird. Nothing could equal the activity of the men. They would clamber up the masts as nimbly as a squirrel would a hickory, reef the sails, then come down and wait the orders of the captain. The gale continued till eleven at night, when the wind began to slacken, the waves to lessen, and soon the stars were shining brightly upon the blue glassy mirror. As I looked upon the ocean I was thrilled with admiration. What a contrast it presented! All was still, save when the voice of the captain was heard singing that beautiful ballad of Cunningham's:—

There is tempest in yon horned moon,
And lightning in yon cloud,
And hark the music, mariners,
The wind is piping loud:
The wind is piping loud, my boys,
The lightning flashes free,
While the hollow oak our palace is,
Our heritage the sea.

T. T.

Importunate Dun.—The following is a dunning advertisement of a butcher at Sackets Harbour.

"*Boont wait*, I am about to leave the place—I have give you line upon tender line, you've skinned me and reduced me to a spare rib; and now if you don't pay me immediately I'll skin you up to a constable with a hook in his hand at your cost.
"A Butchers word for it."

MARRIED LIFE.

The Chillicothean, published in Ohio, contains a poetical notice against trusting a certain married lady, there in mentioned, which concludes as follows:

"Farewell—a long farewell to married life!
Cursed be the hour that gave me such a wife,
Who fairest days could cloud with her sweet will,
And raise a tempest—tho' the winds were still.
I'll live alone henceforth—(a quiet tiller,)
And have no more of her—so help me God!
JOHN MILLER."

Some of the ladies in Ohio have refused to be married by *Jackson Justices of the Peace*. A lady in Cleveland rode ten miles to a good staunch Adams Justice to tie the knot. So says a Jackson paper.

From the Canadian Courant.

Earthquake.—The Spectateur Canadian of Wednesday states that the parish of St. Paul de la Valtrie was visited by an earthquake, on the morning of the 20th ult. about six o'clock. There were three successive shocks, resembling distant thunder, and severe enough to shake the glasses in the windows. The earthquake was felt over the whole parish, as well in the parish of St. Elizabeth, which joins St. Paul, and in part in the township of Kildare—it lasted about a minute and a half. A similar earthquake was felt in the parish of St. Paul de la Valtrie, about three years ago.

On Saturday afternoon last, Caleb, son of Mr. Wm. Brown, and Asa son of Mr. Smith Dunning, of New Haven, were buried to the depth of three feet, by the fall of a part of the sand bank at Sodom Hill, in that city. A number of men hastened to remove the sand from the boys, and in a few moments they were both found. Asa Dunning was lifeless. He had fallen upon his back, and his mouth was filled with sand. The other lad fell with his face downwards, and was taken out alive.

Anson Gold.—A piece of Gold weighing 13lbs. 7oz. was found on the 16th ult. in Dismuke's mine, in Anson. The lucky finder was a young lad, to whom, according to the terms of reaching the mine, one half belongs. This is the largest lump which has been discovered in this state, with the exception of the piece of 25lbs. found in Reid's creek, in Cabarrus, some years since, and is worth about \$3000.—*Fayetteville Jour.*

Love Potion.—A young man at Bainbridge, who was much enamoured of a girl, living at the same place, on Thursday last infused some mixture denominated love powder, into a glass out of which the young lady was drinking, under an idea, common among the vulgar, that it would induce her to return his affection. The girl luckily refused to drink it, when it was swallowed by the lover, who was immediately taken ill, and died two hours after in the most excruciating tortures.—*Eng. pap*

Peach pies.—The season of peaches having arrived, (says the Worcester Spy,) we again publish the recipe for the best fruit pie that can be made.

Place your paste in a deep plate as for other pies, then, having wiped your peaches with a cloth, put them in whole, and spread upon them sugar sufficient to sweeten them well, then cover close with paste and bake till the fruit is sufficiently cooked. The stones of the peaches are sufficient without any other seasoning, and are better than any other. If the fruit is good, there will be so much of the juice on opening that it will be necessary to serve with a spoon.

Fires by Spontaneous Combustion.—In Uxbridge, early on the morning of the 23d ult, the large factory belonging to the Uxbridge Woollen Manufacturing Co. was consumed with most of its contents. The loss is estimated at about \$18,000, one half of which, only, was insured.

VARIETIES.

Bonaparte's Family.—The history of the Bonaparte family being very imperfect in Scott's life of Napoleon, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to peruse a brief statement in relation to those with whom the illustrious conqueror was connected. The particulars have been collected from various sources, with considerable care, and so far as they go, are believed to be substantially correct.

Charles Bonaparte, the father of Napoleon, was a lawyer of considerable eminence on the island of Corsica and died in 1795, at the age of forty years. Eight children survived him, viz: Joseph, Napoleon, Caroline, Lucien, Eliza, Louis, Pauline, Jerome, Letitia Romblin. The mother was a woman of great beauty, and possessed extraordinary firmness of character. She was living in Rome in 1825, though in bad health.—She was very wealthy.

Joseph, Ex King of Spain and the Indies, is a man of talents and excellent character, and exerted himself very much at the first taking of Paris by the Allies. In 1791 he was married to Maria Julia, aged 22 years, and in 1812 had two daughters. He now resides in the United States, near Burlington, New-Jersey, much esteemed by all who know him. He owns 150,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State of New York (Jefferson county) which he purchased of M. Le Ray Chameant.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, was first married to Josephine Beauharnois, a Creolian widow and daughter of a St. Domingo planter. She was an accomplished lady. At the time of her marriage (1796) to Napoleon, she had three children, Eugene, Louis, and Hortensia. In 1810 she was repudiated by Napoleon, who soon after married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, Emperor of Austria. By Maria Louisa he had a son, who was born March 20, 1812, and whom he named Napoleon. He was banished to Elba on 13th May, 1814, and in 1815, where he died in 1821, aged 52 years.

Caroline was the wife of Joachim Murat, King of Naples and viceroy of the French empire by whom she had two sons and three daughters. The two Achille and Charles Louis Napoleon, Murat, are settled in the territory of Florida. After the fall of Napoleon and Murat's expulsion from the throne of Naples, she and her husband lived in the Austrian states. After Murat's flight and assassination, which latter event happened in 1815, on one of the Sicilian islands, she resided in great pomp, in the lordship of Ort, but finally removed to Rome where she lived in 1825.

Lucien was distinguished as an orator and republican in the council of 500, of which he was president in the 18th Brumaire and declared it dissolved. His ambition and talents were scarcely inferior to those of Napoleon, and she was the most efficient agent in the appointment of his brother chief consul. He, however, disapproved of the destruction of the republic, and would not part from his beautiful and affectionate wife to further and promote the views of Napoleon. He therefore displeased him and was not restored to his favor till after his return from Elba.—He refused the throne of Spain which was offered to him. He wrote an epic poem on Charlemagne. In 1825 he lived in great splendor at Rome, where he had been a senator. His son Charles Lucien Bonaparte, the author of the continuation of Wilson's Ornithology, lives in the United States. His son Paul was accidentally killed on board the Greek frigate Hellas, in 1827.

Eliza, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, was a woman of powerful intellect and masculine character, and had many admirers. She was married to Felix, Prince of Lucca, and had one

daughter. She died at Trieste in 1820, aged 49 years.

Louis, King of Holland, married Hortensia Beauharnois, daughter of Napoleon's first wife. He was a man of unpretending worth, and abdicated his throne in favor of his son, rather than oppress his subjects. After Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena, he went to Rome, where he lived in 1825, in great magnificence.

Pauline, was first married to the Comte de Camille, in chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he died of the yellow fever. She subsequently married Prince Borghese, Duke of Guastala. She was Napoleon's favorite sister and was the most beautiful woman in France and perhaps in Europe. She visited Napoleon while at Elba and assisted him in his escape.—In 1825, Pauline died immensely rich—among the other bequests, gave 20,000 francs to the son of Jerome by his first wife. Prince Borghese is now a wanderer in France or England.

Jerome was first married to Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, Md. a lady of beauty and accomplishments, and by this marriage incurred the displeasure of Napoleon. By the incessant importunities of his brother, he at length separated himself from her and married the Princess Royal of Wurtemberg. After his brothers had lived a while at Taiste, afterwards near Vienna, and finally settled at Rome, where he resided in 1826. He had one son by his wife.

Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy, &c. and son of the first wife of Napoleon, married the Princess Augustine Amelia, of Bavaria, and had one son and two daughters. He was a man of talents, probity and honor, and great military skill. Being a particular favorite of Napoleon, he rewarded him with the highest military promotions. After the restoration of Louis and the abdication of Napoleon, he retired to private life and lived at Munich, the capital of Bavaria.—His income was \$2,500,000 a year. He died in 1825, universally lamented.

Jones speaking of Dr Johnson, said, Johnson is like my tom cat; stroke him the right way and he is pleased; stroke him the wrong way and he will bite you."

MODERN GHOSTS.

The existence of ghosts is still believed among the savages of Tartary, North America, and Africa, and among the equally uncultivated in various parts of Europe. To this day, almost every village in the estimation of the vulgar has its haunted house; and if a murder is committed, the spectre of the deceased is always believed, by those whose minds are on a level with the lowest savages, to haunt the place. Nor, in truth, is this faith less abused than that of our professors of philosophy, who, to the present hour, teach the sympathies of pulsion and gravitation. Even to our own day, by analogy of faith, the learned Dr. Johnson, and others, in 1770, gave credence to the silly story of a ghost in Cock-lane, where a young girl, by scratching the bedstead with a pin, made the half of London believe that she was tormented with a ghost; and so late as the year 1782, the celebrated Dr Priestly actually wrote to a man of the name of Henderson, of Bristol, to enquire whether it was true, as reported, that the said Henderson could raise spirits. It also deserves notice, that, in the year 1812, a young Catholic, in Staffordshire, professed to be haunted by evil spirits in the most hideous form, which he described, and the titular bishop gave countenance to the hypochondriac by exorcising and removing the said spirits according to the ritual of the church of Rome; and, disgraceful as it is to the intelligence of the age, the clergy of the same church still pretend to their deluded

followers that miracles are wrought at St. Winifred's well, and other places counted holy. The blasphemies of Methodist preachers, and their continual intercourse with God and the devil, are still of such daily occurrence, that, to collect them from the spiritual magazines, would fill a volume.

THE REV. MR. HACKMAN.

This gentleman had long paid his addresses to a beautiful young woman of the name of Ray: who being seduced by the Earl of Sandwich, Hackman, in the phrenzy of disappointed love, in April 1779, awaited her departure from the theatre; and, just as she was stepping into the Earl's carriage, discharged a bullet through her head. He made no attempt to escape, and, being brought to trial, he was convicted of wilful murder, and executed at Tyburn.

AN INCONCIVABLE HUSBAND.

Sir John Pryse, of Newton, Montgomeryshire, married three wives, and kept the first two who died, in his room.—one on each side of his bed: his third lady, however, declined the honour of his hand till her defunct rivals were committed to their proper place. During the season of miracles worked in 1784 by Bridget Bostock, of Cheshire, who healed all diseases by prayer, faith, and an embrocation of fasting spittle, multitudes resorted to her from all parts: Sir John wrote the following letter to this wonderful woman, to make him a visit at Newton Hall, in order to restore to him his third and favourite wife, now dead:—

Madam,

Having received information, by repeated advices, both public and private, that you have of late performed many wonderful cures, even where the best physicians have failed, and that the means used appear to be very inadequate to the effects produced, I cannot but look upon you as an extraordinary and highly favoured person; and why not the same most merciful God, who enables you to restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and strength to the lame, also enable you to raise the dead to life? Now, having lately lost a wife, whom I most tenderly loved, my children an excellent step-mother, and our acquaintances a very dear and valuable friend, you will by us all under the highest obligations; and I earnestly entreat you, for God Almighty's sake, that you will put up your petitions to the Throne of Grace on our behalf, that the deceased may be restored to us, and the late dame Eleanor Pryse be raised from the dead. If your personal attendance appears to you to be necessary, I will send you my coach and six, with proper servants, to wait on you hither, whenever you please to appoint. Re-compense of any kind, that you could propose, would be made with the utmost gratitude but I wish the bare mention of it is not offensive to both God and you. I am, madam, your obedient, &c.

JOHN PRYSE.

ROBERT ASLET.

This man was, for many years, deputy cashier of the Bank of England, under the celebrated Abraham Newland; and, though his salary and perquisites were very considerable, yet, by speculating in the funds, he found it necessary to make use of the property of the Bank intrusted to his care. Exchequer bills discounted by that company, kept under three keys, were nevertheless abstracted by him previous to their actual deposit, at different times, to the amount, as is believed, of not less than half a million sterling, though the true amount was never made public. At the same time he was a man of plain appearance, of unexpensive habits, and wholly unsuspected: he was tried for the embezzlement, but escaped capital punishment on a point of law, and, after re-

maintaining several years in Newgate, was allowed to transport himself out of the kingdom in 1809.

DANCING

An old nobleman, Lord Lanesborough, celebrated by Pope, thought that grief might be dissipated by—dancing! Upon the death of Prince George of Denmark, he demanded an audience of the Queen, to advise her to preserve her health and dispel her grief by dancing.

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

MR. EDITOR:—I am recommended to 'A Friend to Civility,' the writer of a paragraph in your last paper, "to avoid exciting unpleasant feelings by pushing or pressing against any one," either by his tongue, or his pen without just cause. If the writer alluded to, has been "designedly or carelessly," jostled, "in walking the streets," by some rude person of Colour, he should not have fallen upon the whole colored population of the United States, for there is no limitation in his comprehensive recommendation; as being guilty of practices which "make enemies of friends." The thinking and respectable portion of our colour, are as much opposed to any thing that would lead to such a result, as "A Friend to Civility" is himself. They are well aware that nothing will "add to the number of their friends so much as their good behaviour." But they sincerely deplore that "their good behaviour" does not create an exception to the rude conduct of those complained of, and with whom they would feel themselves disgraced to associate. We should have been better pleased had our "Friend to Civility" been a little more civil in assailing the unoffending, and I may add, unprotected females among us. We cannot without due sensibility observe that our "Friend" has embodied, in the sweeping recommendation, the conduct of our wives, our sisters, and our daughters. He speaks without distinction of character though of colour; our sex: his friendly advice is "to colored persons of both sexes." Perhaps he does not regard our character, as he appears to insinuate that none of us "act becomingly." As "it requires but little care to avoid coming in contact with others (who are they?) in walking the streets," perhaps our Friend to Civility would have us all to walk in the middle of the streets, or in the gutters. But while we are diametrically hostile to any impudent conduct on the part of our people, we would say, with all due deference to our white friends, and with every necessary caution to our enemies, we are not friendly to trotting in the middle of the streets or crawling in the mud on account of our colour.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

Steam Boat Sun.—The following particulars relative to the burning of this vessel, were furnished the *Commercial Advertiser* by a gentleman who was on board:—

The number of individuals who went out in her was thirty two, there being, besides the captain and crew, two extra pilots, some captains of vessels, and five or six passengers, who went for the sake of the trip. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after towing the ship George Canning for two hours, the Sun was about ten miles distant from the floating light. The large stove pipes suddenly fell over board, a heavy surge having broken the four stanchions by which it was supported. The engine, in consequence could not be worked to advantage, and extempore sails were made from the awnings; but it being found that the boat was drifting fast on the breakers, they were taken down. It was then at-

tempted to work the engine, and the crew were for an hour and an half endeavoring to hold their course towards the floating light, when the captain cried out, "All hands forward, we are all in flames!" The crew and passengers ran forward, and endeavored to remove a quantity of wood, beneath which the flames were seen bursting upwards through the deck. But the fire raged so fiercely beneath and all around, that it was impossible to remove the wood fast enough, and they retreated aft. The captain remained at the wheel, and several of the crew forward, doing their duty faithfully at this moment of peril. A signal of distress was raised half mast high, consisting of a shirt and handkerchief; but the waves ran so high, that they could not be seen by the revenue cutter or pilot boat, which were not many miles distant. There had been a heavy sea and a violent wind on the night preceding. The two boats and yawls were now lowered, it being now about 6 o'clock, into which most of them who were on board got, and were towed by the burning steam boat for about twenty minutes—the captain and hands continuing on board until the flames spread over the whole vessel, when they lashed themselves by ropes, and descended by the rudder into the boats. The Sun was completely enveloped in fire, which ascended to a great height, illuminating the sky and sea for many miles round with a ruddy glare, and bursting through every port hole. Fearing the boiler would burst, the boats were cut a drift, and left the Sun in one high blaze. At the distance of a mile or two, the steam was heard discharging itself, the excessive heat having raised the valves. They then saw the revenue cutter making for the floating light in chase of a brig, but their situation being perceived, both boats reached her within three quarters of an hour, and they were taken on board. Every kindness and attention was shown to them by Capt Calhoun, and his officers. The captain was bound by his orders to remain abreast of the light until 12 o'clock, after which the cutter came up to this city. It was seven o'clock when they were taken on board, just after which the violent gust of wind came, which must have upset the boats. Another providential circumstance was, that the passengers of the George Cannon, were not taken on board the Sun, as had been intended. The boats would hold no more people, and they must inevitably have perished. The pilot boat boarded the cutter soon after the Sun's passengers were taken up. She had gone round the wreck to see if any thing could be saved. A few minutes after nine the wreck was seen to sink instantaneously.

Death of Mr. Ashmun.—This estimable man, Agent of the America Colonization Society, and Governor of the Colony at Liberia, of whose arrival and illness, we have already informed our readers, died on Monday night, August 25th, aged 54 years. Although his sickness was attended with much pain and a rapid decay, yet few have enjoyed on the bed of languishing, a more composed and heavenly frame of mind, or passed the vale more peacefully. While in the calmness with which he

stood on the confines of eternity, there was something to remind one of the last hours of Socrates, there was also in his humble reliance on divine grace, in his unclouded faith, and in the benevolent aspirations that mingled with his latest breath, emotions of a more exalted kind than the Athenian ever knew.

During his short residence with us, Mr. Ashmun won an unusual share of respect and affection. His funeral was attended by a numerous concourse of people, among whom were, his Excellency the Governor, a number of the Clergy, the Faculty and Students of Yale College, and the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Agent of the Colonization Society, who had arrived in season to confer with the deceased on the affairs of the colony, and to witness the closing scene. An interesting discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bacon, from Matthew 26, viii. *To what purpose is this waste?*

Just before the sermon commenced, an incident occurred which was truly interesting and affecting. An aged female stranger came into the house and passing the body, (which had been placed in the vestibule,) she remained near the door weeping. It was the mother of deceased, who had that moment arrived from a distance, and on learning the sad tidings of her son's death, hastened to join in his mournful obsequies and to catch if possible, one glimpse of his features, before his ashes were consigned to the grave. It added much to the sympathy of the spectators, that even this alleviation was denied to the sorrowing parent, the state of the body being such that it was deemed imprudent to open the coffin.

At the grave, Mr. Gurley, who had long been intimately acquainted with Mr. Ashmun, and had visited him at Liberia, made a feeling and impressive address, in which he bore ample testimony to the superior intellectual and moral qualities of the deceased, and to his exalted character as a lawgiver and general to the colony which owed to him under Providence, its preservation from destruction, and its subsequent prosperity.

We learn that it is about six years since Mr. Ashmun went out to Africa. He found the Colony on the verge of ruin, wasted by a mortal disease in a state of anarchy, and threatened with destruction from the neighboring tribes of savages. He had hardly time to look around him, before he himself and the fifty emigrants who accompanied him, were prostrated by the same deadly fever. Meanwhile the foe was mustering all his forces with the view of totally exterminating the Colony. It was at such a crisis, and in the intervals of delirium that attended the paroxysms of fever, that Mr. Ashmun was compelled to make his arrangements to meet the formidable numbers that were gathering to destroy him. While the Colony, thus enfeebled, was able to muster only twenty eight effective men, they were attacked by more than eight hundred armed savages, who rushed upon them on a sudden, at the dawn of day. The assailants were however, entirely routed; they returned recruited in numbers, and were again repulsed so completely, that they have never since dared to renew the encounter; and we can readily believe what Mr. Gurley stated over the grave of the deceased, that the name of Ashmun still carries terror to all the surrounding tribes of African barbarians.

Nor were the talents and wisdom of the lawgiver and magistrate less conspicuous, in this extraordinary young man, than the prowess of the soldier. Out of the promiscuous assemblage of blacks, many of whom just released as they were from bondage, would constitute the most unfavorable materials for composing a new settlement, he has moulded a community, which has rarely been surpassed for all those qualities that are essential to the prosper-

ity of a colony. To evince how deeply he won the respect and affection of the bereaved colonists, we subjoin an extract from the last number of the African Repository. It relates to Mr Ashmun's departure from the Colony last March, and is communicated by the Rev. Lott Carey, the present Superintendent. The extract is as follows:

"The Colony agent, J. Ashmun Esq. went on board the brig Doris, March 26th, 1828, escorted by three companies of the military, and when taking leave he delivered a short address, which was truly affecting; never, I suppose, were greater tokens of respect shown by any community on taking leave of their head.—Nearly the whole (at least two thirds) of the inhabitants of Monrovia, men, women, and children were out on this occasion, and nearly all parted from him with tears and in my opinion, the hope of his return in a few months, alone enabled them to give him up.—He is indeed dear to his people, and it will be a joyful day when we are permitted again to see him."

* The sermon and address, we understand are to be published during the week, by Mr. H. Howe.

Summary.

Coroner's Office, }
No. 145 Greenwich-street. }

The Coroner was called yesterday to view the body of an unknown colored man, found in James' Slip. He had on a white shirt, black silk vest, and light blue sattinet pantaloons. He appeared to be about 25 years of age, and to have been recently drowned.—*Morning Courier.*

In Milford, the Woollen Factory of Stephen R. Parkhurst & co. was burned about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ult. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, and no insurance.

Just in Time—The barque Dragon, arrived at New Bedford, on Monday night last, at half past 10, from Gottenburgh, with Iron. At twelve o'clock, she would have been subject to the new Duty.

It is stated, in a Canada paper, that Mr. Richardson, the fugitive from Portland, passed through St. Francis, on the 25th June, on his way to Quebec, where it is supposed he embarked for Europe.

According to an official document transmitted to congress, it appears, that the passenger which arrived in the United States, on ship board, in the year ending Sept. 20th 1828 were 21,630—of which 14,032 were males, 6338 females, and 1232 age and sex not stated.

Philadelphia.—We were the other day informed by a very intelligent brick merchant, that during the making season there are manufactured daily in this city, 300,000 bricks; and not less than 400,000,000 would be used the present year, in our city and liberties. It is understood that one bushel of lime is used to each thousand of bricks, making a consumption of 120,000 bushels.

Providence, R. I. Sept. 3.—Joseph Antoine, John Francis Wollhart, and Susan his wife, were taken up on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of the two children, whose bodies were found about two weeks since buried in a sand bank—after a full examination, have been discharged. A full report of the examination is in press and will be published in a few days.

On the 14th ultimo, a very heavy shock of an earth-quake was felt at Portland, Maine.

On Sunday evening, 17th ult. Joseph Lancaster, the celebrated philanthropist, delivered a lecture in the American presbyterian Church of Montreal, on the origin, progress and usefulness of Sunday Schools and Bible Societies.

On Saturday of the week before last, the State Bank of North Carolina at Edenton, took fire from sealing wax; which, after having been used by a candle was thrown into a desk. The fire was extinguished, through not till the books had been badly injured.

Professor Cleaveland, of Bowdoin College, has recently been invited to the University of Pennsylvania, to take the Professorship of Nat. Phil. Chemistry, &c. in that College. Salary \$2500

A young gentleman named Bendit X. Bender son of F. X. Bender, Esq. of Montreal, in leaping from a carriage when at full speed from the fright of the horse, was caught by the wheels and killed. A young man who remained in the carriage received no injury.

A few evenings since a fire destroyed 10 or 12 buildings situated between Oak and Plum streets and Crab and Fifth-streets, in South-wark, near Philadelphia.

Springfield.—A census has recently been taken of the inhabitants of Springfield, Mass. The population of the town is now 5,764, being an increase in seven years of 1,850. The increase of this town is without a parallel in England. Within ten years, four large places of public worship, fifty-three dwellings, twelve stores, and two breweries, have been erected in the principal village, and new village upon the Chickopee river, is already a considerable town.

Robinson Crusoe's Island.—The U. S. ship Vincennes, visited the Island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chili, a few months since, and remained there three days. There were two Yankees and six Otaheiteans on the Island. The former had formed a settlement for the purpose of supplying whale ships with water, poultry, and vegetables. The soil is said to be astonishingly fertile.

Riot at the Boston Theatre.—A French company, it appears, have taken a lease of the old Theatre in Boston, and as they saw fit to raise the price of pit tickets, the discontented part of the audience, who were thus driven to the gallery, made an uproar which stopped the performances for the evening. The theatre-loving part of the population of all cities are much alike, and even in the boasted "head quarters of good principles," do not refrain from those acts of riot which are common every where in these days of the degradation of the drama.

Jour. of Com.

A New Sect.—The board of Aldermen, on application of C. P. Francis, Minister of the Sacerdians, or Anti-Satanists, for a lease of the Centre Hall of the New Market House, for a place of public worship, resolved that it was inexpedient to grant the same.—*Bost. Pat.*

A man calling himself Hamilton, alias Wilson, &c. who has been delivering lectures against Masonry, in the western country, has been convicted of a brutal assault on a young female, and sentenced by Judge Howell, at Canandaigua, N. Y. to five years hard labour in the state prison at Auburn.

A man named Wood, has been fined five dollars by the Boston Court, and for want of means to pay, placed in durance, for stealing a copy of the Boston Statesman from the door of a subscriber. That's a bad way to borrow newspapers.—*Us. Gaz.*

Poetry.

THE SLAVE SHIP.

[From a poem spoken July 4th, before the Anti-Slavery Society of Williams College, by William P. Palmer, a member of the institution.]

Chain'd foot to foot and hand to hand,

The captives took their way,

Goaded along by scourge or brand,

Wearied and sad, to the distant strand

Where the darkling slave-ship lay.

Fearful its hidden dangers were,

Where comes no breath of balmy air

To cheer the midnight gloom,—

Where not the vilest couch was spread

For sorrow's wildly-throbbing head,—

Yet there, oh there were sepulchur'd.

In that lone living tomb,

The infant in its springlike hour,

The aged in its waning power,

The virgin in her life's young light,

The chieftain in his manhood's might.

To wait a darker doom.

And there was weeping; deep within

Arose the voice of mingled woe,

Above the pirate's swelling din

Of arms, and oaths, and shouts to go.

Ah who may have the power to tell

What feelings in those bosoms swell,

What thoughts, now in their might of pain,

Shiver the heart and scathe the brain;

What hopes are buried in that cry

Of nature's conquering agony;

What fancies of their hamlet fire,

Of friendship, love, and joy expire,

As wild despair of madd'ning yell

Points to them all, and shrieks,—farewell!

But there was one whom avarice disdain'd,

Forsooth because his Midas grasp could wring

Not from her bended form one might of gold:

A widow'd mother she,—and from her side

With ruffian band a blooming boy they tore.

Who has not known a mother's tenderness?

Through every period of her anxious life

It is the same deep, holy feeling: oh

There's nought on earth so pure, so hallowed.

In sickness and in sorrow I have prov'd

How tenderly she loves, how deeply feels

For th' opening blossom of her being.

At midnight's sleep-inviting hour I've found

Her watching at my sickly couch, untir'd,

Smoothing my pillow by her kindly care.

Such is a mother's love,—a mother's heart;

And such was hers, thrice widow'd now since

he,

The light and joy of her declining years,

Was from her bosom torn, who erst would

stand

Beside her knee what time the stars look'd out,

And question of his sire with such a face

As mirror'd forth his image to her eye.

Her left they on the shore, cheerless and lone,

And childless in her woe. Her wither'd hands

Convulsively she wrung, and begg'd to go:

She reck'd not of her cottage by the palm,—

Her husband's grave,—the green hills of her

sires,—

Freedom or bondage, life or death,—for all

Was buried in the thought of her poor child—

The hope that she might be receiv'd to him,

To share his load of sorrows and of chains.

Oh woman, thou art mighty in thy woe;

But man's fell heart is oft a rock of ice,

Where thy fond cherish'd hopes are wreck'd

and lost.

Alas! so prov'd it now;—the widow's prayer

Was spurn'd while her wild shrieks the theme

were made

Of many a passing jest. The sail is spread—

Away, away, while yet the lightnings sleep:

Away;—but know ye there is One whose eye

That deed of darkness sure has register'd

And his swift ministers the elements are.

☞ Within a few weeks we have enclosed several bills to subscribers in different places the amounts of which we should be glad to receive soon. The money may in all cases be sent by mail at our risk.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot admit "Lash" and it is our desire that the Author would not trouble us any further.—"W." in our next.

NOTICE.

A Camp-Meeting was held at Fushing on the 28th ult. under the superintendence of Richard Williams, Elder in charge of New-York and county, and under the patronage of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Allen. It was attended with excellent order and decorum for the large number of people that were there. Capt. Peck states that he carried 3,700 persons of colour from New-York, for the encampment, and besides there were a great number of carriages, waggons, and horsemen. The power of God was amongst the people from the commencement until the conclusion. We return thanks to the public for their good behaviour and decorum during the encampment.

RICHARD WILLIAMS,
Elder in charge.

Died.

On the 29th ult. in Bloomsbury, near Trenton, after a short but distressing illness, SARAH, wife of Robert Henson, aged 29 years. Thus by this severe affliction has a fond husband and five small children, been left to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. The deceased, by her kind and correct deportment, deservedly enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew her. She has died generally lamented.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Gilbert, has left my bed and board in my absence, and has robbed my house of a feather bed and bedding, and the bedding of another.—I therefore forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

New York Sept. 4, 1828. JAMES GILBERT.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of **STEPHEN H. GLOUCESTER,** Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography; to which are added the study of the Latin language and Natural Philosophy, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, and Drawing, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscriber to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

Terms will be made known at the academy, No. 3 Morris' Alley, or at the dwelling of the subscriber, No. 157 South 5th street.

STEPHEN H. GLOUCESTER.

Philadelphia, Sept 1, 1828.

N.B. On the 1st of October a Night School for adults will be opened in the academy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN

☞ Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs her **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that her *House No. 24 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best **Refreshments** Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR

POLISHING BLACKING.

(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by **N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.**

☞ All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug 8

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS**, in the best manner. **LADIES** dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828

W. P. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES,**

Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men,)

In Forest-street, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURE all kinds of **SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPPEE and MAGGABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALF SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.**

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent in a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

☞ THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 120 Fulton-Street,

NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.

M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of **Clothes Cleaning**. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con; but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain **OLD WAY**, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. ☞ Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the **EMPORIUM.** **M. QUON,**

No. 120, Fulton-Street.

TO LET.

Three Rooms and four Bed-rooms, suitable for three Families, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Aug. 26, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming, to go to Hayti, as cultivators. For further particulars apply at this office. **J. B. RUSSWURM.**

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay anything are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental degradation, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

TO LET

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 129 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, OIL, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st. of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1823

WHOLE NO 78

BURNING OF MOSCOW.

(Concluded.)

The neighbourhood of Peterskoe and its gardens at length became as unhealthy as it was inconvenient. Napoleon returned to establish himself at the the Kremlin, which had not been burnt, and the guards and staff-officers received orders to re-enter the city (the 20th and 21st of September.) According to the calculations of the engineers, the tenth part of the houses still remained. They were divided between the different corps of the grand army. We possessed the fauxbourg of St Petersburg, in which we had been quartered at our first entry into the city.

As we again traversed the streets of Moscow, we experienced the most heart-rending sensations, at perceiving that no vestige remained of those noble hotels at which we had formerly been established. They were entirely demolished, and their ruins, still smoking, exhaled a vapour, which, filling the whole atmosphere, and forming the densest clouds, either totally obscured the sun, or gave to his disk a red and bloody appearance. The outline of the street was no longer to be distinguished. The stone palaces were the only buildings which preserved any traces of their former magnificence. Standing alone amidst piles of ruins, and blackened with smoke, these wrecks of a city so newly built resembled some of the venerable remains of antiquity.

Each one endeavoured to find quarters for himself, but rarely could we meet with houses which joined together; and to shelter a few companies we were obliged to occupy a vast tract of land, which only offered a few habitations scattered here and there. Some of the churches, composed of less combustible materials than the other buildings, had their roofs entire, and were transformed into barracks and stables. The hymns and holy melodies which had once resounded within these sacred walls, now gave place to the neighing of horses and the horrible blasphemies of the soldiers.

Although the population of Moscow had almost disappeared, there still remained some of those unfortunate beings whom misery had accustomed to look on all occurrences with indifference. Most of them had become the menial servants of their spoilers, and thought themselves most happy if they were permitted to share any loathsome food which the soldiers rejected. There was also a number of unfortunate girls, and these alone derived any advantage from the plunder of Moscow. The soldiers eagerly associated with them, and when they were once introduced into our quarters, they soon became absolute mistresses of them, and squandered away all that the flames had spared. A small number, however, really merited our regard by their education, and, above all, by their

misfortunes; for, horrible to relate, famine and misery had compelled their mothers to come and offer them to us. This immorality, under such circumstances, recoiled on those who had not sufficient virtue to resist the temptation, and who regarded with an eye of passion, the forms which hunger had emaciated, and disease had rendered dangerous and loathsome.

There yet remained at Moscow a class of men the most contemptible of all, since they escaped the punishment due to their former crimes, by consenting to commit still greater; these were the convicted felons. During the whole time of the conflagration of Moscow, they signalized themselves by the audacity with which they executed the orders they had received. Provided with phosphorus, they lighted the fire anew, wherever it appeared to be extinguished, and even crept by stealth into the houses which were inhabited, to involve them in the general ruin.

Several of these miscreants were arrested with torches in their hands; but their punishment, too prompt and summary, produced little effect. The people, who always detested their conquerors, regarded these executions merely as the effect of policy. In short, these victims were too obscure for the expiation of such a crime; and, above all, their trial, wanting publicity and legal form, threw no light on the cause of this dreadful calamity, and could not justify us clearly in the estimation of those who persisted in believing that we were the authors of it.

Many of the Moscovites, who had been concealed in the neighbouring forests, perceiving that the conflagration had ceased, believing that they had nothing more to fear, had re-entered the city. Some of them sought in vain for their houses, the very site of which could scarcely be discovered; others would fain have taken refuge in the sanctuary of their God, but it had been profaned. The public walks presented a revolting spectacle. The ground was thickly strewed with dead bodies, and from many of the half-burnt trees were suspended the carcasses of incendiaries. In the midst of these horrors were seen many of the unfortunate inhabitants, who, destitute of their asylum, were collecting the charred planks, to construct a cabin in some unfrequented place, or ray-aged garden. Having nothing to eat, they eagerly dug the earth to find the roots of those vegetables which the soldiers had gathered, or, wandering among the ruins, they diligently searched among the cin-ders for any food which the fire had not entirely consumed. Pale, emaciated, and almost naked, the very slowness of their walk announced the excess of their sufferings. Others, recollecting that some barges loaded with grain had been sunk, plunged into the river to feed on the wheat then in a state of fermentation, and the

stench of which was most disgusting. To relieve this dreadful recital, I will relate the noble conduct of a French soldier, who found in one of the cemeteries a woman who had just lain in. Perceiving that she had been abandoned by all to whom she could naturally look for protection, that she was without succour and without food, the generous soldier gave her every assistance in his power, and for many days shared with her the scanty provisions which he was able to procure.

LABAUME.

THE HIGHLAND CHIEF.

A Real Incident.

A Chieftain, whose large estates were forfeited in the rebellion of 1745, received at St. Germain, from the confidential agent of a powerful Nobleman, intelligence that his Grace had obtained a grant of the lands from Government, and would make them over to the young heir, on condition of paying an annual feu duty, and a sum in ready cash, much less than the value of the domains. To restore his hereditary estate to the heir, and to ensure a respectable provision for his lady and ten younger children, the Chieftain would have laid down his life with alacrity. He made every possible exertion; all his friends, and even the exiled Prince, contributed in raising the amount demanded. He was known to be a man of scrupulous honour; and when the family regained the estate, they relied upon the lady making remittances, to pay the loan by instalments. Securely to convey the ransom of his late property, the Chieftain resolved to hazard liberty and life, by venturing to the kingdom whence he was expatriated. He found means to appoint at Edinburgh a meeting with his lady, directing her to lodge at the house of a clansman, in the Luckenbooths. On arriving there, she would easily comprehend why he recommended a retreat so poor. The lady set out on horseback unattended, leaving her children to the care of her mother-in-law. In those times such a journey was more formidable than now appears; an overland progress to India. To the lady it would have cost many fears, even if her party were surrounded by running footmen, as formerly when feudal war pertained to her husband; but she would not place in competition with his safety an exemption from danger or discomfort to herself. He had by two days preceded her at Edinburgh, and bore the disguise of an aged mendicant deaf and dumb. His stature above the common height, and majestic mien, were humbled to the semblance of bending under a load of years and infirmity; his raven locks, and even his eye-brows, were shaven; his head was enveloped by an old grisly wig and a tattered night-cap; the remnant of a badkerchief over his chin hid the sable bard, which, to elude

detection, was further covered with a plaster. His garments corresponded to his squalid head-gear. O! how unlike the martial leader of devoted bands, from whom she parted in agonies of anxiety—not unrelieved by hope! A daughter of this affectionate pair attempted to give the writer some idea of their meeting, as related by her mother after she became a widow; but language vainly laboured to describe transporting joy, soon chastened by sorrow and alarm. We leave to imagination and feeling a scene most exquisitely agitating and pathetic. The Chiefstain explained his motive for asking the lady to make her abode in a chairman's house. Besides his tried fidelity, the old tenebrous contained a secret passage for escape, in case of need; and he showed her behind a screen hung with wet linens, a door in the panneling, the hinges of which were so oiled that he could glide away with noiseless movement. If it was his misfortune to be under such necessity, the lady must seem to faint, and throw the screen against the pannels, while he secured the bolt on which depended his evasion, as the chairman had exhausted his skill without being able to cure the creaking it occasioned. The Chiefstain gave his cash to the lady, urging her not to delay paying the amount to his Grace's confidential agent. She complied, but checked all inquiry how the money came to her hands. The rights of the estate were restored to her, and three gentlemen of high respectability affixed their signatures to a bond, promising for the young chief, whenever he came of age, he would bind himself and his heirs to pay the fee duty. The records were duly deposited in a public office, and the lady hastened back to her lodgings. The Chiefstain soon issued from behind the screen, and the lady was minutely detailing how her business had been settled, when stealthy steps on the passage warned the proscribed to disappear, and the lady, sinking to the ground, dashed the screen against the panneling. The common door was locked, but it was soon burst open by a party of soldiers, led by an officer. The lady's swoon was now no counterfeit. A surgeon was called. She revived, and being interrogated, replied no human being was with her. The officer assured her, that he and several of the soldiers saw through a chink in the door, an old man in close conversation with her. She then confessed that an apparition had endeavoured to persuade her he was commissioned to impart tidings of her husband, but the soldiers interrupted them before the spirit could deliver the subject of his mission. Every part of the house had been searched while the lady lay insensible, and as no discovery ensued, the tale she related passed current at Edinburgh, and spread over the Lowlands and Highlands. It was not until the lady had a certainty of her husband's decease in a foreign land, that she told her daughters how successfully she had imposed on their enemies; and surely no story of an apparition has been seemingly better attested.

On the night of the 12th of July it blew a hurricane at Liverpool, Eng. The storm cur-

led round the Rock Perch light house, and in its force was so tremendous as to remove a boat nineteen or twenty stones, of two tons weight each: loosely placed at the circular guard: and shiver them to pieces against the walls and base of the light house.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK. SEPTEMBER 19, 1828.

Within a few weeks we have enclosed several bills to subscribers in different places the amounts of which we should be glad to receive soon. The money may in all cases be sent by mail at our risk.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

This number concludes our half year. We have so many bills remaining unpaid, that it would please us much, if all who say they are friendly to the Journal would also see the necessity of paying immediately. We must be paid, in order that our creditors may receive their just dues.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Easton, Md. with \$3 enclosed — "Arion" and "C." have been received, and will appear in our next. — "A." in our next, if our columns will admit.

VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN RACE. NO. III.

Having proved in our last number that the varieties which now exist in the human family are to be ascribed principally to the effect of climate, we shall now bring forward other causes of a minor nature, which assist towards creating this difference: among which, we shall place food, and difference in manners and customs. It is an undoubted fact, that different kinds of food produce effects nearly as wonderful as those of different climates: a striking instance of which may be seen in the lark and finch; which birds, if fed on hemp seed only, become gradually black in process of time. It is within the observation of every agriculturist, that the fineness or coarseness of the wool or hair, the flavour of the flesh, and in some degree the colour of the skin of many animals depend materially upon their feeding. And if these varieties are so distinctly to be seen in many animals, are we not to expect the like effects upon man, from the operation of like causes upon his system? If not to difference of food, &c. to what cause shall we assign the dark and dingy colour of the pigmy people who inhabit high northern latitudes, whose only diet is fish and rancid oils: and who live year after year in clouds of smoke and filth; and whose daily ablutions consist in besmearing their bodies with grease? It is the remark of every intelligent traveller in the northern regions, that such is the effect by food, by living underground in huts below the surface of the earth, burning oil therein, and being enveloped in smoke, by the habit of painting the body and smearing it with grease and other substances, that the colour of the skin cannot often be ascertained. We thus see, that as remarkable as

we may think the varieties of the human race to be, which are the effect of climate, there are other causes of quite a contrary nature, whose effects are nearly, if not equally as astonishing. Did our time allow, we might present other cases to our readers' attention. One, within the knowledge of all our readers, must suffice. We refer to the Moorish prince, Abduhl Rahaman, of Footah Jallo. From his own testimony, and that of others, a sojourn in this land has produced very striking effects upon his complexion and outward appearance. At the time of his capture, his complexion was copper coloured, or nearly so, and his hair long and straight, like our Indians. The difference at present must be perceptible to all.

We now come to the consideration of what have been the effects produced by difference in manners and customs. If we compare the wild and the domestic horse, the bison and the ox, the argah and the sheep, we shall find the difference between each to be really great. And if we compare all the floating stories which we have of men in a wild state, in the condition of our aborigines, or those of any other country, and man in a state of civilization, who will have the hardihood to say that a difference in manners and customs has not had a material effect in creating these varieties? Subject as man is from his very origin to the united effects of climate, food and manner of life, we must naturally expect him to vary more than any other animal. But has it ever been proved that these varieties in man are greater? We think not. The great difference in colour between the natives of India seems to have attracted the attention of the late Bishop Heber: for, says he, speaking of them, "or the crowd by whom we were surrounded, some was even black, as negroes, others merely copper coloured, and others little darker than the Tunisines whom I have at Liverpool." "It is not merely the difference of exposure, since the variety of tint is invisible in the fishermen who are naked all alike?" For want of other reasons, the bishop seems to think it an accidental difference, like that of light and dark complexions in Europe. This we do not believe; for had the good Bishop given the subject the least consideration, he must have come to the conclusion that there were other causes besides "accidental difference" in producing that great difference in colour which he beheld among the natives.

But the most remarkable effects produced by difference in manners and customs, is in the case of confined birds which become sometimes wholly black in the course of a night: and though somewhat irrelevant to the subject, we cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the remarkable case of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, of France, whose hair, after a few months' confinement, became as white as snow.

After a mature consideration of the subject, we believe that the red or copper colour was the original colour of our first parents, and that the varieties of black and white, and other colours which we behold among mankind, are

mostly all to be ascribed to efficient causes. That black was not the original colour, is to be inferred from its being less permanent than the olive or red. We have all seen white Africans—spotted—some, who, in consequence of a very severe sickness, have had the whole black pigment carried off, and a white diffused; but who has ever heard of the red or olive undergoing the like changes? And that the white colour is subject to like changes with the black, has already been proved, and consequently we draw the fair conclusion that it could not have been the primitive colour.

Notwithstanding our boasted improvement in the arts and sciences generally, we have yet many things to learn concerning the creature man: our natural history of him is still in its infancy; he is our constant companion, yet we leave him unexamined, and explore pathless deserts, and mountains, and coasts to examine new regions of country, or to obtain possession of a plant or a mineral.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Freedom's Journal.
Miseries of an Engaged Man.

—“Trifles such as these
To serious mischiefs lead.”

Were you ever engaged, Mr. Editor? tied down to the apron strings of a woman to laugh when she laughs, frown when she frowns, and what is worse than ten thousand furies, to stand your cash when she commands, nay, even hints. He that steals my name steals trash.”

“A breath can give it as a breath has made”

But, “he that filches from me, my good purse robs me of that which makes me poor indeed.” And so I am likely to continue unless I can prevail upon my “kind dearie” to be married as soon as possible. It’s the only way to retrieve my ruined fortunes, and unless it is done at once, I stand a good chance of losing even that comfort. It is no small addition to my mortification in the midst of all my misery, to be called a happy fellow!

“Oh! happiness, our beings end and aim.”

So says the poet, but then he was never engaged. The end and aim of the luckless youth who happens to be engaged, is to render himself miserable, in order to make the intended of his heart happy. His sole purpose is to study various means for his own discomfort, by yielding to and pampering the extravagancies and fancies of his “lady-love.” What cares he for “sordid dust” when his maiden’s wishes are to be supplied. Swift as the wind flies his *rhino*, and he not unfrequently has the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that he has spent his last penny in her service. Wo be unto the mean soul that shows the least unwillingness to expend his all, yea, even his *little* all. Epithet after epithet is heaped upon his devoted head; spiritless wretch and miserable puppy, is uttered from every lip; his reputation is forever gone, and his only refuge is a long sojourn in the dreary abode of all old bachelors. Happy is the man who, as soon as he has heard the confession, can find a parson who will

straightway make them twain one flesh. Let him not encounter a long courtship, for he may rest assured no *blood-sucker* will gorge itself more freely, more fully, than she with whom he is thus situated. I know something about these matters *quorum pars magna fui*; that is to say, I have been engaged three years! years of trouble and of toil. I was getting a weekly pay of ten dollars. I did think by prudence and economy to lay up something at the end of the year. Vain hope! I fell in love, and was engaged to be married! and thereby hangs my tale. A visit to the theatre every now and then was indispensable. I should not have cared so much about this, but then there were always some three or four young ladies in her train, who did, *so like* to go to the theatre, only they had no gentleman to take them. Of course as I thought my self a gentleman, I was obliged to take the hint. Then came a walk on the battery every fine evening, with its attendant courses of ice-cream, lemonade, soda-water, &c. &c. &c. for herself and half a dozen *very particular* friends. I will not tire your patience—I will only say that I have been unable to save a cent. I have also heard, but I cannot believe it, that my sweet-heart has said once or twice, I am too poor for her. I am determined to bring the matter to a point. If she still loves me, she must marry me next week, or not at all. I will not be bamboozled any longer. My motive in giving you this was with a hope of benefiting those of your readers who have never been engaged. E. E.

For the Freedom's Journal

Mr. Editor:—The zeal, industry, and fidelity of JOHN SMALLEY, Esq. one of the Counsellors of the New-York Manumission Society, deserve peculiar commendation.

In numberless instances he has been the means of rescuing from cruel bondage those unfortunate beings of our race who were defenceless and forlorn.

He deserves a high place in the annals of our gratitude, and I trust every freeman of colour will remember his name and services. To the writer he is not personally known, but he can assure his brethren in New-York that they have no one more devoted to their interests.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For Freedom's Journal.

An Abolition Society was formed in Canton, Stark County, Ohio, on the 2d of August 1827, by the name of the “*Abolition Society of Stark County*,” the objects of which are,

1st. That this Society shall be devoted to the radical Abolition of Slavery, in the United States.

2d. That the Society shall act in correspondence and concert with other Abolition Societies to collect and diffuse information favourable to the above design; to remove prejudice, ripen and direct public feeling, to memorialize Congress or the State Legislature, or to adopt any other effective and laudable measures that may develop themselves, and appear calculated to meet the high objects of emancipation.

Officers of the Society—George Duubar, President; John Myers, Vice-President; William Raynolds, Recording Secretary; Barach Mchever and William Gardner, Corresponding Secretaries.

Greenfield Sept. 9. Great rain and Freshet.

During the month of August very little rain fell in this vicinity, and the earth became unusually dry and parched. On Monday evening, the 1st inst. there was a heavy shower—this was succeeded by others during the night. From Tuesday night to Friday morning it continued to rain almost without intermission.—Thursday night in particular, it rained violently and incessantly from 10 o'clock till 4. The damage in the destruction of roads, bridges, mills and crops must be immense. One thousand dollars is considered a low estimate for repairing the roads and bridges in this town.—Our oldest inhabitants have seldom if ever seen the Connecticut and other streams, rise to a greater height. The low lands bordering on the Connecticut are all overflowed and the crops greatly injured. The Western Mail due on Friday did not arrive until Saturday afternoon.

The information from every quarter is melancholy in the extreme. In many places the roads are impassable. That part of Ct. River Bridge between this place and Montague, which remained standing, was carried off, except one arch. The Cotton Factory of Mr. Goodhue, of Brattleborough, and the Paper Mill at Putney, Vt. were also swept away.—The Northern Mail due on Saturday morning, did not arrive until near night, on Sunday.

Gazette.

Accident.—We are informed, says the Baltimore Chronicle, that a young man named John Gladman, aged about 22 years, while blasting rocks on Saturday morning last, about two miles from Randalstown, in the north west part of this county, got so badly hurt by an unexpected explosion, that his life was yesterday despaired of. It appears that after charging the rock and applying the match, the priming burnt without in any manner affecting the charge. The imprudent young man returned and with a steel needle and hammer, commenced forcing down the old charge, preparatory to priming anew, when a spark was elicited which communicated to the powder, and it blew up, forcing fragments of the rock into the young man’s head, neck and body, and so lacerating his limbs, &c. that two of his fingers have been amputated, pieces of rock taken from his head and the root of his tongue; and some of the fragments which could not be extracted remain yet seated in his breast and shoulder. He is perfectly blind. It is impossible to conceive the pain under which he labors since having been brought to this city.

PS. The subject of the foregoing article, died last evening about five o’clock.

William L. Wolf, a notorious vagrant, had been sentenced to ten days’ confinement in the jail of Raleigh, N C and on entering the prison ran up the stairs leading to a room different from the one in which he was to be confined. On being ordered to come down, he seized a bar of iron and threatened to kill any one who attempted to take him. A man by the name of Miller, ascended the stairs to endeavour to persuade him to surrender, and as soon as he got within reach, Wolf knocked him down. Col. Watt, the jailer, then drew a pistol and shot Wolf through the body, and he died in about ten minutes. Miller’s skull is fractured, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The following article from the London weekly Review will show, in a small compass, the nature and extent of the regulations made by the British Parliament for the melioration and gradual abolition of slavery in the West India Islands. It will be seen that, in effect, they are little better than nominal; still, whenever the subject is called up in Parliament, these regulations are uniformly referred to by ministers, as all that can possibly be done on the subject—and perhaps it is true, but if so, it would be as well to acknowledge that nothing at all can be done, and forever close the door against hope.

If the question which has so long been the business of the Anti-Slavery Society were put directly to the English nation, a very contemptible minority of the people would be found to advocate the slave system. This minority would not be contemptible merely in a physical, but also in a moral point of view. It would consist, generally speaking, of merchants who draw their base subsistence from the blood of Africa—of understrappers, who having buried in the West Indies every honorable and manly feeling, have returned home to poison the soil of their country with the bitter dregs of a vile and miserable existence; and lastly, of that class of sturdy politicians whose Magnus Apollo is Dr Pangloss, and who, if the cart whip were the fashion in this country, would oppose a motion for its abolition with the simple amendment that themselves and their wives and daughters should be exempted from its operation. But leaving the moral character of this small minority out of the question, as no one dreams of denying that a small minority exists it becomes curious to inquire now it happens, under a representative government like ours, that the question has not been settled long ago. How does it happen that the government of this country, which threw away a world in the attempt to maintain an unjust or dubious authority, a government which risked its very political existence in the cause of royal legitimacy—a government, in fact, which to many seems at this very moment to be forcing one half of its European territories into rebellion rather than concede to them a right, not founded on legal quibbles, but on the plainest principles of common reason—how does it happen, we ask, that this impotent government on the slave question permits itself with perfect good nature, to be opposed, buffed, laughed at, by the petty legislature of the West Indies? This question we can answer, and we shall probably take a early opportunity of doing so; when we have more room; but in the mean time, for the benefit of such of our readers as will not take the trouble of seeking for the information except in pages devoted to general knowledge, we shall present from the pamphlet before us, a brief statement of the present situation of affairs in Jamaica and St. Christopher's. The former island, although indignantly rejected the interference of the government at home which had drawn out a number of slave laws for its adoption, yet condescended, at the close of 1826, to transmit, for the royal sanction, a code of its own manufacture. This code was highly lauded by sundry good natured persons in parliament, and allowed by his majesty solely on account of its religious intolerance. If, then, the truly christian consciences of the negro drivers will only stretch to the size of that of our truly tolerant king, we may infer that the law will pass and it is therefore worth examining.

1. Lord Bathurst proposed that an independent functionary, not connected by property or other interest with the island, should be constituted for the protection of slaves, and the enforcement of the measures of reform. The

legislature of Jamaica rejected the proposition but established in lieu of it a Council of Protection, consisting exclusively of white planters, to determine on the complaints of one another's slaves.

2. Lord Bathurst proposed to restrain the power of arbitrary punishment. This proposal was rejected as quite unreasonable, and now as heretofore, a master, or his miserable tool, may inflict thirty-nine lashes on the body of a slave of either sex, and of any age, without even assigning a reason.

3. Lord Bathurst proposed that the driving system should be entirely abolished. The legislature of Jamaica refused to comply with this proposal. They have neither abolished it, nor in any way regulated its use.

4. Lord Bathurst proposed that the flogging of females should be prohibited. The legislature of Jamaica rejected a motion to that effect. It even refused, when called upon to do so, to forbid that indecent exposure of the persons of women, which the present mode of punishing them renders necessary; that mode being to extend them prone on the ground, at full length and, baring their bodies, to inflict upon them the lacerations of the cart whip.

5. Sunday labour and Sunday market continued, in spite of Lord Bathurst.

6. Granting to Slaves a right of redeeming themselves or their family, at a fair appraisal. —This is another of the proposals of Lord Bathurst, which the legislature of Jamaica has not adopted. They repudiate the principle on which it proceeds.

7. Lord Bathurst proposed that slaves should be entitled by law to possess property. The legislature remarks, that slaves by usage are permitted to possess property, and enacts, that no one, except at his peril, shall deprive a slave of the property of which he is lawfully possessed. There being no law on the subject, and consequently, as the slave is not lawfully possessed of any property, the enactment is an insult to the British Government, which no other government on earth would submit to from a colony.

8. Savings Banks are not allowed.

9. The marriage of slaves is at length permitted—provided the owner consents. That is to say, "we will permit the slaves to marry if we please."

10. The provisos with which the admission of slave evidence is clogged, make the whole of this enactment a very amusing piece of banter directed against Lord Bathurst.

Nearly the whole of the above applies equally well to St. Christopher's; but the legislature of this latter colony seem to be still more ingenious than those of Jamaica. They have complied, for instance, with the proposal to do away with the cart whip—for which they substitute a cut; and the females have with them the high privilege of being flogged on the shoulders in place of the hips.

We shall return on this subject soon; and we wish we could persuade our brethren of the respectable part of the periodical press to keep the slave question more constantly before the public.

* The instrument of punishment in the article.

VARIETIES.

MAHOMETAN SERMON.

The following is a translation (from the Arabic) of a sermon delivered by a *Mufti* at Algiers. It is furnished by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer. We have seldom seen so much power, such splendid diction, and lofty imagery, in so small a compass. The description of the

Omnipotence of the Deity is full of grandeur—"He thought—and worlds were created!" What expression has language superior to this, and what can be more sublime than the conclusion of the same paragraph, "With the shadow of his garment he blotteth out the sun!"—*Mor. Chu.*

God alone is Immortal.—Abraham and Solomon have slept with their father; Cadizah, the first born of faith; Ayesma the beloved; Omar, the meek; Omri, the benevolent, the companion of the Apostle, and the sent of God himself; all died—but God, Most High, Most Holy, liveth forever! Infinites are to him as the numericals of arithmetic to the sens of Adam! The earth shall vanish before the decrees of His eternal destiny; but he liveth and reigneth for ever!

God alone is Omniscient!—Michael, whose wings are full of eyes, is blind before him! The dark night unto him is as the rays of morning, for he noticeth the creeping of the small ant, in the dark night, upon the black stone; and apprehendeth the motion of an atom in the open air.

God alone is Omnipresent!—He toucheth the immensity of space as a point; He moveth in the depths of the ocean, and Mount Atlas is hidden by the sole of his foot! He breathed fragrant odors to cheer the blest in Paradise, and enliveneth the palid frame in the profoundest hell!

God alone is Omnipotent!—He thought, and worlds were created; He frowneth and they dissolve into smoke; He smiteth, and the torments of the damned are suspended. The thundering of cannon are the whisperings of his voice! The rustling of his attire causeth lightning and an earthquake! and with the shadow of his garment he blotteth out the Sun!

God alone is Merciful!—When He forged His immutable decrees on the anvils of eternal wisdom, he tempered the miseries of the human race in the fountains of pity. When he laid the foundations of the world he dropped a tear upon the embryo miseries of unborn men; and that tear, falling through the immeasurable lapses of time, shall quench the glowing flames of the bottomless pit. He sent his Prophet into the world to enlighten the darkness of his tribes; and hath prepared the pavilion of the Hour for the repose of true believers.

God alone is Just!—He chains the latent cause to the distant event, and binds them both immutably fast to the fitness of things. He decreed the unbeliever to wander amid the whirlwind of error, and suited his soul to future torment. He promulgated the ineffable creed, and the germs of countless souls of unbelievers which existed in the contemplation of the Deity, expanded at the sound. His justice refreshed the faithful while the damned spirits confess it in despair.

God alone is One!—Abraham the faithful knew it; Moses declared it amidst the thunderings of Sinai; Jesus pronounced it; and the messenger of God, the sword of his vengeance filled the world with that immortal truth. Surely there is one God, *immortal, omniscient, omnipresent, most merciful and just*, and Mahomet is his Apostle.

Guy Fawkes and his conspiracy.—The conspirators had mined away under the House of Lords, where they had stowed thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, placing over them wood, stones, and iron crows, in order to aggravate the explosion and extend the mischief. 'Lord,'—(we quote the very words of Sir Edward Coke, which he used on the trial of Guy Fawkes)—'Lord, what a wind, what a fire, what a motion, and commotion of earth and air would there have been! I tremble to think of it. Miserable desolation! No King, no Queen, no Prince, no issue male, no Councilors of State, no Nobility, no Bishops, no Judges! O barbarous and more than Scythian or Thracian cruelty!'—Fawkes was taken at midnight as the House was to meet in the morning, watching outside the place. After he was seized, and the combustibles were discovered, he avowed his object; at the same time declaring, that, had he been within the house when taken, as he was immediately before, he would have blown them all up together. When carried before the Privy Council, he kept the same daring tone; 'for, notwithstanding the horror of the fact, the guilt of his conscience, his sudden surprising, the terror which should have been stricken in him by coming into the presence of so grave a Council, and the restless and confused questions that every man all that day did vex him with, yet was his countenance so far from being dejected, that he often smiled in a scornful manner, not only avowing the fact, but repenting only his failing in the execution thereof; where of, he said, the Devil and not God was the discoverer; answering quickly to every man's objection, scoffing at any idle questions, and jesting with such as he thought had no authority to examine him.' Fawkes and his associates were of course condemned, and executed as traitors. And Sir Edward Coke (then Attorney General) did not fail to compliment King James for 'his admirable clemency and moderation, in their not having exceeded the usual punishment of law, nor invented any new torture or torment for them.' How he conducted himself at the last we are not informed, but it is manifest that he was no ordinary conspirator.

[From the London John Bull.]

Selling Wife by Auction.—One of those scenes, deservedly recorded as a reproach even to a barbarous age, but doubly disgraceful, whatever the alleged misconduct, in a country with the slightest pretension to civilization, took place a few days since, in the market place of Honiton, where (the town crier having previously given public notice) a wretch in human shape, of the name of Henry Broom, of the Parish of Buckerell, after enumerating all her various qualifications in the language and style of a jockey, put up his wife at auction. The woman, fine grown and of handsome person, about 25 years of age, and three years married, stood by his side, and the first bidding was that of a painter, who offered 2s 6d; upon which she said, "Thank you, sir," A carpenter offered 7s 6d; and a Knight of the Thimble, 2s more. A barber topped the whole, augmenting the bidding by 8s at once; upon this, Thomas Tremlett, of Awliscombe, named *One Pound*, and the husband crying 'a lucky hit,' let fall his hammer; the money was instantly paid and the transfer of property took place, and the pair moved off together; but the indignation of the spectators, upwards of 1,000 in number, was by this time excited, and

Broom was assailed by hisses. The annoyance increasing, he essayed to defend himself, and get rid of the molestation, by the use of brick bats, which were flung about with violence, and several boys struck.

The witty Barber.—An eccentric barber opened a shop under the walls of the king's bench prison. The windows being broken when he entered it, he mended them with paper, on which appeared, 'shave for a penny,' with the usual invitation to customers, and over his door was scrawled the following poetry:—

Here lives Jemmy Wright,
Shaves as well as any man in England,
Almost—not quite.

Foot, who loved any thing eccentric, saw these inscriptions, and hoping to extract some wit from the author, whom he justly concluded to be an odd character, he pulled off his hat, and thrusting his head through a paper pane into the shop, called out, 'Is Jemmy Wright at home?' The barber immediately forced his head through another pane into the street, and replied, 'No, sir, he has just popped out.'—Foot laughed heartily and gave the man a guinea.

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.—The celebrated Earl of Hardwicke, Chancellor of Great Britain, was the son of an attorney at Dover. During his education for the law, which commenced by his serving a clerkship with an attorney, he was frequently teased by the wife of his employer, a notable housewife, with trifling errands, as foreign to the circumstances of his profession as they were inconsistent with propriety and decorum. He soon took an opportunity to put an end to this, with one positive and peremptory refusal. "As you are going by the green grocer's, Mr. Yorke, will you be so good as to buy me a cauliflower?" was the last request he was troubled with. At his return the cauliflower was produced, which he observed cost one shilling and sixpence—sixpence for the cauliflower, and a shilling for a sedan chair to bring it home in!

Sagacity of a Spider.—T. A. Knight, esq. of Herefordshire, has in his treatise on the culture of the apple and the pear, introduced the following anecdote concerning this curious animal.—"I have," said he; frequently placed a spider on a small upright stick, whose base is surrounded by water, to observe its singular mode of escape. "After having discovered that the ordinary means of retreat are cut off, it ascends to the point of the stick, and standing nearly on its head ejects its web, which the wind readily carries to some contiguous object. Along this the sagacious insect effects its escape, not, however, till it has previously ascertained, by several exertions of its own strength, that its web is firmly attached at the opposite end. I do not know that this instance of the sagacity of the spider has been noticed by any entomological writer, and I insert it here in consequence of having seen in some periodical publications, a very erroneous account of the origin of spiders' threads, which are observed to pass from one tree or bush to another in dewy mornings."

Magnanimous Criminal.—Mr. Ryland, the artist, who was executed in 1789, for forgery, so conciliated the friendship of the governor of Tothill Fields Bridewell, where he was confined, that he not only had the liberty of the whole house and garden, but, when the other prisoners were locked up at an evening, the governor used to take him out with him, and range the fields to a considerable distance. His friends, anticipating the consequence of a trial at this time, concerted a plan by which

Ryland was to effect an escape in one of these excursions, and which was to have been executed in such a manner, that the exoneration of his guardian must have followed of course. But probable as it appeared, when mentioned to the unfortunate man, he was so far from acceding, that he protested, that if he was at that moment to meet his punishment, he would embrace it with all its terrors, rather than betray a confidence so humanely given. He had previously escaped, but was discovered owing to his name being written within a pair of shoes, which he gave a cobbler to mend, who informed and got the reward of 500l.

A biting retort.—About a fortnight since a donkey which was grazing in a field at Halberton was much annoyed by a pig that kept rubbing against his legs, which at last so exasperated the long-eared animal that he turned suddenly round on his swinish tormentor and bit off his tail!—*Exeter paper.*

Cheapness of food in Ireland.—It is remarkable that the influx of Irish labours into this country this season is much less than usual. The reason is, food is so cheap and abundant at home the poor have no occasion to go abroad to work for it. Potatoes are selling in the towns at 1d per 14lb. weight, and in the remote districts the farmers give them for nothing to those who will be at the trouble of taking them out of the pits. Every article of living is 20 or 30 per cent. cheaper than in England. Beef and mutton 4d to 5d a pound. Fowls and ducks 1s each. Fresh butter 10d to 1s. per pound.

Spanish opinion of the English.—During the sanguinary war in Venezuela and Colombia, which ended in the extermination of the Spaniards, a legion of British troops, in conjunction with the native army, had taken Barcelona, and, proceeding to pillage the Cathedral, found in one of the niches one of the most valuable relics of the places; at least to the monks. This was the body of a man of gigantic stature, curiously preserved in a case, with a glass cover. It wore a loose dress, of white satin, in the Roman form, and round its neck was a gold collar, of great weight, set with emeralds and pearls, to which was fastened a chain of the same metal, each link being elegantly chased. On its wrists and ancles were bracelets similar to the collar, to each of which the chain was also fixed, and a crown adorned its head, whereon its name was enamelled at full length. This was shown by the priests as the remains of St. Lawrence, the patron saint of the city, to whom the cathedral was dedicated. To him were all miracles ascribed, and for him, and in his name, were all contributions levied; and of the latter he had by no means a few to account for. It is needless to say that his appendages were removed, but we carefully replaced the carcass, and quitted the cathedral, which was the next morning ransacked by the soldiery, who forced the guards, and despoiled it of every thing worth taking, and among the rest, I believe, of the patron Saints of the ladies. As might be expected, the natives were much exasperated at the spoliation of their cathedral. One old woman, at the head of about forty of her own sex, assailed me without mercy, the day the troops got in, and was particularly loud in her complaints of the treatment of the patron saint. "Here!" she exclaimed, "they have stripped poor St. Lawrence, and every body knows he was a good old soldier!" "Very true," replied an officer standing by, "but you know that all soldiers are liable to

lose their baggage in time of war." This silenced the ancient dame although it failed to satisfy her; but a younger female, whose fine dark eyes shot the fiercest flashes of resentment, said, with the most piquant indignation "all is true that our parades priests have told us concerning the English, except that they have no tails."—*Columbian Officer's recollection during the War in Columbia. &c*

Summary.

Baton Rouge, Aug. 16.

We have this day a most unpleasant task to fulfil—that of an unfortunate event which took place in this town on Saturday afternoon. A young man, possessed, we must suppose, with the demon of jealousy, discharged a pistol at the head of a young lady to whom he paid his addresses, in consequence of her refusal to marry him.—An overruling providence, however, did not permit the murder to be consummated; the ball glanced the ear and the neck of the lady, who, it is said, perfectly recovered. It appears the miserable man, after committing the atrocious deed, made several attempts on his own life. We abstain at present from any remark upon this transaction in as much as the party accused is now in prison to await his trial before the district court in January next.

The individual suspected of committing the nefarious act of throwing arsenic into the wells of some of the most respectable inhabitants of Darien, some two months since, was apprehended in Jersey City last week, and on Saturday brought into this state, where he has since been tried on a number of indictments, on five of which he has been bound over for trial at the next Superior Court. As the State's Attorney is not done with him, it may be improper to state the particulars, further than that it is the gentleman against whom a verdict of \$2500 was obtained in an action of crim. con. before the County Court at the last February term.—*Id.*

An alarm was excited in this city on Monday evening last, by a bright light which shot up from the southern horizon. Although, as it afterwards appeared, it was at the distance of many miles, yet it looked to be so near that a cry of fire was raised and some of the engines were brought out. It turned out to be a fire in the woods in the lower part of Burlington county. We understand that the Retreat factory was only saved by the greatest exertions.—*Trenton Federalist.*

Two young women, about eighteen or twenty years of age, between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, went down to Girard's wharf, Philadelphia, with supper for a watchman. One of them, Mary Ann Vanderslice, slipped off the plank, and is supposed to have struck her head against the side of the vessel or the wharf, as she did not cry out. A man snatched at her bonnet, and seized it, but the string gave way and she sunk never to rise again with life. The body has not yet been found.—*Dem. Press.*

The corner of the new Exchange, in Quebec, was laid on Thursday last, with due ceremony.

Distressing.—On Thursday last a little son of Mr. Matthew Keeley, jun. of Ridgefield, Conn. about three years old, fell into a vessel of boiling milk, which its mother had just removed from the fire and was scalded in a most distressing manner, and after several hours of extreme suffering expired.—*Norwalk Gaz.*

Mr. Davis King, of this state, was returning last week from Chesterfield, N. J. with his family consisting of a wife and child about 11 months old. At Chimney point he hired a man with a small boat, to bring them to Whitehall.—After proceeding about half the distance, the boat was capsize by a flaw of wind and all on board perished, except Mr. King, who saved himself by getting on the boat where he remained until he was discovered and taken off. Mr. King states that he succeeded in drawing his wife and babe, which she held fast in her arm, twice upon the boat, but they were washed off by the surge, and sunk at last to rise no more. Mrs. King was about 16 years of age. Mr. King from whom we have the particulars of the catastrophe, was brought to Whitehall in a sloop, and passed through this place on his way home, on Monday morning. The accident happened on the 19th inst. *Poultney Spectator.*

A woman by the name of Mary Dilling, wife of John Dilling, who is said to be in New-York, was found lying near the Boston Stone, in Marshall street, on Wednesday evening last, in a very debilitated state of health. She had a daughter with her of about 9 or 10 years of age. They were taken to the watch house, and the woman died a few moments. A coroner's jury was summoned yesterday morning, who gave a verdict that she came to her death by debility caused by intemperance. The child was sent to the House of Industry.

The Creek Indians have lately held their annual council. One of the chiefs was arraigned for forgery, and one for lying. The lower Creeks have fallen in debt for the provisions furnished them; seventeen thousand dollars more than their stipend. The upper Creeks made the most of their own provisions, and drew the money that was due them. The Mad Tiger, the principal speaker of the lower Creeks, opposed emigration in open Council. *Columbus Enquirer.*

Death of Capt. Booth.—The ship Bingham, from Trieste, at Philadelphia, has brought passengers the son and steward of the late Capt. Booth, of the U. S. ship Lexington. Capt. B. died 26th July, after a lingering illness of several months, that terminated in consumption of the lungs on board the Bingham, in which he had embarked a few days previously on his return home. His earthly remains were interred in the Episcopal church yard at Gibraltar, with distinguished funeral rites, by the military of that garrison. Captain Booth has left a widow and five children to deplore his irreparable loss.

Rencontre.—In consequence of a quarrel between Judge Maury and Mr. C. Griffin of Natchez. Mr. G. challenged, and finally posted the Judge as a scoundrel, coward, &c. Judge Maury afterwards attacked Mr. Griffin in the street, fired and wounded him just below the knee, and closed upon him with a sword cane. Mr. Griffin was previously a cripple.

Accounts from Havana state, that about the middle of August, Mr. Levy, mate of the ship Paragon, of Salem, was stabbed to the heart by the cook of that ship, who had made a full confession of the crime, and was to be executed in a few days. The occurrence arose from a very trifling affair.

On Sunday morning last, as Mr. David Mattice, his mother, wife and a little child, were on their way to the Rev. Mr. Weidman's Church, in a two horse wagon, and while crossing the bridge near the house of Mr. Wm. Becker, the bridge gave way, and precipitated them all into the abyss beneath, a distance of 21 feet! The child escaped unhurt; the old lady fractured her collar bone, the young lady an arm, and Mr. Mattice was wounded and bruised in several places. We are happy to learn that they are all doing well.

Scholarship paper.

One of the hands of the steam-boat Enterprise, at Buffalo, on Monday of last week, fell overboard and was drowned. The boat was under way at the time, and all attempts to save him were ineffectual.

Yesterday afternoon a woman leaped from the second piazza of the hospital of the quarantine ground, and was instantly killed. She came passenger in the Br. ship Active from Liverpool; and it was thought she was deranged.

On Saturday afternoon last, Col. Hamilton, of Waterborough, repaired to the beach in Saco, with two or three individuals, for the purpose of bathing. We are informed that Col. H. was not a swimmer, and that by accident he got into deep water and was drowned before any assistance could be afforded him. Col. H. was a worthy citizen, and has left a wife and family to mourn his premature exit.

The National Journal of Thursday says:—

"We are sorry to state that Don Pablo Obregon, Minister from Mexico, yesterday committed suicide by suspending himself from the lamp iron, in the passage of his dwelling house in this city, during a fit of derangement. His unfortunate end has excited much regret, as he was universally esteemed."

The Editor of the National Gazette adds:

"This is truly a most lamentable suicide. The deceased was a man of great worth, about forty years of age, and had been a distinguished soldier. He lost an eye from inflammation produced by a cold, a twelvemonth or more ago, and in the month of June last experienced a severe fit of sickness. The effects of these sufferings on his spirits were visible during his late visit to the eastward.—It is probable that fever was the immediate cause of his derangement."

Poetry.

ON THE SABBATH.

Hail glorious day, of heaven's ly birth.
A sacred day to moral worth,
A day which is our God's alone,
A day we cannot call our own.

A day on which we should not say,
Or do what we would every day—
From worldly business should refrain,
And seek for more substantial gain.

A day of rest from worldly care,
And set apart for praise and prayer,
An earnest of eternal rest,
Where all are holy—all are blest.

A day to preach the Gospel word,
To hear the sufferings of our Lord:
A day on which the saviour rose,
In spite of his malignant foes.

A day on which all christians join
To sing the praise of God divine,
And gives to each a happy greet,
Until in heaven they all shall meet.

Then holy day, we welcome thee,
And from vain thoughts we would be free;
To keep thee right, we'll watch and pray,
And ne'er forget the Sabbath day. W. Baltimore.

From the Anulet for 1828.
THE DEPARTED.

—And thus they sit away
Earth's lovely things.

Where's the snow—the summer's snow—
On the lovely lily flower?
Where the hues the sunset shed
O'er the rose's crimson hour?
Where's the gold—the bright pure gold—
O'er the young laburnum flung?
And the fragrant sighs that breathed
Whence the hyacinth drooping hung?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
Maiden, lovelier than the spring,
Is thy bloom departed too?
Has thy cheek forgot its rose,
Or thine eye its April blue?
Where are thy sweet bursts of song?
Where the wreaths that bound thy hair?
Where the thousand prisoner curls?
And the sunny smiles are—Where?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
Youth, where is thy open brow?
What has quell'd thine eagle eye?
Where the freshness of thy cheek?
And the dark hair's raven dye?
Where's thy crimson banner now?
Where's thine eager step and sword?
Where's thine hour of dreamless sleep?
Where frank jest and careless word?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
Where's the lighted hall, and where
All that made its midnight gay?
Where's the music of the harp?
And the minstrel's nightly lay.
Where's the graceful saraband?
Where the lamps of starry light?
Where the vases of bright flowers?
Where the blushes yet more bright?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
Where are those fair dreams that made
Life so beautiful at first?
Where are the many fantasies
That young Hope so fondly nursed?
Love with motto like a knight,
Faithful even to the tomb!
Fortune following the wish;
Pleasure with a folded plume?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
Oh! mine own heart, where are they—
Visions of thine earlier hour,
When thy young hope's colours were
Like those on the morning flower?
Where's the trusting confidence
Of affection deep and true?
And the spirits sunshine like,
Which o'er all their gladness threw?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.

L. E. L.

Married.

In this city, on the 9th inst. by the Rev.
B. Paul, Mr. *Samuel Smith*, of Brooklyn,
L. J. to Miss *Anne Springsteel*, of N. Y.
In this city by Mr. *Francis Champin*, of
Philadelphia to Miss *Lathup* of this city.

Died.

In this city, on the 10 inst, Edward Dun-
ham, son of Mr. Samuel Dunham, aged 8
years and 10 months.
On the 16 inst. Mrs Diana Jordan, aged
67 years.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Gilbert, has left
my bed and board in my absence, and has rob-
bed my house of a feather bed and bedding,
and the bedding of another.—I therefore for-
bid all persons from harboring or trusting her
on my account, as I will pay no debts of her
contracting after this date.

New York Sept, 4, 1828. JAMES GILBERT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the
public generally that he still continues to
manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superi-
or quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage
hitherto have given him hopes that the
work manufactured by him was of a *superi-
or quality*, he hopes by more continued
exertions, and the employment of none but
first rate workmen, to merit a continuance
of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the
shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN.

Respectfully informs his friends and
the public generally, that his *HOUSE*,
No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion
Church,) is still open for the accommodation
of respectable persons of colour, with *Board-
ing and Lodging*, on the most reasonable
terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city
and no pains will be spared on his part to ren-
der the situation of all who honour him with
their custom, as comfortable as in any other
house in the city, and at one half the ex-
pense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs her
FRIENDS, and the public in general, that
her *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still
open for the accommodation of genteel
persons of Colour, with *Boarding and
Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above estab-
lishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a
quantity of the best *Refreshments*
Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest no-
tice. Her house is in a healthy and plea-
sant situation, and she hopes by the unre-
mitted attention that will be paid to all
those who may favour her with their pa-
tronage, to be entitled to public favour.

ELIZA JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR

POLISHING BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole-
sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by
N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and
punctually attended to. aug 8

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully in-
forms her Friends and the Public, that she
has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING,
and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW
HATS, in the best manner. LADIES' dress-
es made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the
most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends
and the public, that those who patronize
her may depend upon having their Work
done faithfully, and with punctuality and
despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

W. P. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment
of **BOOTS and SHOES**,

Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking,
free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manu-
facture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repair-
ed on the most reasonable terms.

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURE all kinds of *SMOKING*
and *CHEWING TOBACCO*, SCOTCH, RAPPEE
and MAGGABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALF
SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent
in a large Box of their Tobacco for sale
an should the experiment succeed, they
can supply any quantity of all the articles.
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 120 Fulton-Street,

NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS..

M. QUON'S

**STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES
DRESSING EMPORIUM.**

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks
to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and
liberal patronage which he has received in the
line of his profession, and solicits a continu-
ance of their favours, as he again renews to
them the assurance that he will remain true to
his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and
still is great cause for the public to doubt who
are and who are not good workmen; and the
reason is this—every one pretends to clean and
dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar man-
ner, known only to themselves. Now, if this
is true, there are no less than twenty different
new inventions in the art of Clothes' Cleaning.
But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall
not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but
will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened
and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not re-
ceived, either in theory or theoretically, any of
the new inventions which appear to have been
so liberally dealt out from the mint of inven-
tion upon the heads of his professional asso-
ciates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes
for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is
compelled to offer his services in the plain
OLD WAY, which has been, and must be,
pursued by all good workmen, whatever they
may say to the contrary notwithstanding.

Therefore, consult your real interest, and
call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,
No. 120, Fulton-Street.

TO LET.

Three Rooms and four Bed-rooms, suit-
able for three Families, in a pleasant part
of the city. Enquire at No. 127. Amity-
street.

New-York, Aug. 26, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

THIRTY able bodied men well ac-
quainted with farming, to go to Hayti, as
cultivators. For further particulars apply
at this office. J. B. RUSSWURM

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

TO LET

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 129 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States C. OTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING. who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

BOARDING

LEWIS HARRISSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

MEAD GARDEN.

THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

J. B. RUSSELL, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1828

WHOLE NO 79

From the 'Osten Galaxy.

A FALSE ALARM.

'Mau,' said a little urchin, 'the yellow fever's in Purchase-street.' 'Why, Mr Careful do you hear what Tommy says?' 'Yes, my dear wife, 'tis true a man died there last night, and it's a dreadful calamity.' 'Oh! Mr. Careful, what shall we do?' 'Why, my dear, I don't know.' 'Nor I,' said the good woman. But she took a sudden start, and said, 'Mr. Careful, have you got nine pence?' Here, Tommy, run to the apothecary's and get some camphire, I must make some little bags for you, and Sammy, and Billy, and John, and Domenichino, and Eliza and Dorothea, and all the rest of the children; and here, Tommy, let me wet your pocket handkerchief with some of this 'ere Cologne; and you hold it up to your mouth and nose, all the way, so as not to catch the yellow fever. Oh! dear, what a dreadful thing!' 'Lord, man, I ain't a fraid on't, I guess; it han't got up here in Green-street yet.' 'Oh! dear,' said Mrs. Careful; Mr. Careful took a long breath. The milk-man, who happened to hear a part of this conversation, stood aghast—the chalk dropped out of his mouth, and he emptied his canister, mostly upon the floor, in spite of the scolding of the maid, which was effectually stopped by the word 'yellow fever.'

The milk man told the sauce man, that he was going home as quick as possible, for the yellow fever was raging in Boston, and more than twenty people died yesterday. The sauce man emptied his cart as quick as possible, into the street, for he said the vegetables would poison his hogs—took a tumbler of raw brandy—filled his nose with snuff and his mouth with tobacco—stuffed two lumps of camphor into the ears of his horse, and applied the whip for home. He drove by the milk man, with a shudder, and averted head, as he was decanting his milk over west Boston Bridge—stopped a stage full of passengers, with the terrible tidings—told them, that 'half the streets were barred across,—and—get up Dobbin, I can't wait.' The stage-man turned about his horses—he could not run the risk of losing his horses—but he didn't care two cents for himself, the yellow fever couldn't hurt him—and he cracked away manfully. 'Hallo here,' said a Green Mountain chap, 'I an't to be cheated out of my ride to Boston this 'ere way by a darned sight, I tell ye to just let me get out.' 'Oh! dear, good Mr. Driver, don't stop long, we shall all die here on the bridge.' The Vermonter trudged off—and the driver cracked away again, as though the devil's hot pinchers were hold of his horses tails.' He brought up in Old Cambridge, where he found the sauce man, who tried to tell the amount of danger in the city—but at the first mention of yellow fever, all the people scattered away from his corrupted person, and could not be got within hearing distance. Then all the

people stared, ladies and gentlemen, professors and shoemakers, like a crowd at a muster, but the moment the sauce man spoke or moved towards a particular quarter, the people disappeared like ghosts at cock-crowing. The sexton's knees knocked together, and the students took to their cigars for courage and protection. About this time came the milk man also amongst them—he had been detained on the bridge for his milk had curdled with fright, and he could not get it out of the canisters; he said that the Vermonter passed him about a rod, and was struck with the yellow fever, and dropped down dead in the middle of the bridge, just as yellow as a danderlion blow—whereupon he (the milk man) threw his canisters overboard and made his go-cart rattle again.

All the people of Cambridge gathered like sheep in a thunder storm, on the common, and round the market place, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns drove in, in flocks, to hear the dismal stories that were told of the yellow fever in Boston, and there was the stage driver, and the sauce man, and the milk man, standing in the midst, and all the vast circle of people expecting to see them drop down dead—they could get nothing to eat or drink, till the fire engine was filled with brandy and water, and they were allowed to drink from the hose. Thus it was all day in Cambridge, and verily the good people thought, that all Boston was a yellow fever case. About eight o'clock the students broached all their boxes of cigars, and raised a cloud of smoke that darkened the moon and stars, and bid defiance to yellow fever. Morning came, and not a soul was to be seen—the bodies of the stage driver, sauce man, and milk man, were searched for in vain—the sexton declared that he had not buried them; besides, their cattle and carriages had gone. Little Tommy, and Sammy, and Billy, and John, and Domenichino, and Eliza, and Dorothea, and all the rest of the children, and the favourite dog, have worn their camphor bags ever since; but the yellow fever has gone—and they are 'alive and kicking.'

THE BREWERY OF EGG-SHELLS.

It may be considered impertinent were I to explain what is meant by a changeling; both Shakespeare and Spenser have already done so, and who is there unacquainted with the Midsummer Night's Dreams* and the Fairy Queen?

"For Oberon is passing fell and wrath
Because that she, as her attendant hath
A lovely boy, stol'n from an Indian king:
She never had so sweet a changeling."
Midsummer Night's Dream, Act II. s. 1.

"A fairy the unweeting rest,
There as thou sleepest in tender swadling band,
And her base elfin brood there for thee left,
Such men do changeling call—so changed by
Fainties theft."

Fairy Queen, Book I. Canto 10.

Now Mrs. Sullivan fancied that her youngest child had been changed by 'fairies theft,' and certain appearances warranted such a conclusion; for in one night her healthy blue-eyed boy had become shrivelled up into almost nothing, and never ceased qualling and crying. This naturally made poor Mrs. Sullivan very unhappy; and all the neighbours, by way of comforting her, said that her own child was, beyond any kind of doubt, with the good people, and that one of themselves was put in his place.

Mrs. Sullivan of course could not disbelieve what every body told her, but she did not wish to hurt the thing; for although its face was so withered, and its body wasted away to a mere skeleton, it had still a strong resemblance to her own boy; she therefore could not find it in her heart to roast it alive on the griddle, or to burn its nose off with the red hot tongues, or to throw it out in the snow on the road-side, notwithstanding these, and several like proceedings, were strongly recommended to her for the recovery of her child.

One day who should meet Mrs. Sullivan but a cunning woman, well known about the country by the name of Ellen Leah (or Grey Ellen). She had the gift, however she got it, of telling where the dead were, and what was good for the rest of their souls; and could charm away warts and wens, and do a great many wonderful things of the same nature.

'You're in grief this morning, Mrs. Sullivan,' were the first words of Ellen Leah to her.

'You may say that, Ellen,' replied Mrs. Sullivan, 'and good cause I have to be in grief; for there was my own fine child whipped off from me out of his cradle, without as much as by your leave or ask your pardon, and an ugly bit of a shrivelled up fairy put in his place; no wonder, then, that you see me in grief, Ellen.'

'Small blame to you, Mrs. Sullivan,' said Ellen Leah; 'but are sure 'tis a fairy?'

'Sure!' echoed Mrs. Sullivan, 'sure enough am I to my sorrow, and can I doubt my own two eyes? Every mother's soul must feel for me!'

'Will you take an old woman's advice?' said Ellen Leah, fixing her wild and mysterious gaze upon the unhappy mother; and, after a pause she added, 'but may be you'll call it foolish.'

'Can you get back me my child, my own child, Ellen?' said Mrs. Sullivan with great energy.

'If you do as I bid you,' returned Ellen Leah, 'you'll know.' Mrs. Sullivan was silent in expectation, and Ellen continued, 'put down the big pot, full of water, on the fire, and make it boil like mad; then get a dozen new laid eggs, break them, and keep the shells, but throw away the yest; when that is done, put the shells into the pot of boiling water, and you will soon know whether it is your own boy or a fairy. If

you find that it is a fairy in the cradle, take the red hot poker, and cram it down his ugly throat, and you will not have much trouble with him after that, I promise you."

Home went Mrs. Sullivan, and did as Ellen Leah desired. She put the pot on the fire, and plenty of turf under it, and set the water boiling at such a rate, that, if ever water was red hot, it surely was.

The child was lying for a wonder quite easy and quiet in the cradle, every now and then cocking his eye, that would twinkle as keen as a star in a frosty night, over at the great fire, and the big pot upon it; and he looked on with great attention at Mrs. Sullivan breaking the eggs, and putting down the egg-shells to boil. At last he asked, with the voice of a very old man, "What are you doing, mammy?"

Mrs. Sullivan's heart, as she said herself, was up in her mouth ready to choke her, at hearing the child speak. But she contrived to put the poker in the fire, and to answer without making any wonder at the words, "I am brewing a rick, my son."

"And what are you brewing, mammy?" said the little imp, whose supernatural gift of speech now proved beyond question that he was a fairy substitute.

"I wish the poker was red," thought Mrs. Sullivan; but it was a large one, and took a long time heating: so she determined to keep him in talk until the poker was in a proper state to thrust down his throat, and therefore repeated the question.

"Is it what I am brewing a rick," said she, "you want to know?"

"Yes mammy; what are you brewing?" returned the fairy.

"Egg-shells a rick," said Mrs. Sullivan.

"Oh!" shrieked the imp, starting up in the cradle, and clapping his hands together, "I am fifteen hundred years in the world, and I never saw a brewery of egg-shells before!" The poker was by this time quite red, and Mrs. Sullivan seizing it, ran furiously towards the cradle; but somehow or other her foot slipped, and she fell flat on the floor, and the poker flew out of her hand to the other end of the house. However she got up, without much loss of time, and went to the cradle, intending to pitch the wicked thing that was in it into the pot of boiling water, when there she saw her own child in a sweet sleep, one of his soft round arms rested upon the pillow; his features were as placid as if their repose had never been disturbed; save the rosy mouth which moved with a gentle and regular breathing.

Who can tell the feelings of a mother when she looks upon her sleeping child? Why should I therefore endeavour to describe those of Mrs. Sullivan at again beholding her long lost boy? The fountains of her heart overflowed with the excess of joy, and she wept! tears trickled silently down her cheek, nor did she strive to check them—they were tears not of sorrow, but of happiness.

Bankrupts in the East.—It is a custom in some parts of India, when a man finds himself failing, to set up a blazing lamp in his shop, house, or office, and then depart, until his creditors have examined his effects, and received

a disclosure of his property. Until his creditors have acquitted him, he does not wear the tail of his waistcloth hanging down, as is usual, but tucks it up. Persons who act thus in time so as not to much injure their creditors, are generally esteemed, and have so frequently been remarked as subsequently prosperous, that Hindoo merchants have been known to set up a light without any necessity, in hopes of good fortune afterwards.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

When a fine young girl reaches the age of fifteen or sixteen years, she begins to think of the mysterious subject of matrimony; a state the delights of which her youthful imagination shadows forth in the most captivating form. It is made the topic of light and incidental discourse among her companions, and it is recurring to with increasing interest every time it is brought on the tapis. When she grows a little older, she ceases to smatter about matrimony, and thinks more intently on the all important subject. It engrosses her thoughts by day and her dreams by night; and she pictures to herself the felicity of being wedded to the youth for whom she cherishes a secret, but consuming, flame. She surveys herself in the mirror, and as it generally tells a flattering tale, she turns from it with a pleasing conviction, that her beauty will enable her to conquer the heart of the most obdurate, and that whoever else may die in a state of 'single blessedness,' she is destined to become ere many years roll by, a happy bride.

From the age of eighteen to twenty is 'the very witching time' of female life. During that period, the female heart is more susceptible of the soft and tender influences of love than at any other; and we appeal to our fair readers to say, whether, if inclination alone were consulted in the business, more marriages would not take place, during that ticklish season, than in any by which it is preceded or followed. It is the grand character of love; and she who passes it without entering into the state matrimonial, may chance to pass several years of her life ere she is caught in the meshes of Hymen. The truth is, that the majority of women begin to be more thoughtful when they have turned the age of twenty. The girliness of the girl gives place to the sobriety of the woman. Frivolity is succeeded by reflection; and reason reigns where passion previously held undisputed sway. The cares and the anxieties of life press themselves more on the attention, and as its sober realities become more palpable, they tend to weaken the effect of the sanguine anticipations of untroubled felicity in the marriage state which the mind had formed in its youthful day-dreams. In short, to use a common phrase, woman, after 21, 'look before they leap.'

Matrimony, however, though not so ardently longed for by the damsel who has passed what we have styled the grand climacter of love, is never lost sight of either by the youngest or by the most aged spinster in his Majesty's dominions. It is a state on which the eyes of the whole female world are turned with the most pleasurable anticipations; and the spinster of forty is as full of hope of one day being married as the damsel of twenty-one. But, sorry as we are to utter any thing which may tend to damp the hopes or to cloud the prospects of a fair lady, truth compels us to say, that, when once she has crossed the line, which, on the map of love, is marked *twenty*, the chances are fearfully against the probability of her obtaining a husband, even of the sedate age of forty or fifty. If she pass many degrees beyond the line, her state becomes almost hopeless, nay, desperate, and she may reconcile herself to live and die an old maid. All experience confirms this lamentable truth. No won-

der, therefore, that women make a mighty secret of their age, and that they occasionally tell a pardonable fib, in the attempt to induce the men to believe that they are several years younger than they really are. Who can blame them for practising a little finesse on this awful subject, seeing that their age, if divulged, might utterly annihilate the chance of their ever enjoying the blessings of wedded love!!!

Experience, we have said, confirms the lamentable truth, that females who have passed the line seldom reach the harbour of matrimony. Lest any of our readers should lay the "flattering unction to their souls" that though they have crossed that awful point in the voyage of life they shall yet escape the rocks on which, if they strike, all hopes of wedlock must be forever abandoned, we shall present them with a table which, whilst it will exhibit to females their many chances of marriage at various ages, it will prove the truth of the positions which have been already advanced on the subject. The table to which we are about to draw their attention is extracted from the report of the select committee of the House of Commons on the laws respecting 'friendly societies.' It was drawn up by Dr. Granville, a physician and accoucheur of very extensive practice, connected with several public institutions in the metropolis. The doctor, whose attention had been directed to the statistical questions of the increase of population among the poor, thought that the public institutions to which he belonged might be made available in obtaining the information which he wanted. For this purpose he put questions to the females who, from time to time, came under his care, to ascertain the earliest age at which women of the poorer classes marry. He submitted to the committee the registered cases of 876 women; and the following table, derived from their answers as to the age at which they respectively married is the first ever constructed to exhibit to females their chances of marriage at various ages. Of the 876 females, they were married 3 at 13, 11 at 14, 16 at 15, 43 at 16, 45 at 17, 76 at 18, 115 at 19, 118 at 20, 36 at 21, 35 at 22, 59 at 23, 53 at 24, 36 at 25, 24 at 26, 28 at 27, 22 at 28, 17 at 29, 9 at 30, 7 at 31, 5 at 32, 7 at 33, 5 at 34, 2 at 35, 0 at 36, 2 at 37, 0 at 38, 1 at 39.

It is to be borne in mind, that the females, whose relative ages at the time of their marriage are above exhibited, were all of the lower classes. Among an equal number from the middling or the higher classes we should probably find so many as 195, or more than one fifth married under the age of 19; or so few as 1-16th part after 29; or only 1-30th part after 30.

From this curious statistical table, our fair readers may form a pretty accurate judgment of the chances which they have of entering into the holy state of matrimony, and of enjoying the sweets (we say nothing of the bitters) of wedded love. They ought always, however, to remember, that such of them as, independently of personal charms, possess the more powerful recommendation of property, will be deemed eligible as wives whatever may be their age.

Indian Titbit.—A Jesuit one day found a Brazilian woman in extreme old age, and almost at the point of death. Having catechised her, he instructed her, as he conceived, in the nature of Christianity, and having taken care of her soul, he began to inquire whether there was any kind of food she could take?—"Grandam," said he, "if I were to get you a little sugar, or a mouthful of some of our nice things which we bring from beyond the sea, do you think you could eat it?"—"Ah, my grandson," said the convert, "my stomach goes against every thing."—"There is but one thing which I fancy I could touch. If I had the little hand of a little tender Tapuya boy, I think I could

pick the bones; but woe is me, there is nobody to go out and shoot one for me!"—*Southey's History of Brazil.*

Summary.

Slavery in Mexico.—"I cannot conclude this sketch of the population of Mexico, without remarking upon the one great advantage which New Spain enjoys over her neighbours both to the north and south, in the almost total absence of a pure African population. The importation of slaves into Mexico was always considerable, and their number in 1793 did not exceed six thousand. Of these many have died, and many have been manumitted, and the rest quitted their masters in 1810, and sought freedom in the ranks of the Independent army—so that I am, I believe, justified in stating, that there is now hardly a single slave in the central portion of the republic. In Texas, on the northern frontier, a few have been introduced by the North American Settlers—but all future importations are prohibited by law, and provision has been made for securing the freedom of the offsprings of slaves now in existence."

Ward's Mexico.

Slavery at Home.—An inhabitant of a southern state writes thus to a friend in Pennsylvania, where he formerly resided:—

"It was but yesterday as I sat before the door of my humble dwelling, that I saw no less than twenty-eight unfortunate black men all ironed and chained together, with a heavy chain, moving along, bare-headed and bare-footed, through the breiling sun, followed by a troop of miserable looking women and children, and the whole driven by inhuman monsters in the shape of men, armed with pistols to shoot down any poor negro who might attempt to escape, and with clubs and whips to drive forward the weary wretches that might chance to fall behind. Here were parents who had been torn from their children; children from their parents; husbands from their wives; wives from their husbands—chained together like wild beasts—they were driven along to be sold like brutes. To be sold to inhuman task masters, inhabiting a sickly country, where they must either drag out a miserable life in servitude, fall victims to the most horrid diseases, or should they attempt to escape, become the prey of alligators or venomous reptiles which abound in the swamps of the Mississippi. My feelings revolted, and my soul sickened at the sight. I exclaimed, can this be a "land of liberty." *Phil. Dai. Adv.*

SOUTHERN VOTERS.

We are informed that in one of the districts in South Carolina there are 268 persons, of whom about twenty are females, who a negro votes are sufficient to elect three members of Congress. The vote of these 268 persons, is therefore, equal to 105,000 Pennsylvania Farmers! And the vote of each man is equal to about 400 of our citizens. And yet these southern gentlemen are in a treasonable commotion because their sovereignty is abridged.—because they have not an all powerful voice in Congress,—and because we did not properly appreciate the majority of their negro people at the last Presidential election.—*Harrisburgh Argus.*

The African Colony.—The board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have appointed Dr. Richard Randall, a highly respectable member of the Board, Colonial Agent, and he accepts the appointment, with the intention of proceeding forthwith to Liberia to assume the administration of its government.

Liberality.—From the African Repository we learn that a gentleman of Georgia has recently sought aid of the Colonization Society, to remove the whole number of his slaves (43) to the colony at Liberia. The act of giving liberty to so large a number will deprive this individual of the greater part of his fortune, and leave him unable to do much towards their transportation himself. This example is worth more than all the speeches that have been made by Slave holders in favour of Emancipation since the first slave was landed at old Jamestown, in Virginia, now hundred and seven years ago.—*G. U. Em.*

We learn from the Boston papers, by an arrival at Bevely, that the English establishment at Fernando is under the especial government and direction of Capt. Owen, of H. B. M. ship Eden; his ship is generally there, and he employs several tenders who scour the neighbouring rivers and Bite of Benin, and had made several prizes. To man his tenders, and to work on shore, he had distressed several vessels by taking out men from them; took eighteen out of vessels in Calabar, two from brig Monroe, and two from the brig Juno, of New Bedford, against most remonstrance, leaving both vessels short handed, at the most dangerous season.

Maternal Intrepidity.—Last week the wife of Mr. Samuel Alexander, of Smithfield, R. I. went to the well to draw water, with a young child in her arms. The child slipped or sprang from her, and plunged into the well, which was about 30 feet deep. The mother immediately seized the well-pole, descended a part of the distance, and then jumped down to the child, raised it from the water and held it until her cries brought relief. Both were taken from the well, without material injury.

Capt. Clapperton's Journal, with notes from that of his surviving servant Richard Lander, is about to be published by Mr. Murry.

Edward Sinclair was executed at St. Augustine on the 28th ult. for the murder of John Stafford. He was exceedingly penitent and resigned to his fate. He cautioned the bystanders against the practice of wearing knives and others dangerous instruments for the purpose of avenging supposed offences.

Two hundred and sixteen black men are advertised for sale at public auction, in Charleston, S. C. We notice one seeming contradiction in the advertisement, viz.—that the expenses are to be charged to the "commissioners in equity."

The inhabitants of West Chester county held a meeting last week at Mount Pleasant, and resolved to erect a monument at the Greenburgh Presbyterian Church, in memory of Isaac Van Wart, late of that county, deceased, and one of the captors of Maj Andre. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for that purpose.—*ib.*

Four persons indicted at Worcester for selling Lottery Tickets, plead guilty, and were sentenced, each, to pay a fine of \$50 and cost of prosecution.

Incestuous Marriage.—It was stated last week in the Ulster Plebian, that a widower residing in that county, aged about fifty years, who has daughters arrived at woman hood, having a daughter-in-law living with him, a widow, with one child; lately started from that place for this village, and on their return reported they had been united in wedlock by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler. The latter part of this account we learn is incorrect. The parties grossly imposed upon the Rev. Mr. Bethune, of Rhinebeck, who married them.—*Poughkeepsie Jour.*

Detroit, Sept. 4. Gov. Cass returned on Monday from Green Bay, in the steam-boat Henry Clay. There arrived also in the H. C. thirteen Winnebago Indians, among whom are the principal chiefs and head men of the tribe. They are to proceed in a few weeks to the city of Washington, on a visit to their "great father."

Accounts from Upper Canada represent that a malignant fever prevails in that province, particularly along the shores of Lake Ontario, which is very fatal, and has swept off a number of the inhabitants.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The New-York Evening Post says, we are informed, and take pleasure in mentioning the fact, that the gentleman, of N. York, who so generously deposited in one of our banks \$1200, to the credit of the Ex-President, Munroe, for the payment of interest on the mortgages on his estate, was Silas E. Burrows, Esq.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Samuel H. Pullin, cashier of the Edenton branch of the State Bank, N. C. committed suicide last week. He shot himself through the head, and expired shortly afterwards. It is understood that his affairs at the bank were perfectly correct.

Gov. Kent, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation, offering a free pardon to any accomplice in the crime of setting fire to the Aetna powder mills in that state, provided he will fix the guilt upon those concerned with him. The company likewise offer one hundred dollars for the detection of the incendiaries.

Accident.—Mr. Sheldon Daily, aged 23 years, was thrown from his gig, by his horse taking fright, on Friday evening in Somers, West Chester county, and so much injured that he died soon after he was discovered the next day.

The cotton crops have been seized by the rust, in Beaufort district, Geo. across the Savannah river, in consequence of the heavy rains of the season. One third is considered lost. In Liberty county the crops will be greatly reduced by the drought, the subsequent rains and the caterpillars.

Escape of Convicts.—Two prisoners, named John C. Clapp, and Richard Jones, alias Edward Williams, ingeniously effected their escape from the Sing Sing prison, N. Y. on Sunday evening last, by removing a stone from the side of the door in the cell in which they were confined, with lifting chissels which had been secretly conveyed them.

VARIETIES.

In or about the year 1590, was the invention of the telescope, or spying-glass, discovered, being justly esteemed one of the most useful and excellent discoveries of modern times; though it was, it seems, produced by mere chance. The common account is, that two children of one Janssen, a spectacle-maker, of Middleburg, in Zealand, being at play in their father's shop, and looking through two pieces of glass between their fingers, which were at some small distance from each other, the weather-cock of the church steeple appeared to them unusually large, and much nearer. Of this they instantly told their father, who, surprised also at first, made the experiment of fixing two such pieces of glass in brazen circles or cylinders, so as they might be placed nearer or farther, at pleasure. Janssen very soon improved this discovery so much, that he presented a telescope, twelve inches long, to Prince Maurice, and another to the Archduke Albert. Prince Maurice it is also said, conjecturing the discovery might be made of great use in war, desired the secret might be concealed; and had nearly deprived Janssen of the honour of inventing it; the great Des Cartes attributing the invention to one Metius, of Alenmaer.

None of the first telescopes, however, appear to have been properly framed for astronomical observations, until Galileo, astronomer to the Grand-duke of Tuscany, hearing of this discovery for bringing objects nearer, made such great improvements therein, as gained him, in the opinion of many, the honour of the invention itself, by giving the telescope the appellation of Galileo's tube.

Sir Isaac Newton was the inventor of the reflecting telescope, which is considered as much more exact and useful than the common or refracting ones. He completed two small ones in the year 1672.

The achromatic telescope, which destroys the colours and gives a more perfect image, was the invention of Mr. Peter Dollond.

LOTTERIES.

The design of lotteries, and the manner of drawing them, are two well known among us to need description. It is, perhaps, sufficient to say, they have been common in other countries as well as England.

The first lottery in England, of which we have any account, was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral, in the year 1659, and consisted of forty-thousand lots, at ten shillings each lot. The prizes were plate; and the profits were to be applied towards repairing the havens of the kingdom. At this time there were only three lotteries in London.

In 1612, King James appointed another lottery to be held at the west end of St. Paul's, in which the chief prize consisted of 4000 crowns, in plate; the profits of which were allotted to carry on the settlement of Virginia. Another was licensed in 1630, to enable the adventurers to bring the New River to London.

In 1698, however, lottery having multi-

plied upon lottery, the system became a public grievance, and was of course prohibited. Our national lotteries are always regulated by act of parliament.

ST. WINIFRED.

St. Winifred, a Welch young lady, fired a neighbouring Prince Cradocus, with a great passion for her, which he was determined to gratify. The lady was affected with horror, and attempted to escape; when the wretch drew his sabre, and cut off her head: the earth opened and swallowed him up at once; but the severed head it took its way down the hill, and stopped near the church. Beuno, her brother hearing of his sister's decollation took up the head, and, carrying it to the corpse, joined it nicely to the body. The place was visible only by a slender white line, (some red, white lie!) encircling the neck, in memory of a miracle, which surpassed that of St. Dennis. St. Winifred lived fifteen years after her decollation: and the spot where all this took place is St. Winifred's Well, now called Holy-Well, in Flintshire, a spring that gushed up when the virgin saint was so ill used by the would-be Welch Tarquin. These waters are almost as sanative as the pool of Bethesda; for the editor of this work, when there, was assured that they cured every complaint. James II. who lost three kingdoms for a mass, paid his respects to this saint, August 29, 1686, and received, as a reward, a present of the very shift in which his great grandmother, Mary Stuart, lost her head—*Peasant's Wides*.

LACONIC EPISTLES.

Foot's mother, at the close of life, was dependant on the bounty of her son, who allowed her one hundred pounds a year. Under a temporary embarrassment, she wrote the following epistle to Foot:—

"Dear Sam

"I am in prison for debt; come and assist your loving mother. E. FOOT."

His answer was,

"Dear Mother,

"So am I; which prevents his duty being paid to his loving mother by her affectionate son, SAM. FOOT."

In an action between Sir George Byng and the Spaniards, April 11, 1718, in which the English were victorious, six line of battle-ships, and as many smaller men-of-war, which separated from the main body of the Spanish fleet, at the commencement of the action, were pursued by Commodore Walton, and every one taken or burnt; on which occasion he wrote the famous letter: "We have taken or destroyed all the enemy's ships or vessels on the coast, as per margin."

DYEING.

That the people of this country were not unacquainted with the art of dyeing wool, yarn, and cloth, of different colours, at a very early period, will need no proof here.

The art of dyeing the scarlet colour, however, by the help of a small insect of the kermes, or cochineal kind, appears to have been discovered about A. D. 1000.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1581, for abolishing certain deceitful stuff used in colouring cloth, we find logwood, or blockwood, of late years brought into this "realm," expressly prohibited; "the colours thereof being false and deceitful to the Queen's subjects at home, and discreditabie beyond sea to our merchants and dyers." Its use was again prohibited in 1597, as well as in the reign of James. But in 1661 the different laws prohibiting its use were repealed, it being found that "the ingenious industry of these times hath taught the dyers of England the art fixing the colours made of logwood, *alias* blockwood, so as that by experience they are found as lasting and serviceable as the colours made with any other sort of dyeing wood."

Indiosyncrasies.—That curious, sympathetic, wonder-working person, Sir Kenelm Digby, is perhaps the greatest deviler of singular fancies relating to antipathies and sympathies. He narrates the dire effects of flowers, upon certain people, even to fainting and dying. So obnoxious was a rose, to the Lady Heneage that she had her cheeks blistered, says Sir Kenelm, by laying a rose upon it when she was asleep. It is even stated that Cardinal Caraffa, and a noble Venetian, one of the Barbarage, were confined to their palaces during the rose season, for fear of their lives. Johannes e Querceto, a Parisian and Secretary to Francis I, King of France, was forced to stop his nostrils with bread when there were any apples at table; and so offensive was the smell to him, that if an apple had been held near him he would fall a bleeding. (*Schenck's Obs. Med.*) I saw a noble countess, says Horstius, who tasted of some udder of beef, and had her lips suddenly swelled thereby; observing that I took notice of it, she told me that she had no dislike to that kind of dish, but as often as she did eat of it she was troubled in this manner, the cause of which she was utterly ignorant of. Bruverinus knew a girl, sixteen years of age, who up to that time, had lived entirely on milk and could not bear the smell of bread, the smallest particle of which she would discover by the smell. Antipathy to pork is very common.—Schenckius tells us of one who would immediately swoon as often as a pig was set before him, even though it be enclosed in paste; he falls down as one that is dead, nor doth he return to himself till the pig be taken away from the table.—Marshall Albert fainted away whenever he saw the head of a boar.—*Lancet*.

EXCESSIVE WINE DRINKING.

In the space of three-and-twenty years, it is computed that a Mr. Van Horn drank, in all, thirty-five thousand, six hundred, and eighty-eight bottles, or fifty-nine pipes of red port. It does not appear that Mr. V. found this regimen favourable to longevity; indeed it is more than probable that it cut him off before he had lived half a century. It is incredible what pleasure any individual can feel from such abundant potations, in the course of which he resembles more a cellar than a man; for there are many cellars that never contained what this man's stomach must have done, namely, fifty-nine pipes of port wine.—*Sinclair's Code of Health*. Dr. Willan makes a most terrific calcula-

tion. On comparing my own observations with the bills of mortality, I am convinced, (says he) that considerably more than one-eighth of all the deaths which take place in persons above twenty years old happen prematurely, through excess in drinking spirits.—*Willan on Diseases of London.* And Mr. Colquhoun has asserted that, in this metropolis, £3,300,000 is every year run through in the shape of beer and spirits, out of five hundred ale-houses only.

Invention of Mezzotinto.—The invention of this mode of engraving, generally attributed to the following incident: Prince Rupert, one morning, observing a soldier cleaning his musket from the rust occasioned by the fall of the night dew, perceived upon examination, some resemblance to a figure corroded upon the barrel; and hence he conceived that some method might be discovered, to cover the plate all over with a grained ground, so, that by scraping away the parts which required to be white the effect of a drawing might be produced. He is said to have afterwards improved upon this hint, and, assisted by Wallerant Vaillant, to whom he communicated his thoughts on the subject, to have constructed a steel roller with sharp teeth, channelled out like a rasp or file, which answered in some degree the intended purpose. Aaron Heinnekin, however, a judicious and accurate writer upon the subject of early engravings, asserts (see his 'Idée Generale d'une Collection complete d'Estampes,' published at Leipzig,) that it was not Prince Rupert, but one Lieutenant Colonel de Siegen, an officer in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse, who first engraved in this manner; and that the print which he produced, was a portrait of the Princess Amelia Elizabeth of Hesse engraved as early as the year 1643. Prince Rupert readily learned the secret of this gentleman, and brought it into England, when he came over the second time with Charles II."

Invention of Gun powder.—The invention of gunpowder has been generally attributed to Berthold Schwarz, a Franciscan monk of Cologne, who is said to have discovered this destructive compound about the year 1380; but a late writer has shown that it was known to the Arabs more than one hundred years before that period, and gives the following receipt for the making of it, translated from an Arabic MS. written in the time of the crusades of St. Louis, and communicated by the Count Rzewuski to Mr. Von Hammer, in the *Mines de l'Orient*:—"Description of the composition put in cannons; viz; saltpetre 10, charcoal 2 drachms, sulphur a drachm and a half; pound it well, and fill with it precisely one third of the cannon. Cause a rammer of wood to be made according to the calibre of the cannon's mouth, and introduce it with force. Next put in the bullet or the (flaming) arrow, and set fire to the powder contained in the bore of the cannon. It must be perforated to the depth of the touch hole; for if it were perforated lower, it would not only be defective, but destructive to him that fired."

Arabian Method of building Arches.—At Busserah, the inhabitants of which have no timber but the wood of date tree, which is not thicker than a cabbage stalk, they make arches without the help of any frame work. The mason, with a nail and bit of string, describes a semicircle on the ground; lays his bricks, fastened together with a gypsum cement, on the lines traced; and having thus formed his arch except the crown brick it is carefully raised, and, in two parts, placed upon the walls. They proceed thus till the whole arch is finished. This part is only half a brick thick; but it serves them to turn a stronger arch upon.

Singing Cocks. The editor of the American Farmer has received from Mr. Wright, the acting consul at Rio Janeiro, two "barn-door fowls" of the species called, by the Portuguese, *canta galla* or *singing cock*. Its name is derived from one of its faculties. It spins out its crow it is said, in the new style of singing, like fine ladies who drawl and lengthen out their cromatics, till one begins to fear that they will spin out all the breath in their body, not leaving enough to recover upon. *Courier.*

Cheap Living.—A recent tourist says he has travelled over one hundred and fifty miles of the finest of Spain in the month of March, that the climate even then, was warm, dry, and beautiful, and that he found not one settled foreigner, English, French, or German. "Nevertheless," he adds; if cheapness could tempt foreigners to reside here, there would be plenty, for I have good wine at less than 1 1-2d. English; per bottle, good bread at 1d per lb, 100 eggs for less than 1s. 6d. a rabbit for 3d, and good mutton for 2 1-2 per lb. As to the expense of an equipage, the barley and straw for a pair of horses does not cost 1s. daily." *Ib.*

Instinct of Rats.—A farmer's wife in Cheshire lately caught a rat, and being determined to make example of the culprit, as a terror to the species, with which her house was much infested, she took the following barbarous method. She put it into a covered iron pot which she placed over a brisk fire, she then went into a place of concealment from whence she could observe the vessel that contained the martyr. The cries of the sufferer soon brought into the room a numerous assemblage of rats. Each testified its rage and distress; five or six actually climbed the pot lid, and tried by every means within the power of instinct to relieve the poor victim. When the screams of the sufferer ceased, the rats disappeared, and, strange to add, not the least vestige of these vermin has ever since been seen in the house. We cannot help thinking, that the rats on this occasion displayed infinitely more of human feeling than their torturer.

Manchester Herald.

LAST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, which arrived last evening, we have our files of London papers to the 15th of August, Liverpool to the 16th, with shipping and Lloyd's Lists, &c.

England.—The accounts of the crops will be found below. The Lord High Admiral, it had been reported for several days, had resigned. The *Courier* seem to give the report cred it; and the *New Times* of the latest date says, it is understood that he will resign, if he has not; for that his ostentatious and imperious conduct have placed him in a delicate situation with the King. It adds, that the Duke of Wellington receives his Majesty's full approbation.

It had been reported, says the same paper, the *New Times* that Mr. Peel intends to resign. It is declared that this was premature; but intimated that he had so identified himself with the Currency bills, that it would not be strange if both should fall together. The editor speaks in a lofty and oracular tone; whether with or without reason we cannot decide.

We hope, however, a man like Mr. Peel, rendered doubly valuable by the incompetency of his associates, will not leave the British ministry at this juncture.

Lord Strangford is about to proceed upon a mission to the Emperor of Brazil.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Last night we received the Journal de St. Petersburg to the 31st ult. the *Allgemeine*

Zeitung to the 8th inst. and Dutch papers to the 13th. The *St. Petersburg Journal* contains official news from the Russian army in Asiatic Turkey, and the Dutch papers contain a bulletin from the Russian ambassade the arrival of the Russians before Choumla. It also states that the siege of Silistra was to commence in form on the same day, and that Varna was vigorously pressed both by land and sea. The last accounts from Vienna, after stating that the recruiting has commenced, and that the provinces, exclusive of the Hungarian contingent, are to raise 40,000 men, emphatically adds, that no doubt is entertained in that capital of the maintenance of peace. With this opinion, we confess, we entirely coincide, and think it highly probable that the Russians will be allowed to prosecute their designs against Turkey, without encountering the slightest opposition from any power.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Some further intelligence has reached us, this morning from Lisbon and Oporto.

It was said that the British Commander in the Tagus had fired a Royal salute as Don Miguel passed in a small vessel with the Royal Standard hoisted. Our letters state, "that a salute was fired, and yards were manned, but the compliment was paid to the Portuguese Royal flag, not to Don Miguel and in order to make this more apparent, the band on board our Commodore's ship, immediately struck up Don Pedro's Constitutional Hymn."

The expedition for Madeira and the Azores was fitting out with the greatest activity. There were eight Portuguese pendants, flying in the Tagus, and the troops to be embarked amount to between 2 and 3,000 men. They were to sail about the eighth Colonel Azuodoe Lemos, one of the Queen's party, is to command them.

The Conde da Figueira, who was sent Ambassador to Madrid, has not been acknowledged and has returned to Lisbon a fact which shews the falsehood of the assertion in a Paris paper, that the King of Spain had acknowledged Don Miguel.

Ireland.—Twelve men who were seized at the affair at Ballynamora have been tried for the misdemeanor of having unlawfully assembled armed with various weapons; &c. Eleven were found guilty.

Turkey.—The Russians had possession of the heights before Choumla, and were on the point of commencing an attack upon it. The country in that vicinity, and indeed all along the foot of the Balkan mountains, had been evacuated by the Greek inhabitants, or occupied by troops. The Greeks and Turks were at war in Eastern Bulgaria. 800 young Greeks, embodied by the Turks at Sophia, had gone over to the Russians.

In Asia, Gen. Paskewitch was very successful. He had taken Kars, the only fortress, it is said, in his way to Erzerum.

The accounts concerning the spirit manifested by the Porte are contradictory. The Sultan is however active in fortifying the environs of Constantinople, and in securing these points which might give the Russians the command of the supplies of water for the inhabitants. The *Courier* remarks that the Turkish troops resolutely defend every post attacked by the invaders; and that they leave their villages, evacuated to fall into their hands, without destroying or injuring them.

All the unmarried Greeks (22,000) have been ordered to leave Constantinople, because the Greeks at Varna were suspected of having arms concealed.

BARBAROUS.

On Friday, of last week, in a certain populous part of the town of Begen, a black woman was punished for larceny by public whipping, and on Saturday morning, a black man charged

ed by her, with being her accomplice, was also tied to a tree, and flogged with thirty-nine stripes, the blood following the lash, and the man protesting his innocence to the last. Of the white savages who exulted in this relic of feudal barbarism, I say nothing. Of the Christian feelings of such as take pleasure in such an exhibition, smoking a pipe, and counting the strokes by puffs, I can conceive no idea. And of a common hangman, who would triumph and revel in an infliction of this kind, an English mob would be ashamed and indignant. But of the law, I think every man of common sense and common policy, at this period of benevolent and enlightened jurisprudence, can have but one opinion. Why should our statute books be disgraced by this blot upon humanity? Why should a foul blot on our criminal law be sought out and carried into execution? Will posterity believe, that in the nineteenth century, in the state of New Jersey, a human being, a free man, and even a free woman, should be tied up, like wild beasts, and lashed by a wretch, whom the law makes their master for the occasion, till the blood flies at every stroke. And the number must amount to the Scriptural number of thirty-nine, too! Horrid perversion of the Mosaic code, and abuse of sacred authority. "For'y, save one!" Why this article, and not many certain others of the code! But I forbear. Whipping, and lacerating the human form, is prohibited even in our army as too abominable for soldiers, and yet is tolerated among free citizens, notwithstanding all the improvements of the Penitentiary system! and in New-Jersey, too! It is bad and disgraceful enough in the slave states, where the creatures are treated like horses, or any other property. But for New-Jersey, my native state, I blush to think that she contains any men who are willing to see her philanthropy stigmatized by the existence and execution of such a law. O Edwards, O Livingston, O Witherspoon, O Smith, how have you, and hundreds of others struggled in the cause of liberty and humanity in vain. If power to outrage their plainest distates is left in the hands of such as

— "man, proud man,
Drest in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make even angels weep."

I hope the legislature will never set another week, until this stigma on the character of the state, is removed from the statutes, and that such an other outrageously scandalous scene will never again be witnessed in the county of
BERGEN.
Ex City Gaz.

For the Freedom's Journal

FEMALE DORCAS SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Female Dorcas Society, will take place on Wednesday of next week, the 1st of October; at which time there will be an opportunity given for Members to pay their subscriptions, and for others to become members of this useful institution.

It is hoped that all the members, and likewise others who are friends of education and the general interests of our coloured population, will attend on this occasion. The Dorcas Society, in common, with other good institutions, has its enemies—this, as well as other considerations, should excite its members to renewed interest in the good work; "let us not weary in well doing; in due season we shall reap if we faint not." Jehovah will make the wrath of man to praise him, and

the remander of wrath will he keep back. Let us persevere in our goodly begun work of piety and benevolence—the reward is sure.—"In as much as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Such as have the hardihood and meanness to persecute a society, so benevolent and so good in its purposes and tendency, must eventually hide their heads in shame and disgrace.

The mere consideration of what the Abolition Society and their excellent teachers are doing for the coloured population of this city, we should think sufficient to shield them even from the suspicion, and much more from the persecution of all coloured men.—And we warn them, hereafter to keep still, if they do not wish their names and deeds held up to the contempt of all the wise and good.

A MEMBER.

N B. The meeting will take place in the School Room in Mulberry-street, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

Police.—John Wilson, who says he was born in the state of Georgia, town of *Carolina*, and county of *Canton*; of which state he thinks Mr. John Quincy Adams is governor, and he has introduced himself to the charitable among us as a distressed mariner, was sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for three months on Wednesday. *Bost. paper.*

Charles F. Haderman, a German, was engaged as Instructor of the Academy in Frederick, Md in Sept last. He succeeded in marrying a young lady of good family, and in obtaining considerable loans, and then decamped, leaving his victim wretched

A late Mr. James Aitken, of Edinburgh, has bequeathed 1050*l.* to the various religious and charitable institutions of that city.

Poetry.

For the Freedom's Journal.
ELEGIAC SONG—AIR, "ABSENCE."

Spring hath bless'd us with its flowers
Blooming on the woodland sod;
Birds have caroll'd o'er our bowers
Music wheresoe'er we've trod.

Gone! they've fled, and summer smiling
Came with sylphid step o'er earh,
All our fancied ills beguiling,
Wings to care and bliss to mirth.

Rang'd we gaily scenes of pleasure,
All the sense could ask, we found,
Nature's beauties fill'd our leisure,
Joy was dancing blythe around.

Summer pass'd: her smiles and blessing
Linger'd long upon the vale,
Latest flow'rs and buds caressing,
Breathing incense on the gale.

Autumn comes with plenty, shaking
Fruits from out her bounteous horn,
But no more their songs awaking,
Birds are soaring gay at morn.

No, they've pass'd where skies are gleaming
Brighter with the hues of spring;
Far away where nature's teeming,
There they glide on joyous wing.

See! e'en now the leaves are falling
Sere and wither'd from each spray,

And the ruder blast appalling,
Wreath our feelings dark as they!

But shall not a summer greet us,
Springs forever linger round
All the smiling seasons meet us
Void of ills, no change be found:

Yes, afar in words beyond us,
When this fever'd life is o'er,
Ever vernal scenes attend us,
Joys shall bloom forever more.

ARION.

Mr. Editor:—I believe you will much oblige your readers if you will give them an opportunity of reading the following lines, on the present season of the year, from the pen of Mr. Haven.

AUTUMN.

I love the dews of night,
I love the howling wind,
I love to hear the tempest sweep
O'er the billows of the deep:
For nature's saddest scenes delight
The melancholy mind.

Autumn! I love thy bower
With faded garlands drest:
How sweet alone to linger there
Where tempests ride the midnight air,
To snatch from earth a fleeting hour,
The Sabbath of the breast.

Autumn! I love thee well:
Though bleak thy breezes blow,
I love to see thy vapours rise,
And clouds roll widely round the skies,
Where from the plain the mountains swell
And foamy torrents flow.

Autumn! thy fading flowers
Drop but to bloom again;
So man, though doom'd to grief awhile,
To hang on fortune's fickle smile,
Shall glow in heaven with nobler powers,
Nor sigh for peace in vain.

Married.

In Hartford, Con. on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, Mr. William Saunders, of the Island of Barbadoes, to Miss Roxana Cuffee of Sag Harbour.

Erratum.—Under our marriage list of last week, for Mr. Samuel Smith, of Brooklyn, read Mr. Sylvanus Smith.

At Newark, on the 23d inst. Mr. Emanuel Ray, to Miss Martha Latten.

On the 2nd inst by the Rev. Thomas Miller, Mr. James Dunscomb, to Miss Lydia Derling.

Died.

At Newark, on the 22d inst. Mrs. Grace Buckley, aged 59 years,—much lamented by her friends and acquaintances.

In this city on the 8th inst. Rev. Jacob Oson, aged 65, a coloured man who had some time since engaged himself as a missionary to the Colony of Liberia, and has been holding himself in readiness to depart thither until at last compelled to relinquish the object of his fondest anticipations, by declining health and the near approach of death. Mr. O. was engaged under the auspices of the African Improvement Society and was the first Missionary ever obtained for that destination.—*N. Haven Chr.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.
Sept 25, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society will re-open their School on *Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October* next, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings*; at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, September 23, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their *Clothing and Dressing Establishment*, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

HAIR CUTTING & SHAVING.

PETER LEWIS respectfully informs his coloured friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *Dressing Room* for the particular accommodation of persons of colour, at No. 167 Duane-street.

Relying on their support, no pains will be spared to please all who shall honour him with their patronage.

New-York, Sept 22, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Cowland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. *ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c.* which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N.B. The Sugars above mentioned are fine sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming, to go to Hayti, as cultivators. For further particulars apply at this office.

J. B. RUSSWURM.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of **STEPH H. GLOUCESTER.** Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography*; to which are added the study of the Latin language and Natural Philosophy, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught *Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, and Drawing*; for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscriber to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to—Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

Terms will be made known at the academy, No. 3 Norris' Alley, or at the dwelling of the subscriber, No. 157 South 5th street.

STEPHEN H. GLOUCESTER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1828.

N.B. On the 1st of October a Night School for adults will be opened in the academy.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 120 Fulton-Street,

NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.
M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason in this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Quon also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM.

M. QUON,
No. 120, Fulton-Street.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Gilbert, has left my bed and board in my absence, and has robbed my house of a feather bed and bedding, and the bedding of another—I therefore forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES GILBERT.

New-York, Sept. 4, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his *HOUSE*, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

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NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by

N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

aug 8

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced *BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS*, in the best manner. *LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING* done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 20, 1828

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1825

TO LET

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 123 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

G. & N. DRAPER.

In Forest-street, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPPEE and MACCABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALF SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent in a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1825.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

W. P. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,

KEEPS constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

Also a Superior Quality of Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

J. B. RUSSELM, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - 33

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - 25

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N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1828

WHOLE NO 80

THE FAMILY PARTY.

(From "Sayings and Doings")

Colonel Arden having come to town for the express purpose of reclaiming his nephew, who was involved in all the most riotous and expensive dissipation of London, dined the first day with his attorney in Gray's Inn Lane. The colonel carried his niece, Miss Louisa Neville, along with him.

The meal was speedily finished, and the dessert put down, and Arden, who, as the reader may imagine, was most anxious to hear tidings of his misguided nephew, commenced a series of inquiries upon the interesting subject, when Mrs. Abberly interrupted the conversation by asking her husband 'just to ring the bell.'

This request having been complied with, a servant appeared, to whom his mistress whispered, 'Tell Dawes to bring the children;' the man disappeared, and the lady, turning to Louisa, with one of those sweet smiles which ladies about to praise themselves are in the habit of putting on, said, 'We are very old fashioned folks, Miss Neville. Mr. A. and myself make it a rule to have all the children round us every day after dinner—some people don't like it, but I hope and trust we shall never be so fashionable as *that* comes to.'

Miss Neville was about to rejoin something very laudatory, touching infantine attraction and maternal affection, when a considerable uproar and squalling was heard in the hall, and the parlour door flying open, Dawes made her appearance, attended by seven fine hearty creatures, varying in height from four feet two, to two feet four, and in their ages from ten to three years. Chairs were ranged round the table for the young fry, who were extremely orderly and behaved well for a short time, and in the first instance taken to the Colonel to be praised; the old gentleman, who was not particularly fond of nestlings at any time, but whose whole heart and soul were at the present moment occupied in the affairs of his prodigal nephew, kissed one and patted the other, and 'blessed the little heart' of *this* one, and 'pretty deared *that* one, until the ceremony of inspection and approbation having been fully gone through, the whole party was turned over to Louisa, to undergo a second similar operation: after this they were placed upon the chairs assigned to them, Dawes retired, and the conversation was resumed.

'And pray now,' said the Colonel, 'what is your real opinion, Mr. Abberly, of the state of poor George's pecuniary affairs?'

'Sir,' said Abberly, 'I really think, if you wish me to speak candidly—Maria, my dear, look at Georgiana,—she is spill all the sugar over the table.'

'Georgiana,' said Mrs. Abberly, emphatically, 'keep still, child; Sophy, help your sister to some sugar.'

'I really believe,' continued Mr. Abberly, 'that Mr. George Arden—Sophy put down that knife—Maria, that child will cut her fingers off, how *can* you let her do so—I wonder at you—upon my word, Sophy, I am quite ashamed of you.'

'Sophy, you naughty girl,' cried her mama, 'put down that knife directly, or I'll send you up-stairs.'

'I was only cutting the cake, ma,' said Sophy.

'Don't do it again, then, and sit still,' exclaimed the mother; and, turning to Louisa, added in an under-tone, 'Pretty dears, it is so difficult to keep them quiet at that age.'

'Well, sir,' said the Colonel, 'but let me beg you, to tell me seriously what you advise then to be done in the first instance.'

'Why, there is but one course,' answered the lawyer, who was a man of first rate talent; 'you know, sir, there are different modes of treating different cases, but in this instance, the course, I think, is clear and evident—Tom, you naughty child, you'll be down; get off the back of Colonel Arden's chair directly.'

'What a funny pig-tail!' exclaimed somebody, in reference to a minute article of that sort worn by the Colonel. Sophy laughed, and slapped her brother's shoulder.

'Hush, William,' exclaimed Mrs. Abberly, holding up her hand in a menacing posture.

'And that course,' continued the master of the house, 'if there be a chance yet left of preserving the young man, it will be absolutely necessary to pursue.'

'Tell me, then, for God's sake,' said the Colonel, deeply interested, and highly agitated, 'what you propose should be our first measure.'

'George, my love,' exclaimed Mrs. Abberly, 'will you be good enough to speak to Robert; he won't mind me the least in the world.'

'Robert, be quiet,' thundered out his father in an awful tone.

'She won't give me any cherries, pa,' said Robert.

'That's a story, now, Robert,' cried the eldest girl, who was nearly ten years old, and was screwed in, and poked out, to look like a woman; with curls and a necklace, and a dress exactly like her mother's, who was forty.

'I am sure you have had more than Sophy—only you are such a rude boy.'

'Bless my heart!' said the Colonel, half aside, warming a little with the events. 'I beg your pardon, what did you say you would advise, Mr. Abberly?'

'Decidedly this,' said Abberly, 'I—'

'My love, interrupted Mrs. Abberly once more 'is that port or claret, near you? Dr. Mingo says Maria is to have half a glass of port wine every day after dinner, this hot weather,—half a glass—thank

you—there—not more—that will do, dear;—here Mr. Abberly had concluded the operation of pouring out. 'Tom,' said mama, 'go and fetch the wine for your sister, there's dear love.'

Tom did as he was bid, tripped his toe over the corner of the rug in passing round the corner of the table, and deposited the major part of the wine in the lap of Miss Neville, who was habited in an apple-green pelise, (which she had not taken off since her arrival,) that was by no means improved in its appearance by the accidental reception of the contents of Miss Maria's glass.

'Good God! Tom,' exclaimed Mrs. Abberly, 'what an awkward child you are!—Dear Miss Neville, what shall we do?—ring the bell, Sophy, send for Simmons, or send for Miss Neville's maid—Miss Neville, pray take off your pelise.'

'Oh, I assure you it is not of the slightest consequence,' said Louisa, with one of her sweetest smiles, at the same moment wishing Tom had been at the bottom of the Red Sea before he had given her the benefit of his *gaurechie*; a stain upon a silk dress being, as every body knows, at all times and seasons, a feminine aggravation of the first class.

Tom, anticipating a beating from some quarter, but which he did not stop to calculate, set up a most mellifluous howling; this awakened from its peaceful slumbers a fat poodle, who had been reposing after a hearty dinner beneath the table, and who forthwith commenced a most terrific barking.

'Be quiet, Tom,' said Mrs. Abberly.—'Maria, my angel, do keep the children still.'

'Ma,' exclaimed Maria junior, 'I'm not to lose my wino,—am I, pa?'

'No, my love, to be sure,' said Abberly; 'Come here and fetch it yourself, my darling.'

'She had better drink it there, Mr. A.' said the prudent mother.

And accordingly, under the surveillance of his wife, who kept watching him as to the exact quantity, periodically cautioning him with—there, my love—there, my dear—that will do—no more, my love, &c.—Mr. A., as the *Blumsbury* called him, poured out another half-glass of Port-wine, as prescribed by Doctor Mingo, for his daughter.

Old Arden, whose patience was nearly exhausted, and who thought that Mrs. Abberly was, like Lady Cork's chairs upon state occasions, screwed to their place, sought what he considered a favourable 'lull,' as the sailors call it, to endeavour to ascertain what Abberly's plan for the redemption of his nephew actually was, and had just wound himself into an interrogative shape, when Mrs. Abberly called his attention by observing, 'that a certain little lady' looking very archly at Miss Maria,

wanted very much to let him hear how well she could repeat a little poem without book.

Mrs. Abberly had prepared Louisa for this, by whispering to her, that such exhibitions created circulation in the nursery, and that Daves was a very superior person, and with Miss Gubbins, brought them on delightfully.

'I shall be charmed, ma'am,' said the Colonel, heaving a sigh. And accordingly the child stood up at his side, and began that beautiful bit of Barbauldism so extremely popular in the lower forms of preparatory schools, called 'The Beggar's Petition.' Arden could not, however suppress a significant ejaculation, quite intelligible to his niece, when the dear little Maria, smelling of soap and bread and butter, with her shoulders pushed back, her head stuck up, and her clavicalae developed like drumstick, squeaked out the opening line—

'Pity the sorrows of a poor old man.'

'Ah!'—exclaimed Arden, at the same time pushing back his chair and twirling his thumbs.

'Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,'

continued the sweet innocent, 'whose trembling limbs has bore him to oo door,

whose dace are dwilden'd to is sortest

an—

'Oh—'

'Give relief,' said Mrs. Abberly.—

'Give a leaf,' said the child,

'And Heaven,' continued Mrs. Abberly.

'Give a leaf and Heaven,' repeated Maria.

'And Heaven'—

'Well what's next?' said Mr. Abberly.

'Give a leaf and Heaven, well what's next?' said the child.

'No my dear love,' said her papa, patting her little head,—

'Heav'n will bless your store.'

'Why, you said it yesterday my darling, without missing a single word.'

'Heav'n will bless your store,' said the child.

'Now that's all learnt from the book, Colonel,' said Mrs. Abberly, 'not by rote?'

'Very pretty indeed, ma'am,' said the Colonel, 'very clever!'

'Ah! but there are six more verses, sir,' said Sophy;—she only knows three,—I can say 'em all!'

'That you can't,' said Tom; 'I can say 'em better than you; besides, I can say all about 'The Black-beetle's Ball,' and 'The Bull and the Watering-pot.'

'Oh, you story teller, Tom!'

'I can,' said Tom, 'you may go and ask Miss Gubbins if I can't.'

'I know you can't, Tom, and Miss Gubbins said so only yesterday,' replied Sophy.

'Hush, hush, my dears!' said the master of the house; 'never mind who says that, you know you are older than Tom, my love. Pray Colonel,' said the fond father, turning to the agitated old man, 'do you think Sophy grows like her mother?'

'Very like indeed,' said the Colonel; at the same moment patting Master Robert on the head, who happened to be standing by him, playing with his watch-chain and seals; the merry andrew dresses of the younger branches of the family not very distinctly marking the difference in their sexes.

(Conclusion in our next.)

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3, 1828.

REPORT of the Trustees of the African Church, in the Village of Rochester, N. Y.

We acknowledge the receipt of a neat pamphlet, containing a Report of the Trustees of the African Church, in the Village of Rochester, N. Y. with a fine engraving of the church, and an address to the public.

From it we learn that "sometime in the spring of 1827, individuals of the African population, of the village of Rochester, began to interest themselves in the establishment of a church and school for the mental and moral improvement of that class of inhabitants. In furtherance of the objects proposed by these individuals, and in consideration of their limited ability to carry them into effect, certain philanthropic and respectable citizens of the village, circulated 'Proposals,' which from the names attached, must have met the cordial approbation of a large majority.

Immediately after a subscription paper was handed about among the citizens, and the sum of 1441 dollars subscribed towards the erection of a house of worship.

From the address of the Trustees, we learn that "The colored population of Rochester is estimated at five hundred. This number of human souls, till within the last two years, have been utterly destitute of the means of education, to preserve them from crime, and to elevate their character and pursuits in life—and almost equally destitute of religious light and knowledge, to direct them to a happier hereafter.—For they had no schools; and the scanty and contemptuous provision made for a few of them, to hear the preaching of the gospel in some of the churches, can never be said to have extended to them as a people the means of grace. Nearly two years ago, a few benevolent individuals commenced a Sabbath school for the instruction both of the adults and children of our neglected race. The fruit of this heaven-aided effort was a spirit of enquiry generated among our people. Light and knowledge rent away the fetters of their minds, as liberty had already stricken the chains from their hands. This spirit of enquiry has produced the union and energy with which this church and society have been formed and aided on by every means within our limited power. This result, so gratifying to the generous souls of those, who, prompted by their own kind hearts alone, first kindled this light among us, is a glorious earnest of the good that may be expected to issue from well directed efforts to instruct our long forgotten race. Has not God peculiarly recognized this as his own work—and who shall refuse to become a co-worker with Him?"

We are much pleased with the report and address, and congratulate our brethren of Rochester upon the business-like manner in which their Committee have discharged their duty.

MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

We invite the attention of our readers in this city to the advertisement of the New-York Mutual Instruction Society. The Society, after having laboured several winters for the cause of education among our brethren, have again re-opened their school at No. 96 Centre-street, with a general invitation to all adults persons of colour.

The Society certainly merit great credit for their untiring and gratuitous labours in the cause of education; and offer to those persons who have a desire to improve themselves, an opportunity which they should embrace immediately, as from the number of our population, many who are late in applying will no doubt be excluded, from the school being filled with earlier applicants. Such was the case last season and though the present room will accommodate double the number of scholars, still it is *always best to be on the safe side*, by an early application.

We have visited the school several times since our residence in this city, and feel it our bounden duty to record the satisfaction we have invariably derived from witnessing the order and attention among the pupils, and the untiring assiduity and patient zeal of the Teachers.

GEORGE M. HORTON.

We feel proud in announcing the name of David C. Walker of Boston, Mass. as a subscriber to the fund about to be raised for the purchase of George M. Horton, of North Carolina. Mr. Walker has set an example which we hope our New-England friends will not be backward in following. Appeals to the humane and charitable have become, we are well aware, so frequent of late, that many persons whose means are small, are at a stand to know which are the most deserving of their charity. The case of the young man in whose behalf we are now interceding, is a singular one, and in any other country than this, would receive immediate assistance from hundreds of benevolently disposed individuals. As the time is drawing near when efforts will be made by the gentleman who has benevolently come forward to purchase him, we hope all who feel disposed to assist in this case of Christian philanthropy, will send us their names, in order that the expectations which have been raised by our correspondent of North Carolina, may not be disappointed. We would manifest to our Southern brethren, that were our means equal to our wishes, the footsteps of a slave should not pollute the soil of our common country.

FEMALE DORCAS SOCIETY.

The Meeting of the Female Dorcas Society, which was to have taken place on last Wednesday Evening, on account of the unfavourable state of the weather, stands adjourned till MONDAY EVENING next, 6th inst. at the School Room in Mulberry-street. A regular attendance is requested.


ERRATA.

In the seventh stanza of the "Elegiac Song," for *blast*, read *blasts*—and in the last stanza, for *word*, read *worlds*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dick Dashall has been received, and will appear in our next.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

As six months have expired since the commencement of this volume, we hope subscribers who are in arrears will see the necessity of immediate payment. Have our Agents forgotten us? 

For Freedom's Journal.
MISERIES OF AN ENGAGED WOMAN

"Sad! and not small is my cause of woe!" I saw in a late number of your paper, Mr. Editor the 'miseries of an engaged man,' depicted in somewhat glowing colours, 'Miseries of an engaged man!' I exclaimed in the bitterness of my heart, What are they? Nothing! a cloud that will disperse with one beam from the eye of his 'lady love'; but the sorrows, the heart-burnings, and anguish of myself, me an engaged woman? yes, and after two years standing, are worth commiserating. To commence then, I am a respectable female of twenty—no, as pretty as you would wish to cast your eyes on, possessing the true emblem point! but to convey to you in a word a correct idea of myself, I am what you men are sometimes obliged to acknowledge, an 'elegant woman.' I have sung till my listeners melted into tears. An envious old maid once assured me, however, that it was from other cause than the melody I breathed. I silenced her with one look. My fortune (I mention all) is small. I shall be the heiress of perhaps a lone thousand, when my doing old mother is gone. It is to be expected, of course, that a female possessing the charms I have above described, would have beans fluttering round her, eager for the partial smile of beauty, and the melting tones of her siren voice. These I had, in all their endless variety, bucks of taste and fashion, but heartless as a miser. Now you must know that I have had my dreams of love and bliss, and that their theme was some young Endymion, all feeling and sensibility, who could pour over the pages of the last novel, and melt into tenderness at the sight of a pathetic paragraph, or glow with anger in the detestation of an act of meanness. Such a one I finally saw in the person of Edward B.; with a pleasing form he united much suavity of manners and urbanity of conduct. If I had faibles, he must have flattered them, for I became insensibly prepossessed in his favour, and the insinuating fellow so far discovered it as to declare that he loved me with the ardour of a Petrarch, and had even dared to hope he was not wholly indifferent to me?—shall I say that I swooned, or that my throbbing heart came well nigh bursting its fair casement, when he begged the oracular monosyllabic word that was to settle his destiny, and make him the most envied of human beings, or the most abject? No; I think I conducted very properly. I assured him, if he nurtured a partiality for me, he could depend upon the coalescence of my good feelings—in short, that if his love was pure, it was honestly and warmly reciprocated! This put the seal on his hopes, and he was in raptures, or told me so, which I did not doubt, as I was half so myself. Six months had passed away like a dream, a blissful one, and Edward was daily in my presence;—at the expiration of this period I began to think he would fix a definite time for

the consummation of those rites that were to make me so much happier. But no, he was happy enough, or did not care to prove an untried state. Six months, I said, had elapsed; yes, and six more followed their course, and I was still Miss Elenora Clotilda Angelina. He now would be displeased if I joined in any amusements in which he had no share, as it would subject him to the pain of having those attentions paid by some one else. Here was the rub, he was jealous of any civilities bestowed on me, except they came from himself. I am fond of the drama, and once visited the Park Theatre with my friend Electa Sophia Fudge, in company with her enamoured swain; but I had to rue it dearly, for Edward was incessant in his sarcastic and illiberal remarks for at least a fortnight. This was truly insupportable, that I must not enjoy the festivities of an evening without my eternal Mentor was by. Eighteen months had now actually expired, and I was daily bored with the society of my intended at tea. There was no relief; it was constant. A thousand times have I been on the point of telling him that he might as well take board with us regularly, as to torment me with his unwished for and meddling assidues half the time. The presence of friends is agreeable, but not their eternal shadow in sight. My dress had to always undergo the ordeal of his scrutiny—just think! a female obliged to suit the cramped fancy of but one man and his taste! Oh, it was intolerable, much like Diogenes who wanted nothing but his tub and plen y of sunshine. A cousin of mine of the fifteenth degree of consanguinity, once called on us from the country. Edward was as uneasy as a choleric Frenchman, and once gave me to understand that my sociability with my cousin was of too friendly a nature; he did not expect me to give hopes to any aspirant, when I was 'engaged' to him. Yes my dear Noddy, said I, and that engagement is not likely to be soon cancelled, if I may judge the future from the past. If you wish to limit the attentions of my masculine friends, and that none should divide the smiles and pleasantries of your fair, why you have but to name the time, and I am yours at the altar; but until then, know, that I am mistress of my own actions. Now, thought I, you are brought to the point; you will either make me indissolubly yours, or let my fancies and friendships alone. Two years have wheeled their silent course since I was 'engaged' to Edward B., and never has he breathed a word of nuptials. As it is the first principle in the creed of a woman to get married, and I have hung two years on the tender hook of expectation, I now begin to feel outrageous. The stream of my affections is dammed up, my pleasures are curtailed, and I am not married! Now, Mr. Editor, I claim your advice: firstly answer me a few questions: would you wait another week for his lingering determination? Secondly, would you not disown all affection and engagement for and with him, and be free, free as the mountain breeze? Latterly I am induced to think that his affairs are not in the most favourable train—your particular attention here. A rich Carolinian waits but one word of endearing assurance, and he is at my feet at once. My love for Edward begins to evaporate; possibly it never as strong. What then shall I do? I will tell you—I shall wait three weeks, and if nothing transpires to favour my first impressions, if I am not the bride of Edward B., then I am yours, my Southron, and we'll over the hills and far away.

ELENORA CLOTILDA ANGELINA.

For Freedom's Journal.

Died at New-Haven, on the 8th ult. the Rev. Jacob Oson, aged 62 years. Mr. Oson was a native of New-Jersey, and was

ordained by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, last winter, with the view of going as a Missionary to Liberia. It was expected that he would have sailed for that place, about the time when it pleased the Almighty to take him out of the world.

During a long course of years he had been distinguished for a correct and pious deportment, a strong attachment to the doctrines and worship of the Episcopal Church, and an ardent zeal to promote the cause of Christ among his brethren; and was highly esteemed by the most respectable citizens of the place in which he lived. Under many disadvantages and discouragements, he had acquired such literary and theological attainments, as to be considered qualified to be eminently useful in the mission which he had undertaken. His dying, therefore, at the time when he was about to enter upon this field of labour, is much regretted by the Society who employed him, and by all who knew him, and feel solicitous for the extension of the Gospel in the benighted regions of Africa. But their loss is his gain. He breathed his last in perfect resignation to the will of God, and in a lively hope of blessed immortality.

The African Prince, who is travelling to procure the means to liberate his children from slavery, by purchasing their freedom, has been in this town a few days. We understand that he appears rather too much elated with the public notice he has attracted, but in other respects behaves becomingly. The parade made in some of the Boston papers about the dinner given to him in that city appeared to us at the time that species of the sublime which is less than a step from the ridiculous. The paternal feelings of this man are entitled to high respect, and the object he has in view is deserving a liberal sympathy and encouragement, but it is idle to attempt to carry our philanthropy to that pitch of false refinement which would overstep the barrier nature has placed between the two species of mankind. The price has been judiciously treated in this town, and received the bounty of several persons. Among the rest fifty dollars was given by one of our most venerable citizens of the Friends Society.—*Prov. Microcosm.*

Cap. Morgan. We should not mention the name of this individual had we not been informed yesterday, by a gentleman entitled to the most entire confidence, that Capt. Waterman, of Duxbury, a gentleman of undoubted respectability and veracity, who commanded the brig Herald, in her last voyage from Boston to Smyrna, is fully convinced in his own mind, that he carried William Morgan as a passenger. The gentleman who has given us Capt. Waterman's opinion on this subject, is Mr. Job W. Tyler, of this city, who sailed with Capt. Waterman on his next voyage, as first officer of the Herald. Capt. Waterman, at that time, often mentioned the subject to Mr. Tyler, and has since expressed his sincere conviction that Morgan was his passenger.

An anti-tariff orator in Georgia says, that if all his horses were to die, and a Kentuckian were to offer him a horse at a hundred per cent. less than a Carolinian, he would not buy.

VARIETIES.

We laid the following on our table a fortnight ago, that we might decide whether it was meant for fact or fiction: as the question is still pending, our readers may share our perplexity.

Translated from the Welch Magazine for June.

In Account of the Mermaid.—In the month of July 1826, a farmer, of the parish of Llanawchearn, about three miles from Aberystwyth, whose dwelling house is within three hundred yards of the sea shore, went down the rocks when the sun was rising, and delightfully beaming on the ocean, and saw a female (as he thought) washing herself in the sea, within a stone throw of himself. At first, he through modesty, retired;—in reflection he thought no female would have gone out so far to sea, seeing it was then in flow. And he was also certain, that the water was six feet deep at the place where he saw her standing. On so thinking, he fell on his face, and crept forward to the brink of the precipice; from which place he had a complete view of her, for more than half an hour.

After sufficiently looking at her himself he went back again, and ran to call his family to see this wonderful sight. Having told them what he had seen, he directed them from the door-stead, whither to go, and to creep to the edge of the rock as he had advised done. Some of them went but half dressed, for it was early, and they were just risen; and, on reaching the place, they saw her about ten minutes, while the farmer was calling his wife and his youngest child.—When the wife came forward she did not fall down, as the others had done, but walked forward in the sight of the creature. But as soon as the Mermaid saw her, she sank into the water and went away, till she was about the same distance from the land as she was first seen at; and the whole family, the husband, the wife, and the children, the men and women servants, who in all were twelve in number, ran along the shore for more than half a mile, and for nearly the whole of the time, saw her in the sea, and sometimes her entire head and shoulders were above the water.

There was in the sea a great stone more than a yard high, on which she would stand when she was first seen. She stood out of the water from her waist upwards. And the whole family testify that she was exactly such a one, in respect of shape and size, as a young woman would be of about eighteen years of age. Her hair was pretty short, and in color dark. Her face extremely handsome, her neck and arms were as usual, her breast moderate, and her skin whiter than that of any person they had ever seen before. Her face was toward the land. She often bent as if she were taking up water, and then held her hand before her face for about half a minute. When she so bent herself something black was seen, as if it had been a short tail, turning up behind her. She often made a sort of noise like sneezing which made the rock resound. The farmer, who had an opportunity of beholding her for a long time, said that he saw but very few women so fair to look upon as the Mermaid.—The whole family, the youngest of whom is eleven years old, are now living. And we had this account from word as it is here given, from themselves within the last month.

DR. HOLLEY'S DYING SCENE.

By Mrs. HOLLEY.

* The sun rose in all the brightness and intense heat of a tropical region. It was a dead calm. Not a breath of air skimmed the surface of the sea, or fanned the burning brow of the sufferer. The writer of this article, who still lay in silent anguish, a speechless spectator of the scene, expected, while conscious of any

thing but distress, to be the next victim, and who losing, at times, even all sense of suffering in the womanish feeling, occasioned by the circumstance of there not being a female hand to perform the last sad offices of humanity, has a confused recollection of horror, of the solemn looks of the passengers, pacing to and fro upon the deck; of a death-like stillness, broken by groans and half uttered sentences, and of a little soft voice, trying to soothe the last moments, and to interpret the last accents of his dying parent. All this she heard, without sense enough to request to be carried to the spot, or to realize that it meant death. When the groans and spasms had ceased, it seemed to be only a release from pain, and a temporary sleep. When all was hushed, and the report of pistols, and the fumes of burning tar announced the fatal issue, trusting in that Divine Being, into whose presence she expected soon to be ushered, believing, as far as reflection had exercise, that the separation was for but a little space, she heard, with the firmness of despair, and with silent awe, the parting waters receive the scarce breathless form of him who had been her pride and her boast, as he had been the admiration of all to whom he was known—his winding sheet a cloak, his grave the wide ocean, his monument the ever-passing Portugals—all this she heard and lives.

THE LOST WIG.

While Lord Coalstoun lived in the Advocate's close, Edinburgh, a strange accident befell him. It was at that time, the custom for advocates to dress in gowns and wigs, at their own houses and walk to the Parliament House. They usually breakfasted early, and when dressed were in the habit of leaning over their parlour windows for a few minutes, before Sir Giles' bell started the sounding peat of a quarter to nine, enjoying the agreeable morning air. It so happened that one morning, while Lord Coalstoun was preparing to enjoy his matutinal treat, two girls who lived in the second floor above, were amusing themselves with a kitten, which they had swung over the window by a cord tied to its middle, and hoisted it for some time up and down, till the creature was getting rather desperate by its exertions. In this crisis, his lordship had just popped his head out of the window directly below. Little suspecting, good easy man, what danger impended, like the sword of Dionysius, over his head, when down came the exasperated animal in full career directly over his senatorial wig! No sooner did the girls perceive what sort of a landing place their kitten had found than in terror of surprise they began to draw it up; but this measure was now too late, for along with the animal up also came the Judge's wig, fixed full in its determined talons.

His lordship's surprise on finding his wig lifted up off his head, was ten thousand times redoubled, when on looking up he perceived it dangling its way upwards, without any means visible to himself, by which its motion might be accounted for.

—The astonishment, the dread, the almost awe of the senator below—the half mirth, half terror, of the girls above, together with the fierce and retentive energy of pass between, altogether formed a scene, to which language cannot do justice, but in which George Cruikshank might, perhaps, embody considerable effect.

DR. PARR'S VANITY.

The Doctor's pupils in and about Norwich wished to present him with a piece of plate. We had a small committee to conduct the business, and found it less difficult to raise the money than to produce an appropriate inscription. One produced a scrap of Greek, and another a sentence

of Latin. The Doctor having an intimation of what was going forward, relieved us by sending an inscription with three superlatives, *doctrissimo, optimo, integerrimo*.

"Much has been said about the Doctor's powerful eye: he was aware of this, and had a favourite expression on the subject, which a relation of mine heard him employ. The Doctor had been at the Royal Chapter to hear a distinguished prelate. "I sat," he said, "near the pulpit, and when the preacher ascended, I inflicted my eye upon him, and I am sure he felt it."

"We accordingly withdrew, and after he had puffed out several whiffs, and taken a glass of port, he said very oracularly:—"Shepherd, the age of great scholars, is past. I believe I am the only one now remaining of that race of men, who could sit down with pleasure and devour a folio."

"Soon after this I went with him to the gallery of the House of Commons. Sir James Macintosh, I think, went with him. The debate was of great importance. The Doctor sat in the gallery, from whence he could see and be seen by the leading members of the opposition. Mr. Fox rose and spoke: the Doctor's eyes sparkled with animation. As Mr. Fox proceeded the Doctor grew more animated, and at last rose as if with the intention of speaking. He was reminded of the impropriety, and immediately sat down.—After Mr. Fox had concluded, he exclaimed:—"Had I followed any other profession, I might have been sitting by the side of that illustrious statesman; I should have had all his powers of argument, all Erskine's eloquence, and all Hargrave's law."

"Did you argue with him, Doctor?" (Speaking of a particular person.) "No, Sir, I never condescended to argue with him.—I pour my pickle-salmon tub upon him, at once,—I drown him."—*Barker's Notices.*

TRIAL OF A WITCH.

Our neighbours of Baltimore have lately caught a witch, but they have not drowned her. She is described as very old, very ugly and very black. She is not the only witch in Baltimore—we know two others, but they are very young, very beautiful and very fair. The old witch (according to the Baltimore Gazette) puts spells on vegetables and apples; the young witches cast their spells on hearts and senses. According to the following account from the Balt. Gaz. the magistrate is a wicked unbeliever in the sublime art of witchcraft. The Justice commenced by examining the witnesses to the fact—one of whom testified that she had "the biggest pears and the most desired weggitables that the market could reford; but that the witch put her spells upon the weggitables and the people in the market, and she could sell nothing." Several other witnesses proved similar facts; and the watchman of the district, a man about six feet in his stockings, having first used the precautions against witchcraft, which tradition informs us are omnipotent in such cases, testified "that on Saturday evening, the accused throwed salt, and other spells, on the pavement, and bewitched the whole market."

On being examined as to his belief in her power, he shook his head very knowingly and mysteriously, and said that "such things had been done, and might be done; and, at all events, it was a breach of the peace."

The magistrate expressed his opinion, that from the clear and undisputed testimony of the case, he was not at liberty to dispute the fact; but as he knew of no law, whether of the state or corporation, to prohibit any person from throwing salt on the pavement he must discharge the prisoner—and the witnesses retired, complaining bitterly, that an example was not made of such a notorious witch.—*Morning Cour.*

An Industrious Shoemaker.

In Webster's *Northern Antiquities*, is to be found the following instance of literary application; which, taking all circumstances into consideration, perhaps is without parallel; Hans Sack was born in Nuremberg, in the year 1494: he was by trade a Shoemaker, and acquired a bare rudimental education, reading and writing; but being instructed by the master singers of those days in the praise-worthy art of poetry, he at fourteen began the practice, and continued to make verses, stanzas, and plays, and pumps, boots and shoes, until the seventy-eighth year of his age. At this time he took an inventory of his poetical stock in trade, and found, according to his own narrative, that his works filled 32 volumes, all written with his own hand; and consisted of 4200 mastership songs, 208 comedies, tragedies, and farces, (some of which are extended to seven acts;) 1790 fables, tales, and miscellaneous poems; and 73 devotional, military, and love songs, making a sum total of 6,048 pieces, great and small; out of these we are informed he culled as many as filled three massy folios, which were published in the years 1558, '61, and another edition being called for he increased it to six volumes folio by an abridgement of his other works.

Marriage Fees.—The Dayton, Ohio Journal contains the notice which follows, dated August 25, 1828, from a man who presumes to call himself a minister of the Gospel.

Take Notice!—Elijah Slider, a Minister of the Gospel, wishes to inform the public, that he has had authority to solemnize marriage from the year 1827, in March, and desires a part of their patronage. If they will grant him their custom, he promises to marry for one dollar, if not taken more than five miles from home, or seventy-five cents at his own house. He will be found at Dayton, on the Cincinnati road, Jefferson-street. Also—The said Slider will give the highest price for linen and cotton Rags, delivered at his store, either in goods or cash.

SAUCE.

When Sergeant Cockle, was on the Northern Circuit, he once told a witness, that he was very saucy, and followed up the remark by asking—"Pray what sauce do you like?"—any sauce but *Cockle sauce*, was the reply.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

An eminent Barrister observing a witness he was about to examine particularly thoughtful, addressed him thus—"come Mr. Boniface, what are you thinking about?"—the country-

man paused awhile, scratched his head, and coolly replied—"I have been just a thinking your honour, what a charming dish my Bacon face and your Calf's Head would make."

Counsellor Grady on a late trial in Ireland, said he recollected to have heard of a relentless Judge. He was known by the name of the Hanging Judge, and was never seen to shed a tear but once, and that was during the representation of the Beggars' opera, when Jack Heath got a reprieve!—It was the same Judge between whom and Mr. Curran, the following pass of wit took place at— "play Mr. Curran said the Judge "is that hung beef, beside you—it is I will try it." "If you try it, my Lord," replied Mr. Curran, "it is sure to be hung."

MEMORANDA.

We are informed by Capt. McNeill of the schooner Orestelle, from Port-au-Prince, that Lieut. Bellgrade, who was at the head of conspiracy against the government, was taken, imprisoned, made his escape, and was retaken along the palace gates, he said he came there with the intention of giving himself up, the King ordered him to prison. On the 29th ng, two men were shot for house-breaking and carrying arms about them; others had been taken and put in prison.—*Jour. Com.*

Sum up.

Mr. Garrigues, one of the high Constables, arrived last evening from New York, having a man in custody, who is named Wilson, alias Watson, alias Jones, alias Johnson, alias Rodgers. He is accused of having forged a draft, in the name of Mr. Keim, of the Reading bank, for \$4,000 on the Harrisburg bank, \$3,500 on the Northampton bank, and another for 2,200 dollars on the Farmers and Mechanics bank. The first two drafts were paid. We understand that the third was found in his possession, and also most of the money he had received in exchange for the other two drafts.—*Phil Gaz.*

It is stated in a letter from Arkansas, that Gen. Chilly Mackintosh, and 27 other Creek Indians had been on a buffalo hunt, and after an absence of 20 days returned with the meat of 24 buffalos, and an immense number of deer, whilst out, and would have killed more, but had not the means of bringing the meat home, every horse having as much as he could carry.

The Hon. William C. Jarvis, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been appointed an Inspector of the Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, in the place of Amasa Penniman, dec.

Accounts from Upper Canada represent that the malignant fever prevails in that province, particularly along the shores of Lake Ontario, which is very fatal, and has swept off numbers of the inhabitants.

Look Out!—Four men arrived in town last night from Cumberland, in pursuit of George Swearingen, Sheriff of Washington County, who is charged with the murder of his wife, a few days since. He was traced to the Big Capon River, where he was seen at the Baptist Association near Mr. Bell's on Sunday last, but cannot since be heard of. He is about six feet, stout frame, and wears a blue surtout and white hat with crape on it. He had with him, on the same horse, a woman, with whom he had cohabited for the last two years. As he may be secreted in some of the adjoining Counties, we hope the public will endeavor to ferret him out.—*Winchester (Va.) Republican.*

At a late meeting of the Stockholders of the

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, it was determined that the canal shall terminate in a basin at the mouth of the Tiber in Washington city. It is south of the President's house, and west of the Capitol, in full view of both.

Solomon Southwick and John Crary, esqs. have accepted the anti-masonic nomination for governor and lieutenant governor of New-York.

The Treasurer of the A. B. C. Foreign Missions acknowledges for the month ending August 20, the receipt of \$11,281 20 in donations; 3,348 19 was from Auxiliary societies. Also a legacy of \$270. and for the Permanent Fund 100 dols.

It is said the old Queen of Portugal, whose genius inspires her son, Don Miguel, assured a British diplomatist not many months ago, that she would die happy if she could reign in Portugal for a single fortnight; but in that fortnight, heads would fall!

Death by drowning.—An aged man of the name of John Cutler, a German by birth, but for many years a resident of this city, threw himself from the end of Kunhard's wharf yesterday afternoon. The verdict of the jury of inquest which sat upon the body, was that the act had been committed under a temporary state of derangement, arising from disease, and the debility consequent upon it.—*Charleston Courier.*

Sept. 24.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a melancholly accident happened at the corner of Depeyster and Front-streets. As Mr. John C. Helm was stepping from the curb stone at the corner, his foot slipped, and he fell—at the same moment a loaded cart was passing, the wheel of which went over his body, and caused his immediate death. The deceased resided at Brooklyn, was about 60 years of age, and a pumpmaker by trade. No blame is attached to the man who drove the cart. Verdict of the Coroner, accidental death.

Celebration at Salem.—The two hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of Salem was celebrated yesterday, in a very imposing manner. A procession was formed in Washington Square, at 10 o'clock under the order of Hon. Stephen White, chief marshal, assisted by Geo. Peabody and Nathaniel Silsbee, Jr. Esqs. and proceeded under escort of the independent Cadets and the Mechanic Light Infantry, to the North Church, where an Oration was delivered by Judge Story. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Mr. Emerson, Rev. Mr. Brazier and Rev. Dr. Prince. An original hymn, written by Rev. Mr. Flint, was sung on the occasion.

The store of Messrs. Dominge & Dumont, in Cambers-street, near Broadway, was broken open between Saturday night and Monday morning, and robbed of jewellery amounting in value to about \$3000.

Counterfeit Notes.—Counterfeit notes of the State Bank at Boston, have been put in circulation. They are 10's with a red oval vignette, and bear a date subsequent to the period when Messrs. Gray and Forthingham, by whom they purport to be signed, were respectively President and Cashier of the State Bank.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser
Police. In the matter of Maria Howa d, a colored girl, claimed as a slave, and her brother, proceedings of considerable interest were had before the police of our city, a few days since. A report of which would sooner have been made had it not been for the variety of shapes into which the peculiar nature of the transaction resolved itself, and the uncertainty which, for some time, suspended its ultimate determination.

—, who has resided here about four years, and who keeps a boarding house in State street, and who has connections in Baltimore, received from a brother in that city, either as a present or by way of purchase, three slaves, a mother and two children; the former was immediately sold by her in Baltimore, and the daughter, about 16 years of age and the brother, about 18, brought to this city, when the mistress, becoming somewhat embarrassed, had expressed a determination to retrieve herself from pecuniary difficulties by the proceeds of the sale of one or both of the children. The determination reached the knowledge of the girl, who it was very evident, was not only not ignorant of the horrors of slavery, but possessed an intellect far above mediocrity, and a manner and language that made her case an appearance one of uncommon interest. Under these circumstances, she appeared before Mr. Justice Cole, and with an uncommon degree of artlessness, simplicity, and frankness, related her fears and apprehensions.

The first legal question which the case presented, was whether the claimant of the two children had not become denaturalized and a resident—and nextly, whether slaves brought into this state, by such a person, were not, under our statute, in such cases made and provided, absolutely free—and thirdly, whether these children did not come under that section of the statute, which, while it divests the person of the character of a slave, and the owner, of any property in the person, nevertheless leaves the person thus brought from another state, subject to service as an apprentice or servant; and made till the age of 25, and the female to 20. B. F. Butler Esq. being a member of the Colonization society, was consulted, and in conjunction with the Police Magistrate, succeeded in preventing the removal of either of the children, until the trustees of the African Colonization, through their counsel, H. Bleeker, Esq. had an opportunity of obtaining a habeas corpus, returnable before Judge L. Amereaux, by whom the children were set at liberty, and an order made for security in \$500, for the return of either in case of their voluntary consenting to go to Baltimore.

It is proper to mention that during the whole of this investigation, the girl uniformly expressed her willingness and satisfaction to remain in the service of her mistress any term of years, or during life—either here or in any other place; and although in some few instances treated with harshness and severity, still she did not wish to change her service. Her principal dread was of falling into the hands of a fellow of the name of Wolfhawk, a name which was instantly recognised by Mr. Justice Cole, as belonging to a regular dealer in this kind of traffic and who has formerly successfully visited this city in his vociferous trade, whom she described as a man of the name of Georgia, a man of a dark complexion, and who had been in the habit of spending considerable time at the north, commanding exorbitant prices, and where she would be beyond the reach of the reclamations of humanity.

A decision of considerable interest was made in the British House of Lords in the case of the King vs Lord Yarborough, on the question whether land formed by

the receding of the sea, belonging to the crown, or to the owner of the adjoining lands. The unanimous opinion was that land so formed was the property of the latter, and could not be claimed by the crown.

An indentured apprentice lately accused his master, a respectable citizen, at the Police, of having seduced him to steal a variety of articles at different times. On a full examination, the statement turned out to be a sheer piece of invention. It is supposed that the boy was instigated to this act, by designing persons who wished to obtain his services, as he is an excellent workman.

Eighteen casks of Madeira Wine have been libelled in the District Court by the Marsal, for having been imported contrary to the revenue laws. It will be recollected that this wine was seized in a boat by the Custom House Officers, a few nights since. The two men arrested in the boat in which these casks were found, not procuring bail, have been committed to Bridewell.

Encouraging.—300 Irish emigrants left this city some weeks since for the canal in Pennsylvania, on the advice of a gentleman of this city, who has taken some pains to provide employment for this class of persons. They arrived on the banks of the canal all well, about ten days afterwards, and obtained immediate employ, and good wages. Soon after, another party, about 140, left New-York, and a letter just received informs that they have also been engaged at good wages. It is said 24 and 25 dollars a month is given for steady sober men. *W. A. Jr.*

A fatal rencontre took place at Athens, Alabama, on the evening of the 18 ult, between Llewellyn Jones and Nathaniel Barham. The occurrence took place at the house of Barham, and terminated in his almost instant death, he having received seven severe stabs from Jones who was armed with a large knife—Jones was slightly wounded by Barham, with a dirk.

The Dayton Journal of August 19th, announces the fact that one hundred and seventy three marriages have taken place, in Montgomery county Ohio, since the commencement of the present year.

A grate degree of excitement still exists in the West Indies, on the subject of their local interests as affected by the proceedings of the British Parliament.

The keeper of the Pennsylvania Western Penitentiary offers one hundred dollars for the apprehension of Phymart. Phymart is 6 feet high, stout made, dark complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes, about 35 years old, and born in New-Haven; had on a dark mixt cassinet roundabout and trowsers, a coarse linen shirt, and coarse shoes.

A black man from Lancaster, calling himself a sweep master, was committed as a vagrant, he is suspected of being a kidnapper, as he brought a black boy from that place, and several individuals who have been kidnapped having been engaged as sweeps.

Mr. C. Shultz, of Virginia states that black snakes ascend the tallest trees, not by embracing the trunk in a spiral, but by moving as they do on the ground, in a zig zag. They proceed, however, very slowly.

The Bachelor's Journal, of Boston after having been published about six months, has ceased; its subscription list being transferred to the Boston Literary Gazette.

The manufacture of steel has been commenced, with great success, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Specimens have been produced said to be equal to the best "Crompton" steel.

A Philadelphia paper mentions, that Alley Morgan, a free negro was sold at the Edgecomb County Court, N. C. about the 1st inst. for one year, under the act of 1826, requiring free negroes who are spending their time in idleness and dissipation, to give bond for their industrious and peaceable deportment for one year or be hired out for a term of service not exceeding three years.

A man in Dorsetshire bought a feather bed at auction, for which he gave a trifling sum—upon taking it home he found in it a parcel of Bank of England notes to the amount of £700. Whatever value the late owner might have had for the feathers he certainly had no occasion for the bag.

The Bachelor's Journal, after living in a state of single blessedness almost six months made its bow valedictory last week, on the occasion of its marriage with the Yankee and Boston Literary Gazette.

Miss F. Wright has been eminently successful in obtaining audiences to her lectures in the Western States.

POETRY.

For the Freedom's Journal.

SERENA SLEEPS.

Serena, dead? on no, she sleeps
 Beneath the mussy ground;
 While the tender mother weeps,
 And sisters moan around.

Serena sleeps in silent rest,
 Nipp'd with the budding rose;
 But, oh, she is supremely blest,
 In sweet and calm repose.

Serena sleeps, that infant sweet!
 Soft on the lap of love;
 Where bright seraphim millions greet
 Her spotless soul above!

Serena sleeps, but hark—behold!
 She sweetly strikes the lyre!
 Trends retulgent streets of gold!
 And scars on wings of fire!

Serena lives a life sublime!
 O! to en, suppress the fear;
 And hope beyond the scenes of time,
 To hail time infant dear!

For the Freedom's Journal.

SONG—AIR, "BONNIE DOON."

How sweetly sinks the setting sun
 O'er yon blue mountain in the west,
 And man, his daily labour done,
 Betakes him to his home and rest.

Behold the scene! how soft and fair:
 Not yet hath twilight wheel'd her car
 But o'er the valley, through the air,
 The parting splendour glitters far.

'Tis gone! and shadows gather fast
 Still deeper: night is on the plain.

And bat and insect flitting past
Proclaim this as their hour of reign.
The moon is up, the glorious moon!
How queenly sits she in her sphere,
Showering her light, resplendent boon,
On cottage, wave, profusely here.

One moment let me gaze on high
Around: how wondrously beautiful!
But its bright isles are far, and I
Must seek my couch, my feelings hull.
ARION.

Communication
New York, Sept. 30, 1828.

The Teacher of the African Free School, in Mulberry-st., received, yesterday, an anonymous letter from some old acquaintance, advising the "trial of skill" of some of the pupils in the school, on two "puzzling arithmetical questions." The writer of the letter is hereby respectfully informed that they were solved in a few minutes, by a little fellow twelve years of age, and if favoured with a call, the work shall be performed in his presence by the same boy. A.

Married.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Benj. Paul, Mr. John Conyers, of Philadelphia, to Miss Patience F. Gardner, of Providence, R. I.
In this city, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Benj. Paul, Mr. John Knox, to Miss Clarissa Wetherington.

Died.

On Friday morning last, Margaret Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Geo. Hamlet, aged 9 months and 3 days.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER.

This paper will be published weekly after the 10th of October, 1828. It is of the Imperial size, printed on new type, and paper that costs *five dollars a ream*, and will be afforded at the low price of *Two dollars* a year. It is adapted to the wants of those residing in Manufacturing towns and villages, and especially of those connected with Manufactories. When its size, quality of paper, &c. are considered, it will be found to be at least as cheap as any other paper in the country. A number has already been issued as a specimen of the work, which will be sent for examination to any person who will write to us for the same, *post paid*.

W. & W. COLLIER.
Boston, Sept. 19th, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,
No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,
that old and well known establishment,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make **BOOTS and SHOES** to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of **LIQUID BLACKING**, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1828.

FOR SALE,

FOUR LOTS, between the 7th and 8th Avenue of cleared ground in Yorkville. Apply at No. 153 Church-street
JAMES C. NEWTON.
October 2, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New York African Mutual Instruction Society will re-open their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October next, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings*, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.
New-York, September 23, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

HAIR-CUTTING & SHAVING.

PETER LEWIS respectfully informs his coloured friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *Dressing Room* for the particular accommodation of persons of colour, at No. 167 Duane-street.
Relying on their support, no pains will be spared to please all who shall honour him with their patronage.
New-York, Sept. 22, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his *House No. 2^d Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best **Refreshments** Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

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LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.
New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.
Sept. 25, 1828.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, No. 120 Fulton-Street, NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.
M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York, for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON,

No. 120, Fulton-Street.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1829.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of **STEPH H. GLOUCESTER,** Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography; to which are added the study of the Latin language and Natural Philosophy, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, and Drawing, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscriber to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

Terms will be made known at the academy, No. 3 Norris' Alley, or at the dwelling of the subscriber, No. 157 South 5th street.

STEPHEN H. GLOUCESTER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1828.

N. B. On the 1st of October a Night School for adults will be opened in the academy.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systimatical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, Oils, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street; and the female school in William-street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion,	75cts.
" Each repetition of do.	38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion,	50
" Each repetition of do.	25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT,
Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Raymond, Salem.

Connecticut.—John Shields, New-Haven,
Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich

Rhode-Island.—George C. Willis, Providence.

Pennsylvania.—Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Carlisle.

Maryland.—Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore.

District of Columbia.—J. W. Prout, Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.

New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Grass, Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich, Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica.

Louisiana.—Peter Howard, New-Orleans.

N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Coates, New-Brunswick; Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING. (FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by

N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug 8

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1828

WHOLE NO 81

THE FAMILY PARTY.

(From "Sayings and Doings")

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

About this period the Colonel, who was on the point of despair, observed, that he thought Louisa had better go and change her dress, hoping that a move on her part would induce the mistress of the house to carry off her troop of chickens. Nor was he wrong in his expectations, although the operation was not so speedily effected as he imagined.

The ceremony of re-ringing the bell, re-summoning the servant, re-ordering Dawes, were all to be performed in detail, and were accordingly gone through, with that sort of mechanical precision, which proved beyond a doubt that it was as Mrs Abberly had said, 'their constant custom in the afternoon' to parade their promising progeny after dinner.

The various fidgetings and twistings of Colonel Arden whose age and disposition militated considerably against any thing like a restraint upon his feelings, and whose manner generally indicated the workings of his mind; had not escaped the observation of Mrs Abberly, who saw with a mother's eye that 'the Colonel was not fond of children.' It was highly complimentary to her perception upon this point, that the old gentleman whispered in a sort of mingled agony and triumph to Louisa as she passed him, in leaving the dinner parlour with all the young fry, 'Oh, for the days of good King Herod.' This fatal speech was overheard by Mrs. Abberly, and when the exemplary parent was confiding to the trusty Dawes, the little community, whose appetites for supper had been sharpened by the fruits, sugars, wines, creams and sweetcakes, with which they had been crammed after dinner, she observed to that trusty servant, 'that Colonel Arden was next door to a brute.'

'The brute, however, must needs, after having his other bottle, adjourn to the drawing-room. Mark the sequel. Mrs. Abberly having overheard the Colonel's concluding speech in the drawing-room, was ordering the children out of the drawing-room the moment she saw the old sinner enter it—but the Colonel made a very handsome apology—indeed, every thing was smoothed over, and the coffee cups were filled. Mrs. Abberly, in fact, felt almost pleased with the Colonel, when he called her favourite Tom, (without exception the rudest and stupidest boy in Christendom), and, placing him maternally by his side, began to question him on sundry topics usually resorted to on similar occasions. From this promising lad the old gentleman learned that four and four make nine, that William the Conqueror was the last of the Roman Emperors, that gun powder was invented by Guy Fawkes, and

that the first man who went up in an air-balloon was Christopher Columbus. In the extreme accuracy of these answers, he received a satisfactory corroboration of his constant remark upon the education of boys at home, under the superintendence of 'mamas and governesses, and had dismissed his young friend with an approving compliment, when the boy, wishing to shew that he knew more than the old man thought for, looked him in the face, and asked him who lived next door to him?

'Next door to me, my fine fellow,' said the Colonel, 'why, nobody; that is to say, I live in the country far from any other house—my next neighbour is Lord Malephant.'

'Ah!' said Tom, 'and is he a brute, sir?'

'No, my dear,' answered the Colonel; 'he is an excellent man, and one of my oldest friends.'

'Ah, then,' said the boy, 'who lives on the other side of you?'

'Why, my neighbour on the other side,' said the Colonel, surprised at the apparently unnatural inquisitiveness of the child, 'is the rector of My parish.'

'Is he a brute, sir?' enquired Master Abberly.

'No, my dear,' said the Colonel; 'a pattern for country clergyman—never did there exist a better man.'

'Ah!' said Tom, evidently disappointed.

'Why do you ask?' said his father.

'I don't know,' replied the boy.

'You should never ask questions, child, without knowing why,' said papa.

'I do know why, only I shant tell,' said Tom.

'I desire you will, Tom,' said his parent, anticipating a display of that precocious wit, for which the underheaded ass was so celebrated in his own family.

'Oh, I'll tell you if you like! it's only because I wanted to know which of them gentlemen were brutes,' said the boy.

'Why, my fine fellow?' said the Colonel, whose curiosity was whetted by the oddity of the questions.

'Why,' replied Tom, 'because when mama was talking to Dawes just now, about you, she said you was next door to a brute, and so I wanted to know who he was.'

This was the signal for general consternation; Miss Gubbins hemmed loud, and tumbled over the music, which lay on the piano—the eldest girl laughed outright—Mr. Abberly threatened to whip his son and heir—Mrs Abberly turned as red as scarlet, and endeavoured to convince Miss Neville of the utter groundlessness of the charge against her, and proclaimed the whole affair to be a new instance of Tom's precocious archness, and a mere application of his own, at the moment, of some story which he had heard some other person tell.

The Colonel, however, joined so good-

humoredly in a laugh with his niece, at the naivete of the boy, and bore the attack with so much kindness, that Mrs. Abberly, whatever she might have previously thought or said upon the subject, set the old gentleman down as a 'dear and kind creature,' and continued praising him periodically through the evening.'

CONFESSION OF A FRENCH WOMAN.

Born and bred in Paris, I became in my earliest youth the toast of my native city. Heartily tired of the praises of my beauty, repeated every day in verse and prose in songs and poems, in companies and periodical publications, and calculating upon new fame and fresh admirers, I set out on my travels, and quitted Paris and France. In Spain, in England, in Germany, in Italy,—in short, wherever I went I was disappointed in my expectations, and my pride was humbled. In every country I found a different standard for beauty. I resolved to leave this quarter of the globe, and journeyed to Asia. Here I fared still worse. I shall say nothing of Turkey, Persia, or Circassia, because, on comparing myself with the beauties of those countries, I could not help feeling my inferiority. But when I reached China, I thought the people would never have done laughing at my large eyes, my squille nose, my small ears, my apology for a mouth, my immense feet, and my shoes, in each of which there was room enough for four Chinese feet. From China I proceeded to the Marian Islands. Here the natives laughed just as heartily at my teeth and hair; for among them the height of beauty consists in black teeth and long white hair.

In Arabia I made no conquests, for I did not understand the art of colouring my eye-brows a coal black, and enlarging the eye considerably towards the temple by a stripe of the same colour; in short, I had not the excessively large black, prominent eye, or the chalk-white complexion of the beauties of the East. As the natives of the Alps had wondered to see me without goitre, so were the Hotentots astonished that I had not a flat nose, a body as big and as round as a barrel, and half putrid intestines of animals twisted by way of ornament about my arms and legs. In America, in the southern province of Cumana, they found fault with me because my cheeks were not hollow, nor my face long and narrow, and because I was not large enough about the hips; for there they compress the head between two boards, and fasten tight bandages above the knees to produce these peculiarities of conformation. In North America I witnessed a quarrel between a negress and a white woman on the subject of beauty. Both claimed the prize. "Only look," said the former, "at my black shining skin, my thick coral lips, my white eyes, my woolly hair; how can your pale diseased look,

your sickly blue eye, your little pursed-up mouth, your lank hair, hanging as if it had just come out of the water, compare with these?" The white woman was about to reply, but I took her aside, and taught her by my own experience and example, that we must not look for a general standard of beauty.

AFRICA.

The information that Capt. Clapperton's faithful attendant brings home, must encourage, I should suppose, the belief that the exit of the Niger is into the Bight of Biafra, or Gulf of Guinea. I told Clapperton some years ago, that the exit of the Niger must be, so far as I was able to judge, into the Bights of Benin and Biafre, and that I was led to suppose so from the immense number of rivers that discharge themselves into the Gulf of Guinea from Acra to Cameroons, there being no less than fourteen, and some of these, particularly the Rio Volta, Benue River, Cape Formoso River, Bonny River, New and Old Calabar Rivers, the River Cameroons navigable for 50 miles up, for ships of 400 and 500 tons. The distance between Rio Volta and Cameroons is upwards of 200 miles, and from Cape Formosa to Cameroons a distance of 150 miles. The country is a perfect alluvial soil, and from this I judged that there must be the exit of some large interior river. I was borne out in this idea by the kings on the coast, who universally said to me there was a large river in the interior, and that they had seen many individuals who were natives, and lived on that river describing it at least two miles broad; but as they had travelled over land they could not say what direction this sea, (as they called it) went in.—*Letter signed H. M. in the Edinburgh Chron.*

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1824.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

As six months have expired since the commencement of this volume, we hope subscribers who are in arrears will see the necessity of immediate payment. Have our Agents forgotten us? *ED*

EDUCATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

We are much pleased to learn that the Academy in Morris' Alley, Philadelphia, for the education of coloured youths, formerly under the care of the Rev. J. Gloucester, is now opened under the superintendence of Mr. S. H. Gloucester and Edward Jones, A. B. lately of this city. We rejoice that our Philadelphia friends have now so good an opportunity for the education of their youth. We have always endeavoured to impress upon our readers the advantages and the imperious necessity of education; and it is not our purpose to enlarge upon the subject at present; we only wish they would give that encouragement to our young friends who have lately opened a school in Philadelphia, wherein the higher branches of education are taught, which they now merit. It is a fact, which perhaps has not been impressed sufficiently upon the minds of our readers; that while the advantages of education are open to other classes of the community, our children and youth as yet enjoy no public opportunity for obtaining the higher

branches—consequently the same standard, of a little reading and writing, which satisfied our fathers before us, is all many of our youth are desirous of obtaining, considering all further advances, as unnecessary. We wish to see this order of things reversed; we wish to see all our young people emulous of advancing up the steep hill of science, never looking behind like Lot's wife, but with their eyes steadfastly fixed on the hill, proceeding gradually, until they reach its very summit.

In conclusion, we advise all our readers, whose residence in certain parts of the South puts its out of their power to educate their children fully, to avail themselves of this opportunity, by placing them under the care and tuition of Messrs. Gloucester and Jones, of Philadelphia, where boarding and clothing are cheaper than in any other city in the Union.

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION.

For Freedom's Journal. GIRLS "HAVE AT YE ALL."

MR. EDITOR:—

I always make it a rule to speak the truth, when I am speaking to you—listen to me, therefore, when I confess that I have been roaming about for the last two years, looking for a woman to fall in love with, as the ancient philosopher did for an honest man, and like him, I have been unable to find one—"why then you are very hard to please," is the idea which will in all probability occur to you:—but, sir you are mistaken,—no person was ever more ready to become the worshipper of the sex than I am. I have extended my peregrinations from this famed city of Gotham, thro' Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., to North Carolina, but have not seen the girl yet "that catches my eye;" the beauties darted their glances at me in vain, for Cupid could not wound me with his wile. This little urchin, Cupid, is a strange fellow—a man may be in love twenty years, and not have the most distant notion of the sort of person he has to deal with—the cameleon never assumes so vast a variety of hues as he can do—besides, there are many impostors abroad, no more like the true son of Mars and Venus "than I to Hercules;" they are mere pretenders to the name of Cupid, born of the apothecary Mercury, and the fair huntress Diana, and it is often very difficult to detect these false deities. I observed, some time ago a communication in your worthy Journal, signed "Benedick," in which he wished to have a telegraphic system established for match-making. I like his plan very much—for not only might different colours be worn, but also might be raised, depressed, or varied—the ribbon! or knot might be accommodated to the peculiar circumstance of the case, worn round the bracelet, then ascending to the girdle, then on the neck, and finally to be crowned on the broad expanding bonnet—nay, to such a precise degree of variety, might the plan be carried, that by a combination of colours, the fortune, age, and connexions of the lady might be thus expressed—assist me now, ye powers which touch the tongue with eloquence in distress. Poor me; after three months fruitless enquiry, after sighing as deep as unfeigned love ever made an honest heart sigh, after having conned by rote "a woful ballad to my mistress's eyebrows," found that Charlotte was engaged!—what peace of mind, what industry of business was lost by me, may easily be conceived by those who have experienced my fate—as for those on whom the shafts of love have harmlessly fallen. "they

jest at scars because they have never felt a wound." By the husband system being established, a man sitting in the middle aisle of St. Phillips Church, may tell the situation of those nymphs that sit in the gallery. Since I entirely give this to the ladies, I cannot conclude better than by giving them a few salutary hints for their conduct in courtship, providing they do not approve of "Benedick's" invention.

At fifteen affect vivacity: If you are in company with the man you would like for a husband, hold your breath long enough to blush when he speaks to you; be cautious at this age to wear your gowns made high in the neck, that your charms may be conceived to be greater than nature usually allots to you at this time of life. At sixteen, affect a great liking for little babies, and get the credit of being a good nurse. At seventeen, read the news of literature and fashion, and talk sentimentally of the happiness of retirement and domestic life; sip a little to put your lips into a pretty shape and kiss little children voluptuously. At eighteen, look out for a husband for yourself, and practice making baby linen for a friend. At nineteen, go to routs and parties, but avoid "a general flirting;" if not naturally modest, affect it to such a degree as to seem blushing at your own shadow. At twenty, consider yourself in some danger of not getting a husband, and suit your conduct to your circumstances. At twenty-one, affect every thing, and marry any body that courts you. A twenty-two, make an expiring effort by going travelling. At twenty-three, advertise for a husband. I am undone.—When you get to twenty-four you cease to be young girl. So I take my leave of you.

DICK DASHALL.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

Loss of the ship Oeno, and massacre of officers and crew!—The unpleasant task devolves on us to record the loss of the ship Oeno, of this place, which sailed from the Vineyard, Nov. 4th, 1824, on a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean, and was wrecked on one of the Feejee Islands, called Turtle Island, in lat. 19, 42 S. lon. 178, 12 W. on the fifteenth of April, 1825, where all the officers and crew were inhumanly massacred by the natives, excepting William S. Cary, as will appear by the following narration from his letter, dated Feejee Islands, Feb. 17, 1828, to Aaron Mitchell, Esq. of this town, owner of the Oeno:—

Mr. Cary, after stating that this opportunity to write was the first he had since he was shipwrecked, details the melancholy fate of his companions, and his own escape, of which the following is the substance.

On the 7th of April, 1825, the Oeno left the Bay of Islands [New Zealand] and on the night of the 15th struck on a reef of rocks. All hands were immediately called, and preparations made to abandon the ship, as there was nothing but a white foam around her, the sea beating heavily against her side, and no hopes of getting her off. The boats being in readiness for leaving the ship, Mr. Drew, in the waist boat, with a part of the crew, succeeded in clearing the reef, and got into smooth water. Captain Riddell, with another portion of the crew, among whom was Mr. Cary, left in the second boat, and got safely over the reef, though not without nearly filling with water. Mr. Shaw next attempted to lower down the weather boat for himself and

the remainder of his crew, and notwithstanding he embraced the most favourable time, when the water was least agitated, in consequence of some of the tackle getting foul which occasioned a momentary delay, the boat was struck by a sea which forced her from the ship, upset her, and precipitated Mr. Shaw and the remainder of the crew into the water; but they were all soon taken up by the other two boats, and they rowed for the shore, which was four or five leagues distant.—They steered directly for the Island, and when near enough to discover the inhabitants, laid awhile on their oars. The natives beckoning with their hands and appearing friendly, they all went on shore, where they remained in safety about two weeks, when they were disturbed by a tribe of Indians from a large Island to the windward. At first the tribe of hostile visitants appeared very friendly, but finding that the ship's company had no arms on shore, and taking an opportunity when one of the boats was off to the ship, they rose upon the remainder of the crew, and killed all but Mr. Cary.* He escaped by concealing himself in a rock which had a hole in that led down to the surf, where he remained two days and nights. On the third day Mr. C. was discovered by the Chief of the Island, who went to him, took him by the hand, and conversed with him. Mr. C. not understanding the language of the chief, made signs that he was hungry and thirsty. The chief then made signs for Mr. C. to follow him, which he did, and was conducted to the town and furnished with victuals and drink. There Mr. C. remained till the enemy returned to their own Island, taking with them the plunder they had got out of the ship.—Mr. C. went off to the ship frequently during his short stay on the Island to get provisions and water, which were scarce there. After remaining with the natives of Turtle Island five or six days, two large canoes were seen approaching from one of the leeward Islands, which threw the natives into consternation, who immediately buried the things they had procured from the ship. When the people landed from the canoes and went up to the town, Mr. C. learned that they were friendly, that one of them could speak a little broken English, and that there was a white man residing on their Island. On their return, Mr. C. went with them to their Island, and remained there some time;—when he heard of a brig at Ambow, (capital of the Feejees) and being anxious to ascertain what vessel she was, he wished to visit that Island, but had no means of effecting that object. The natives told Mr. C. that the canoes would be up in a few days from Ambow, and they accordingly arrived with four of the brig's crew. The brig was found to be from and owned at Manila. The four men informed Mr. C. that they had mutinied, and killed the captain of the brig, and that the remainder of the crew were at Ambow. Mr. C. went to Ambow and found one of his townsmen, (David Whippley, who left Nantucket in November, 1819, in ship Francis Fitzgerald—left the Francis in Guayaquil, July, 1821—went to England in ship Sidney Packet—sailed from England in

ship Prudent—left the Prudent in Valparaiso—went two voyages from Valparaiso to Port Jackson, in an English brig, and got his discharge from the brig at Ambow) and two other white men there. Mr. Cary informed them of the shipwreck of the Oeno, &c., and they told him they had picked up some pieces of a boat or boats, with some barrels and other articles, that had drifted ashore, and that they supposed by the wood, &c. that some disaster had happened to an American ship; but knew nothing of the loss of the Oeno till Mr. C. arrived at Ambow from Laquaha. Mr. C. states that he found the natives at Ambow very friendly, among whom he lived very comfortably; and that after residing there 14 or 15 months, the ship Clay, of Salem, arrived.

The Oeno had 150 bbls of oil when she was wrecked, and lay on the reef three weeks before she went to pieces.

The ship by which Mr. C. wrote, had been trading at the Feejee Islands for Sandal Wood and Beach La Mer, and was bound from thence to Canton or Manila.

The following list exhibits the names of the officers and crew of the Oeno, and place of residence, as far as has been ascertained:—

Of Nantucket—Sam'l S. Riddell, Captain; William H. Shaw, 1st mate; John P. Drew, 2d mate; William S. Cary, Joseph Worth, John Williams, boat-steerers; Barzilla Swain, Charles G. Cash, William Friend, seamen.

Place of residence unknown—Joel Knox, Henry Gordon, James Furse, Jacob Thayer, seamen.

People of colour—Archelaus Newton, Abraham Freeman, William Potter Jesse Elliot, Charles Richardson, Laban Caduda, Abraham Smith; Henry Attoo, native of Sandwich Islands.

* This account is certainly indefinite; for why should the crew of the boat return on shore to share the fate of their unfortunate companions? It is true they might have returned without a knowledge of the massacre, and been immediately slain; but the statement leaves their destiny in the dark.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

The following narrative which we take from a late number of the Frankfort Commentator, is introduced, by the editor of that paper, with the observation that the community, in that part of the country, will continue liable to such outrages, until a change in the law, and in the feelings and customs of juries, in relation to minor offences against the person, shall have destroyed the temptation to revenge, by giving a certain prospect of redress.

A citizen of this town, a young man about 26 years of age, with a wife and children, Mr. Reuben S. Gale, was shot, upon the public highway, four miles from town, in broad day, on Wednesday last, and died of the wound at three o'clock the next morning. The account of it given by him, in the course of the evening, as committed to writing by two magistrates of the county, and publicly read in the examining court on Thursday, was to this effect:—That he had been with his family to the house of his father-in-law, five miles

from town, near the Lexington road; and had taken with him a rifle for the purpose of shooting squirrels. On Wednesday morning, his wife being unwell, he started to town, on horseback, carrying the rifle before him, to procure a carriage for her to return home in.—When he came opposite the house of Thomas Major, (a respectable farmer, living four miles from town) he saw John and Olive T. Major, his sons, at work by the road side. He passed them within ten steps, neither of the parties speaking. As soon as he passed them, he observed John Major go and take up a gun which stood near, but Gale, thinking nothing of that, kept on, without looking back; and had got some thirty or forty yards, when he heard the report of the gun, and felt the smart of the wound. Turning his head, he saw John Major in the act of lowering the gun from his face. Gale dismounted immediately. Major fled towards his father's house. Gale pursued 140 or 150 yards, passing two fences, when he found himself too weak to proceed, and returned to his horse; but having become too weak to mount, he proceeded on foot towards Foster's tavern, distant perhaps 200 yards, and as he approached the house, obtained assistance and was helped in. Gale saw nothing in the conduct of Olive T. Major indicating a participation on his part in the act of his brother. The ball was found to have entered the small of the back on the left side, passed obliquely through the body, and lodged in the skin, two inches to the left of the naval. John Major has been arrested under the charge of murder, and after the usual course of examination, has been committed to await a trial in the Circuit Court. Besides the statement of the deceased, it appeared in the course of the examination that there had been a quarrel between Gale and John Major, and that the latter had said that Gale had shed his blood without a cause, and he would have satisfaction. There is, we have observed, though it did not appear on the examination, an indictment which has been continued once or twice, in the Circuit Court, against Gale, for a violent assault and battery upon the person of Major; in relation to which public opinion very much against Gale. Good laws, habitually well executed, might have prevented the affair on which that indictment is founded, as well as the more terrible one which has followed.

Robbers. In the Quarter Sessions held in Philadelphia recently, two men named Rowe and Foster, were tried on seven indictments for larceny, on five of which they were convicted. The principal witness against them was an accomplice named Caleb S. Bladen, who formed an acquaintance with them in prison, where they had been previously lodged for former crimes, and where they laid their plans for new depredations. Bladen was pardoned out.

At the same Sessions, Wm. Topham, alias John Jackson, the impudent fellow who stole a horse from Mr. Smith, of Tarrytown, changed him for another in Jersey, and went back to get a reward from Mr. Smith for telling him where his horse could be found, was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

VARIETIES.

A NEWSPAPER.—A newspaper! It is the cradle of genius; the record of truth. Wood cut engravings adorn it, and the uses smile graciously upon it. A newspaper! It is a picture of the world. Cast thine eyes over its grim pages: like that, all is confusion and bustle; each one pushing forward to attract attention by arts no matter how trivial. Little ships and big ships; steam boats with their roaring wheels and black smoke, whiz past us; post coaches and post boys; boxes of tea and barrels of Cogniac! Franklin gridirons and La Faye's bedsteads; strayed animals, and found animals, all are mingled promiscuously together. "Move!" cries the lottery office. "Fire!" cries the insurance company. Strange that between both men cannot get money and keep it. Some applicants for public notice are very modest, in their approaches, only soliciting favour as long as they deserve it; others are more aware of their claims on public gratitude, and surely some are prompted by the very spirit of philanthropy. The same diversified scene! In one column a fire, in the next a successful speculation. Here a man eats himself to death, there a child is starving; the widow solicits a pittance, and the rich man offers his loan: the register of Death numbers the old, the middle aged and the young. *Matrimony!* ah, the list is generally long and appalling. Notice! alas, some Jonathan is close at hand, advertising his refractory rib; what is the matter with thy wife, friend? is thy steak cooked too much? or are thy potatoes burnt up? or thy door locked at twelve P. M. and thou on the outside? or did she love gadding about? she must be a mild creature, for she makes no angry retort. A newspaper! it makes one love this little round ball of earth. All the ships are well built, copper bottomed, and fast sailing; the houses are in good repair—extensive out-grounds, delightfully situated; no lime bleached luns or damaged ambrics; no mouldy almonds or musty oranges, o sour raisins; Madeira wine and spanish segars are all of trans Atlantic origin. In short, every thing comes from its proper place. Human beings, too, seem to be very social—so many partnerships! s. Sometimes, indeed, we find some little soul, armed with a patent right, elbowing his way through the crowd, threatening "chains and slavery" to all who dare invade his proper sphere; but generally men seem to have coupled themselves together in loving fellowships. Much as our world has been abused by misanthropes and despised by poets, we doubt whether they would find in the clouds any thing half so convenient. Why, here is every thing Theatres and Circuses, ropedancers and singers, garbans and gun-powder; doctors for the sick, teeth for the toothless, wigs for the bald, braces for the ill-shaped, rouge for the pale, and white lead for the rosy. It is indeed a bright and beautiful world, and we pray, gentle reader, that thou mayst be preserved from the spirit of love and poetry; only read thy newspaper punctually, and it will always appear to thee bright and beautiful.—*Mor. Cour.*

THE POOR NEGRO WOMAN

The following affecting story is extracted from a view of the Spanish colony, by Duvalien. Will not American freemen blush when they recollect that *thousand* of "poor negro women" in the United States, are in a condition quite as *unenviable*.

"Let us visit the old woman who has seen her hundredth year, said one in the company; and we advanced to the door of a little hut, when an old negress of Senegal appeared, so decrepitated, that she was bent toward the ground, and obliged to lean against the side of

her hut to receive the company assembled at the door. She was deaf, but her eye was still lively. Every thing around her showed that she was destitute, and wretched. We found her occupied in bottling a little water and rice for her supper; she was alone and abandoned, her strength exhausted in a long life of slavery.

This woman, now in her hundredth year, had formerly nourished two white children, brothers to one of the gentlemen then present, whom she had seen arrive to complete growth and had afterwards followed to the tomb. The old woman on perceiving him, called him by name and with an air of kindness truly affecting, asked, "and when wilt thou repair the roof of my hut?" It was almost uncovered and the rain poured down freely. The master raised his eye towards it: it was no higher than the hand could reach; "I shall think of this," said he, "Thee will think of it: thee always tells me so, but nothing is done. Hast thee not my children who could mend the hut; (two negroes, her grand children) and thee, art thou not their master, and thou not thyself my son?" "Come" said she, taking him by the arm, and introducing him into the cabin, "come and see thyself these openings; have pity then, my son, on the old Irrouba, and repair at least that part of the roof which is above my bed, it is all I ask and the good being will bless thee." And what was her bed? Alas! three boards grossly connected, and on which was disposed a bundle of parasite plant of the country.

But poor negress, thou addressest a heart of stone. The roof of thy hut is almost uncovered, the sleet and rain beat against thy miserable bed; thy master sees all this, and yet has no compassion for the poor Irrouba."

Constantinople.—There are few cities which enjoy the unenviable distinction of having been more frequently besieged than Constantinople. From the time of Alcibiades to that of Mahommed II. it has undergone four-and-twenty sieges; the first and the last with those of Severus, Constantine, Dandolo, and Michael Palaeologus, were, however, the only occasions on which the assailants were not repulsed.

Young Napoleon.—The following anecdote is from a German paper:—"The young Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon, went through his last examination in every branch of his studies to the perfect satisfaction of their Imperial Majesties, and of his mother, who were present on the occasion. His grandfather told him, after the examination had been concluded, that within a year he should enter the army; upon which the young Prince is said to have observed, 'Thank God! then my fate is fixed'."

Matricide.—The Assize Court for the department of the Seine was occupied on Saturday with the trial of Angelica Darcy, aged thirty six, who was charged with having, without any other motive than that of avarice, strangled her mother with a cord. So strong were the suspicions against her, that in the first instance she confessed the perpetration of the crime, but retracted subsequently on the trial. She behaved with much indifference, stating that her mother died suddenly; the fact, however, of the murder was proved by the evidence of the surgeon and others. She was found guilty, and sentenced to death: she will be conducted to the scaffold *en chemise*, with bare feet, her head will be covered with a

veil, and her right hand will be first amputated.

The secret of rendering docile, and handling with impunity the most venomous serpents, which has so long been in the possession of the inhabitants of Western India, is not unknown in China. It is observed that snake catchers here rub their hands previously to taking hold of the snake, with an antidote composed of pounded herbs. The virtue of the preparation is such that they hold with their naked hand and provoke, fearlessly, the deadly cobradi-capello, or spectacle viper, which, next to the rattlesnake of America, is one of the most dangerous reptiles in existence.

Caut. n Reg.

Liability of Husbands.—The following decision, though made in England, is, we presume, law in the United States, or at least in Pennsylvania. An action was brought to recover the amount of a bill for articles of dress furnished to defendant's wife, but without his knowledge. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, and on motion for a new trial,

"The court thought there must be a new trial. It might not be very agreeable to a fashionable dress-maker to learn that she was bound before she supplied a fashionable lady with clothes, to inquire whether her husband permitted her to have them; but it could not attend these matters of delicacy; and it was fit, in order to protect husbands from their wives' imprudencies, that such persons should know that they could, otherwise trust only to the husband's generosity, unless the goods were necessary.—Rule made absolute."

Seeing in the dark.—It is recorded of the Emperor Tiberius, that he could see in the dark; and M. Le Cat informs us that there was at Parma a young woman who could see at midnight as well as at noon. Persons shut up in dark prisons soon learn to distinguish objects—the absence of the stimulus of light causing an expansion of the pupil of the eye. In the *Journal des Scavans* for 1677, we find the case of a musician who had one of his eyes struck by a late string rebounding, when it broke, from being screwed too tensely. The eye inflamed, and the patient found, to his astonishment, that with the disorder he had acquired the power of seeing in the dark so as to be able to read. It was most singularly, that he could only see in the dark with the inflamed eye, and not with the other.

Mistakes of Ambiguity.—Ambiguity of speech sometimes leads to very sad mistakes. A militia captain received a billet from a lady of fashion, "requesting" "the pleasure of his company to tea" on a certain evening. Now a query arose how to understand the word company; and the captain being a man of real military views, very naturally came to the conclusion that it meant neither more nor less than the *Company of Militia* which he had the honour to command. Accordingly what was the astonishment of his hostess and her friends to behold not only the captain, but his whole company, from the highest subaltern to the most ragged private, armed and equipped in their usual style, punctual to the hour of invitation, dry as dust and hungry as lions! Never was such consternation in the drawing room before. The old ladies lifted up their hands and eyes in astonishment: the young ladies

squall as if they had seen a spider or a snake; the dandies exclaimed, "they'd ought to be shot, odd rot 'em!" the master of the house bit his lips with vexation; and the hostess, as in duty bound, went into the hysterics. In which situation we leave them to the sympathy of the reader.—*Berkshire Amer.*

Husband's Right to Correct his Wife.—The law, as anciently, and as it is believed in some modern instances, practised, that a husband had a right to inflict moderate chastisement upon his wife has been recently disavowed by a learned Judge in England. A case was recently tried before Mr. Justice Park, in which this right was claimed by the husband, and the Judge not only denied the law, but stated that Mr. Justice Buller, on whose dictum the doctrine was supposed to rest, as he had learned from him, *had never made such a decision.*

Peter Buffieres, a priest in Limosin, who lived in the 16th century, was celebrated for singularity of his sermons. As his parishioners did not pay much attention to his strange orders, he was extremely indignant, and on one occasion addressed them—On the day of Judgment when the Lord shall require an account of you from me, and shall say, 'Father Peter Buffieres, in what situation did you find your flock?' I will give no answer. And when he again asks in what situation have you left your flock? I will not answer. But when he questions me the third time, then will I say, 'Lord! as beasts I received them, and as beasts I rendered them to you.'

Diversity of Mind.—There are now 800,000,000 of human beings on the earth: there have been more than a million times that number in the world, and as many more yet exists and there never have been, are not now, nor will there ever be, any two of that innumerable multitude exactly alike.

One of the subjects for confirmation at the Bishop's visitation at Bridgewater on Monday week, on being asked by the clergyman to whom she applied for her certificates of qualification, what her godfathers and god mothers promised for her, said with much *navette*, 'I've a year'd that they promised to gie me half a dozen silver spoons, but I've niver had 'em though.'

Summary.

A singular outrageous act was committed in the Police Office this day, during the examination of a prisoner on a criminal charge; a young man named William Forepaugh, was called a witness to testify on the part of the commonwealth. On passing the dock where the prisoner was seated, and within striking distance, the prisoner sprung at him with an unsheathed dirk, that he had secreted on his person, and made two well directed blows at the body of the witness, but which were so ward off by him, as to prevent his receiving but one of them slightly on his right breast.

He was instantly secured by the officers, disarmed and tied, and after his hearing and commitment on several charges of larceny, he was also committed for this assault and battery, with intent to murder, which he openly and repeatedly avowed. Forepaugh was an accomplice in the crime, and was marked by this villain for his victim. The name of the prisoner is John Bradford, alias John Stewart, or better

known among thieves as English Jack, an old offender, having been frequently convicted of Larcenies and, we regret to say, but recently turned loose upon us by a pardon from the Governor of the Commonwealth.

There was at the time in the dock with him, a woman, professing to be his wife, but in reality, who has successively been the mistress of several old convicts, of the names of Eliza Roosevelt, Russell, Anthony, Bradford. She was held to bail in \$2500 for further hearing, as an accomplice in some of his larcenies.—*Poulson.*
October 1, 1828.

Gloucester, Sept. 27.

Pirates.—Capt. Williams, who arrived at this port yesterday, from St. Thomas, reports that an English brig from Liverpool, for Rio Janeiro, had been anchored off Saba, and that no person was on board. She had been taken and manned by a privateer which fitted out at St. Thomas, under French colours. The prize master and five men, arrived at St. Thomas in one of the packets, the captain of which was paid \$400 dollars not to report them. Four of this number took passage on the 23th of August for Baltimore. The 5th remained, and from his liberality in expending his money, having a quantity of doubloons, he was taken up by the police and imprisoned. He also had in his possession trunks of clothing, &c. with various marks, supposed to have belonged to masters of vessels, which were captured by the privateer. On being asked how long he had owned a quadrant which he had in his possession, he said five years, but on examination it proved to have been made in 1827! He stated that the brig's crew were on board of the privateer, but that was supposed doubtful. The cargo to appearance had been a very valuable one, but was entirely broken up and much of it taken out. The police on examining the prisoner, proved that he had about five months previous been loitering about St. Thomas in a beggarly condition. It was probable he would be given up to the English Authorities, and shot or hung.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Suicide.—We learn that Mr. Lemuel Taylor, an industrious and reputable farmer of Currituck county, N. C. committed suicide on the 19th ult. by shooting himself through the neck. He took his gun with him in the morning and went out, as he said, to shoot squirrels, and not returning in due season, search was made for him, when his body was found about half a mile from his house, in a thicket. It appeared that he had prepared a stick with a notch in it, to spring the trigger, and applied it after adjusting the muzzle of the gun under his chin. He has left a wife and several small children.

New Stage Coach.—The Philadelphia Chronicle describes a large coach in the progress of construction in that city, by Mr. Gleason, to run between Bordentown and Washington, N. J. It is divided into two compartments for passengers, one above the other, each containing seven benches, and will be

able to accommodate no less than 56 persons: 28 below and 28 above. The length of the carriage body is 18 feet, its breadth 5, and its height 10. The roof will be about 15 feet from the ground. The wheels are 4, with double sets of spokes, and rims 18 inches wide. The baggage will be placed on a car drawn behind, to run on a single wheel 2 1-2 feet wide. This great machine is to be drawn by 12 horses, placed three abreast, and the driver is to have for assistants two postillions. It is intended that it shall travel at the usual rate. It will certainly improve the single horse track, and either mend or spoil the road. It is a doubtful experiment; but still worth making.

Canal Boat From Huron.—The Canal-boat Mary, has arrived at Albany from Huron, in Ohio, on her way to this city. She was built at the head of Lake Erie, for the navigation of our Canal, and after passing the whole length of the lake in safety, entered the Canal at Buffalo. When she reaches New York she will have made a voyage of 752 miles: viz 250 miles on Lake Erie, 362 on the Canal, and 140 on Hudson River. She is of the burden of 49 tons, and carries two masts, schooner rigged.

Dai Adv.

Singular Discovery.—Mr. Horton, a gentleman who has been engaged in boring for water in Providence, has presented to the public some remarkable results. In his second experiment in boring, he selected the extreme point of a wharf, many yards from the original land. He bored through a stratum of mud—then through bog meadow, containing good peat—then through sand, pebbles and quartz, gravel. At this point water impregnated with copperas and arsenic broke forth, but determining to proceed farther, Mr. Horton next struck a vineyard and drew up vines, grapes, grape seeds, leaves, acorns, hazel nuts, pine burs and the seeds of unknown fruits, together with pure water. This was 35 feet below the bed of the river!

The Boston Traveller states, that the new Bridge from Boston to Charlestown, was passed over for the first time on Thursday of last week, on which occasion 26 guns were discharged in Charlestown at sunset.

On the 3d ult. the body of Mr. Andrew Hacket was found in the woods near Stanstead, Canada. The deceased was afflicted with a disorder called St. Vitus' dance. The father of Mr. Hacket was found dead in the woods in 1823.

Mr. S. P. Judson, from Ohio, lately had his pocket-book, containing \$2300, cut from his coat pocket at the Tremont Theatre, Boston. Never go to the Theatre with a pocket-book or watch about you.

At late training in Huntington, Conn. a militia man accidentally shot one of his fellows with a wad, which occasioned his death in a few days.

Within the last three weeks, Mr. Alva S. Crafts, of Middlefield, has lost three children and is now childless by a disease without a name in this country. The first symptoms of the disease show themselves in a cankerous humor, near the roof of the tongue, inflammation ensues, and the subject finally dies in all the agony of a case of the croup.

Mademoiselle Sontag sang five songs at Cambridge last week, for which she received £300; exactly two guineas a word, according to the calculations of the mathematical Cantabs.

A Stir among the Slaves of Rio De Janeiro. In the *National Gazette* of the 21, ult. we observe an extract from the *Rio Herald*, an English paper published in the metropolis of Brazil, relative to a riot among the Blacks, *Mulattoes Foreign Troops &c.* The facts, as well as we can collect them, are as follows:—The disturbance commenced by what the Herald terms 'an Irish drunken row' and was irritated into a flame by the *Moleques*. The Governor at arms called upon the populace indiscriminately to arm themselves *para salvar a patria*. 'The blacks took the advantage of this' says the *Rio Herald*, 'and many days will pass ere the slave population of Rio forget their triumphant reveling in white blood.' On that day was their malignant spirit shown to advantage, and had they been permitted to take their own course, not a single foreigner would have been existing at this moment in Rio de Janeiro. Had this been the case—had the slaves been permitted to exterminate the foreign troops—or were they excited according to the demand of the *Aurora Fluminense*, 'It would have been to use the language of the Herald 'the last day of Brazil.'

The daring movements of the slaves, while they were in the possession of arms, have caused no small excitement among the white population. His Majesty, *Nicolas de Sequeira Quieroz*, has issued an edict to prohibit people especially Slaves, from carrying arms. But the Herald says, 'it is not a mere scratch of a pen that will keep in check the slave's thirst for blood.' And he urges a resort to 'severe measures ere the fatal catastrophe commences.' Let them try the experiment, and they will find it as impossible to quench a thirst for liberty when it become enkindled in the human heart, as it would be to scratch the flying shades of night, and beat back the orient beams of morning.—G. U. E.

Sierra Leone, June 10. You will no doubt have heard of the death of Colonel Denham. Exactly four weeks ago, this day, I had the honour of being presented to him on his assuming the command of Sierra Leone. His levee was civil officers of this station; by its magistrates and merchants. This gallant officer and celebrated traveller was surrounded by his staff and his friends all eyes were turned upon him with looks of admiration and regard; he had escaped the dangers of battle and travel; the field of Waterloo and the deserts of Africa. He returned here to rest after his many perils and enterprises; he now rests in his silent grave. This day the same hands bore the pall of his coffin which a little month ago grasped him in congratulation and joy. In the freshness of his frame, and in the vigour of his manhood, even he succumbs to the destiny which awaits all who have the temerity to intrude on this awful spot, where death sits high enthroned. He was interred with all the military honours of a soldier; and with the still more precious honours of tears and of sorrow poured over his grave. Ere another month be passed, many who followed his obsequies will themselves be borne to the same place of rest, and become tenants of the same sepulchre. You will not ask me what is the cause of this place being so pestilential. I cannot tell you. Its site is most beautiful and picturesque. It is a spot which the admirer of nature's beauties could contemplate with delight for hours, days and nights. After taking a night-view of it certainly his admiration would be cut short by a remittent fever. To talk of miasmata, animal and vegetable decomposition, would be to use terms merely to conceal my ignorance. Write to me soon, else may be, so far as I am concerned, a dead letter. When you write put on the cover, 'if dead, to be returned to.' &c.—*Sheffield Iris*.

Parliament of Great Britain.—A resolution was introduced into the House of commons, on the 30, June, that all children born of slave parents, within the British dominions after the 1, January 1830, shall be free. What objection can be urged to the passage of a law having the same object in view in every slave state in the Union. Many have practiced upon this plan and now bless their lucky stars that they did so.—Why do they not all pursue the same course? The rights of property are urged by some,—but surely no person can have the wickedness to put in a claim to the future workmanship of God! Some urged that their degraded condition renders them unfit for liberty; but this difficulty may be obviated by giving them ALL a good English education. Others contend that it will never do to liberate them and permit to remain among us—We shall not quarrel, that is, as fast as they are born into the world; raise them to the ranks of rational and accountable beings, and continue to colonize them the whole time as fast as *their wishes and your purses* will permit.

G. U. E.

Sickness in the Neighborhood.—Public prayers were offered in some of our churches last Sabbath, for the sick in the towns and villages adjacent to New-York. From the statements that we hear, there must be a great deal of distress in the country at the present moment. Dr. Spring mentioned from his pulpit, that in a large church and congregation in this vicinity, such was the prevalence of disease that but eighteen persons were able to attend church on the preceding Sabbath. The Rev. gentlemen also stated, that in many places there are not well people enough to take care of the sick. Last year there was more sickness than usual in the neighborhood of this city; but we believe the distress the present season is without a parallel. Meantime it should be a cause of fervent gratitude to Providence, that this city has been blessed with an uninterrupted measure of health. Indeed, we are informed that the old order of things has so far been reversed, that the sick from the country have been brought into town, while many people have also made temporary removals to the city, to avoid the wasting sickness.

Com. Adv.

Premature Interment.—One day last week a most unpleasant occurrence took place at the Union Burial Ground, on Prime street, near Fifth, in Southwark. A young woman, about 19 years of age, having, as it was supposed, died suddenly of cramp in the stomach the night before, was brought to be interred; after the relatives and friends who attended the funeral had left the ground, the person filling up the grave, when he had thrown a few shovels full of earth upon the coffin, heard a deep groan proceeding from the grave; he immediately obtained assistance, got the coffin out of the grave and opened it, when it appeared that the young woman had turned completely on her side, and blood was issuing from her mouth and nostrils: medical aid was procured as soon as possible, but without avail, as it appeared that life was extinct. This most unfortunate instance of premature interment, should be a warning against too early a burial in any case where death is sudden, or only preceded by a short illness. It is to be feared that too many instances of this kind occur, that are never discovered.—*Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser*.

Louisville, Sept. 16.—Miss Francis Wright lectured three times last week in this city, twice

at the courthouse, and once at the theatre, to large and crowded auditories. The topics she discussed were human improvement, the nature of knowledge, the means of acquiring it, education, free inquiry, the most important kinds of knowledge, &c. All who heard her, applauded her talents and eloquence: the religious condemn her infidelity: the infidels approve most of her doctrines and remarks. She did not explain her peculiar views about marriage, which had given so much offence in some of her publications.—(*Focus*).

Highway robbers.—Two fellows have been apprehended, whose names are Stephen Hull and Peter Welden, on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of Mr. Albert Remington, in Ann street, last Wednesday evening. Four of the gang who are supposed to have aided in the affair, are already in custody.

Counterfeit money.—Five persons are now in Bridwell, who were recently arrested for having passed forged notes of the Massachusetts Bank. One of them named Merritt, is an old offender, and is believed to have been an extensive dealer in five dollar counterfeit notes on the Mechanics Bank. A female is implicated, and from her general conduct and deportment, we should conceive her entitled to move in a highly respectable sphere of society. She has hitherto refused to give any account of herself, but appears very melancholy and exceedingly reserved to the attendants of the prison.—*Jour. of Com.*

Pumpkins. Some of the New-England papers have found an additional reason to deplore the late frost. It appears that the pumpkins have been swept from the fields by the envious floods, and it is feared there are not enough left for the annual thanksgiving consumption. It is an ill wind, however, that blows nobody good. Should our lasses loving neighbors be compelled to forego thanksgiving altogether, for want of pumpkins the *turkies* will have cause to be thankful.—*Spect.*

The Br. brig *Mary*, (of Belfast) Maguire, 6 days from Port-au-Prince for Cowes, ran ashore 6th August, on the Hogstyes. Crew saved—vessel entirely lost.

The Haytian brig *Telegraph*, La Garrene, 14 days from Aux Cayes for New-York, with a cargo of logwood, was run ashore at Abaco 14th Aug. we thinking it advisable to save our lives, having sprung a leak 11 days out, the vessel, at the time, with 5 feet water in the hold, crew and part of the cargo saved, carried into Nassau and sold; vessel entirely lost.

Fatal Military Folly.—The New-Haven Journal states, that a young man, liable to training, after ascending a ladder in order to fire a gun and salute his captain early in the morning, accidentally wounded a Mr. William Hine, 23 years old, who died three days after the wound.

Keep your Front doors locked!—On Thursday, about noon, a thief entered a house in Mason-st., ascended to the chambers on the second floor, made an unlawful transfer of several valuable articles of jewelry, some laces, &c. and withdrew unperceived.

Two little girls were drowned, a few days ago, at Pointe a Calliere, near Montreal,—one having attempted the rescue of the other in vain.

Curious will. A gentleman in Yorkshire who died some time ago, left the whole of his property to such of his descendants only as should reach the height of six feet four inches.

Lecches. It has been lately discovered that *lecches* twice applied possess the property of communicating to the second subject the disease of the first.

Poetry.

From the Religious Mayazine.

WHAT IS TRUTH! John xviii. 38.

I ASKED old time and the spheres,
To answer this question so high;
Days, months, and the swift rolling years;
But neither gave any reply
I stood on a steep precipice,
And call'd to the surges below,
If ocean could answer me this?
Its hearse billows murmured—No!

Creation I ventur'd to sound,
Streams, groves, valleys, meadows, and flowers;
But mute was the landscape around,
'Twas silence in gardens and bowers,
Of seasons adorning the year,
Young spring, summer's roseate flush.
I ask'd and they lent me no ear;
But all were as mute as the rash.

Yon sun in his chariot of gold,
Fair Luna, that angel of night,
The folio volumes so old,
I read, but they gave me no light;
I look'd to the blue vaulted sky,
Which sages are wont to explain.
And each constellation on high—
But sought for solution in vain.

Astronomy bade me draw near,
The signs to decipher and read;
But planets though brilliant and clear,
Were dark on this subject indeed;
And dark was astrology too,
The fanned hieroglyphical lore;
Though Merlin had lent me his clue,
It left me as dark as before.

Whom fame in her temple enroll'd.
The masters of magic and song;
I sought to the sages of old,
But silent was every tongue:
In wilderness mazes they stray'd.
On seas of uncertainty toss'd,
Philosophy lent me her aid,
But Truth was in Paradise lost.

I went to the Delphian shrine,
And next to Dodona's fair fane;
The priestess, she could not define,
The oracle answered in vain.
At length I resort to the schools,
Where science flows racy and clear,
But say, were they wise men or fools?
'The knowledge of truth was not here.

Some bade me of reason inquire,
Who dwells in the temple of mind;
I went to the white-headed sire,
But found him decrepit and blind.
I ask'd him to lend me clue,
He look'd, but was silent and glum.
And taught me this lesson so true,
That unsanctified Reason is dumb.

Thus science, philosophy, art,
Wit, reason, and nature, were mute.
They could not an answer impart,
Or settle the point in dispute:
So restless, dissatisfied, vex'd,
With the pains I had taken, forsooth,
I went to my Bible the next,
And Jesus said, "I AM THE TRUTH."

Worcester.

Married.

On the 2d inst, by the Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. Henry Mott, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss Betsy Lee, of this city.

On the 2d inst, by the Rev. L. Smith, Mr. Wm. Winsor, to Miss Ann Davis, both of this city.

Died.

On the 7th inst. *Dinah James*, late a servant in the family of the late General Clarkson, of this city. Her remains were conveyed to St. Philip's Church, Centre-street, and the funeral service was performed over the same by the Rev. P. Williams, in the presence of a large concourse of mourners and followers.

In Lynn, Mass. Flora Gardner, a coloured woman, aged one hundred and fifteen years. She was a native of Africa, and was captured in 1754, and carried to the West Indies, and after living there several years, she was purchased by Capt. Lee, of Marblehead, and brought to this country. The statements, which she frequently made respecting her age and history, were so particular as to induce a strong presumption of their truth—*M. Jour.*

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at No 530 Broom-st., to take into consideration the propriety of assisting our brethren of New-Brunswick, N. J. in the erection of a House of Worship.

N. VAN LIEW,
No. 530 Broom-st.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER.

This paper will be published weekly after the 10th of October, 1828. It is of the Imperial size, printed on new type, and paper that costs five dollars a ream, and will be afforded at the low price of Two dollars a year. It is adapted to the wants of those residing in Manufacturing towns and villages, and especially of those connected with Manufactories. When its size, quality of paper, &c. are considered, it will be found to be at least as cheap as any other paper in the country. A number has already been issued as a specimen of the work, which will be sent for examination to any person who will write to us for the same, *post paid*.

W. & W. COLLIER.

Boston, Sept. 19th, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received. New-York, Oct. 1, 1828.

FOR SALE,

FOUR LOTS, between the 7th and 8th Avenue of cleared ground in Yorkville. Apply at No. 153 Church-street.

JAMES C. NEWTON.

October 2, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society will re-open their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October next, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock; until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, September 23, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantaloon, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and altar, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept 25, 1828.

HAIR CUTTING & SHAVING.

PETER LEWIS respectfully informs his coloured friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Dressing Room for the particular accommodation of persons of colour, at No. 167 Duane-street.

Relying on their support, no pains will be spared to please all who shall honour him with their patronage.

New-York, Sept 22, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING. DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1829.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that his **House** No. 28 *Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best **Refreshments** Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His-house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-Spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.



THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.
Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Richmond, Salem.

Connecticut.—John Shields, New-Haven,
Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich
Rhode-Island—George C. Willis, Providence.

Pennsylvania.—Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Carlisle.

Maryland.—Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore.
District of Columbia.—J. W. Prout
Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.

New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Stewart, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Grass, Brooklyn; L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich, Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica.

Louisiana.—Peter Howard, New-Orleans.
N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick; Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING. (FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug 8

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1828

WHOLE NO 82

WILLIAM CORDER.

This man who was recently executed at Bury St. Edward's, and to whose fate we alluded on Saturday, was possessed of comfortable means of subsistence, and in the prime of life. The circumstances of his case were somewhat singular. In 1827, of an illicit intercourse between him and Maria Marten, the daughter of a mole-catcher, residing near the prison, at Polstead, was the birth of a child, which died soon after. It appears that this was not the first indiscretion of the kind. Corder, however had promised to Mary—at mid-day he called for her to go to Ipswich and be married, as he was in a hurry. She objected, on account of her liability to observation at that time of day. He told her to her put on man's attire, and go to the red barn where she could change, and wait till he came with a horse and gig. The arrangement having been agreed to, and Corder having carried, as was supposed, to the red barn, a bag containing her female apparel, and returned, and went together, she being in men's cloths, the articles of which were collected. He said if he could not get a license to be married, he would get her a place to remain in, until he did.—At about half past three o'clock, George Marten, the brother of the girl, saw Corder going along Thistley lane, with a pick-axe. On Sunday morning the mother of Maria saw Corder at her house, and asked him what he had done with her? He said he had got a license but must go to London to be signed, which would take six weeks. She intencioned to him what George had said, when he replied it must be a mistake—that it was a lad planting trees on the hill, who was seen with the axe. After this he told several stories as to where Maria was, and some of his expressions were very singular. In September following he left Polstead. He subsequently wrote two letters, post marked London, to the father of the girl, stating that she was well, and in the Isle of Wight; and assigning different reasons for not visiting Polstead, which it would be tedious to particularize. In the mean time he published in the Sunday Times, of Nov. 25, 1827, an advertisement for a wife, and it appears that in consequence of it a marriage was actually formed between him and a deserving woman. Suspicion having been excited as to Maria's having been murdered, the red barn was searched on the 9th of April last, and the body of Maria was found, buried under stones and earth, at the distance of about a foot and a half below the surface.

The Coroner's Jury sat next day, and on their finding, the prisoner was apprehended in London. His trial before an overcrowded court, occupied the 8th and 9th of August, and his guilt was fully made out, by the witnesses we have mentioned,

and others who testified to corroborating circumstances. He attempted a defence against the advice of the Counsel first employed, who recommended it to him to admit the killing, but to make it manslaughter. There was evidence of there having been a quarrel between the prisoner and the deceased, about a five pound note, and that there had been some high words between them about it, just before the time of her death. This advice was rejected, however. The ingenuity of counsel subsequently employed could do nothing for him.

On the trial, Corder defended himself in a long speech, in which he charged the girl with suicide.—The following is an extract:—

"As we proceeded across the fields to the barn (which I beg you to bear in mind was a place where we were in the constant habit of meeting and passing hours together, and even nights together) I generally reproved her for giving way to tears, and observed to her, that that was not the way she should conduct herself towards one who was willing to make every sacrifice to render her happy. By this time we had reached the barn, when in consequence of this and other observations which passed, and whilst she was changing her dress she flew into a passion; told me that she did not care any thing about me, that I was too proud to take her to her mother's, and when married she did not think she should be happy, as my mother and family she was sure would never notice her. She upbraided me with not having so much regard for her as the gentleman before alluded to had shown. Much further conversation arose, the particulars of which it is useless to detail, but I felt myself insulted, and became so much irritated by her observations, that I told her if she would go on in this way before we were married, what could I expect afterwards; that I had then seen sufficient to convince me we should never live happily together, and I was therefore resolved before it was too late, not to marry her, informing her that I should return home, and that she might act as she thought proper respecting her future conduct.

In consequence of this determination I turned from her, and had scarcely proceeded to the outer gate of the barn-yard, when I heard a loud report like that of a gun or pistol. Alarmed at the noise, I immediately ran back, and to my horror I found the unhappy girl on the ground, apparently dead. Astonished at the suddenness of the occurrence, and overwhelmed by my own feelings at the awful event, I stood for some moments in a state of complete stupefaction.—When I had in some measure recovered from this stupor, my first thought was to run for some assistance, and well had it been for me had I acted on that im-

pulse; but the dreadful situation of Maria deterred me from quitting the spot. I endeavored to raise her from the ground, in the hope of affording her relief, but to my horror, I found she was altogether lifeless. I then placed the body on the ground; in doing which, I perceived the fatal weapon, which I took up, when, to add to my terror, and the extraordinary singularity of my situation, I discovered it to be one of my own pistols, which I had always kept loaded in my bed-room. The danger of my situation now flashed upon my mind. There lay the unfortunate girl, wounded to death, and by an instrument belonging to me, and the only human being present who could prove how the circumstance occurred. I will not attempt to describe to you (because it would be impossible) the agitation of my mind at finding myself surrounded by such suspicious and unfortunate circumstances.—My faculties for the second time seemed suspended. I knew not what to do, and some time elapsed before I sufficiently recovered myself to become thoroughly sensible of the awful and responsible situation in which I stood.

The circumstantial evidence was, however, so strong, that he was afterwards convicted. Before his execution, he confessed that he had murdered the girl, and related the particulars following:—"When we left her father's house, we began quarrelling about the burial of the child, she apprehending that the place where it was deposited would be found out. The quarrel continued for about three quarters of an hour, upon this and about other subjects. A scuffle ensued, and during the scuffle, and at the same time, I think, that she had hold of me, I took the pistol from the side pocket of my velveteen jacket, and fired. She fell, and died in an instant. I never saw even a struggle. I was overwhelmed with agitation and dismay. The body fell near the front door on the floor of the barn. A vast quantity of blood issued from the wound and ran on to the floor and through the crevices. Having determined to bury the body in the barn (about two hours after she was dead) I went and borrowed the spade of Mrs. Stawes; but before I went there, I dragged the body from the barn into the chaff-house, and locked up the barn. I returned again to the barn, and began to dig the hole; but the spade being a bad one, and the earth firm and hard, I was obliged to go home for a pick-axe and a better spade, with which I dug the hole and then buried the body. I think I dragged the body by the handkerchief that was tied round her neck. It was dark when I finished covering up the body. I went the next day, and washed the blood from off the barn floor. I declare to Almighty God, I had no sharp instrument about me, and that no other wound but the one made by the pistol was inflicted by me. I have been guilty of great idleness, and at times;

led a dissolute life; but I hope, through the mercy of God, to be forgiven.

Soon after he had committed the murder he advertised in the London Times, for a wife, and had many applicants. He was married to one of them when he was apprehended. The following is a dialogue previous to his execution:—

Among his several conversations the following singular one is said to have passed between him and one of his attendants. It occurred on Friday evening:

Attendant—Pray, Mr. Corder, is it true that it was by an advertisement you were first introduced to Mrs. Corder?

Corder—Indeed it was.

Attendant—Had you many answers to it?

Corder—I had forty-five. Some from ladies in their carriages.

Attendant—Well, that surprises me.

Corder—Surprise you, so it may, as it did myself! but I missed a good thing.

Attendant—How is that?

Corder—Why then I will tell you. One of the answers which I received required that I should be at a certain church on an appointed day, dressed in a particular way, and I should meet a lady, also dressed in a particular way, and both understanding what we came about, no further introduction was necessary.

Attendant—But how could you know her; there might be another lady dressed in the same way?

Corder—Oh! to guard against a mistake she desired that I should wear a black handkerchief round my neck, and have my left arm in a sling; and in case I should not observe her, she would discover, and introduce herself.

Attendant—And did you meet her?

Corder—No, I did not; I went, but not in time, as the service was over when I got there.

Attendant—Then when you did not meet her, how do you know that she was respectable?

Corder—Because the pew-opener told me that such a lady was inquiring for a gentleman of my description; and she came in an elegant carriage, and was a young woman of fortune. (Sighing heavily.)

Attendant—Then you never saw her afterwards?

Corder—No, never; but I found out where she lived, and who she was, and would have had an interview with her, were it not that I became acquainted with Mrs. Corder, from whom I was not a day absent until we were married.

Attendant—Was that long after your acquaintance?

Corder—About a week.

The following was Corder's advertisement.

Matrimony.—A private Gentleman, aged 24, entirely independent, whose disposition is not to be exceeded, has lately lost the chief of his family by the hand of Providence, which has occasioned discord among the remainder, under circumstances the most disagreeable to relate. To any female of respectability, who would study for domestic comforts, and willing to confide her future happiness to one in ev-

ery way qualified to render the marriage state desirable, as the advertiser is in affluence. Many very happy marriages have taken place through means similar to those now resorted to, and it is hoped no one will answer this through impertinent curiosity; but, should this meet the eye of any agreeable Lady who feels desirous of meeting with a social, tender, and sympathising companion, they will find this advertisement worthy of notice. Honour and secrecy may be relied on. As some little security against idle applications, it is requisite that letters may be addressed (post paid) to A. Z. care of Mr. Foster, stationer, Leader-hall street, with real name and address, which will meet with most respectful attention.

The following are a few of the answers which were returned to Corder's Matrimonial Advertisement.

Having taken up the *Sunday Times*, I see 'Matrimony,' at the head of the paper; should the advertiser be sincere and honourable, he will meet with a lady of respectability, (but not of fortune,) one of very domestic habits, having been brought up by a dear and tender parent. Should the gentleman approve of this epistle, the lady will, in her next note, give her real name and address, and by giving her a line, post paid, to — she will return an answer as soon as possible.

N. B. the Lady is not very handsome.

Sir—Having read your advertisement in the *Sunday Times*, I feel induced to answer it, being desirous of engaging myself, I suppose we must be candid in such cases. I am a third daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, who has eight children; therefore you may imagine I can have no fortune. My age is 21. I can give the most unexceptionable reference to character. &c. I shall not be more explicit at present. Direct to —.

Sunday, Nov. 25

Sir—In answer to your advertisement, I take the liberty of thus addressing you stating that I am a young widow lady with no family, and quite competent to make the marriage state happy. Should this meet your approbation, letters to be left, post paid, at —.

Nov. 26, 1827.

If the gentleman who inserted an advertisement in the *Sunday Times*, headed 'Matrimony,' will call at —, and ask to see Miss —, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock to-day, he may have an interview, when every other particular will be most candidly stated. Should the advertiser look for accomplishment or beauty, an interview will be unnecessary.

Nov 26, 1827.

Sir—I have taken the earliest opportunity of addressing you with these few lines. According to your advertisement, as you being the age that will suit me, 24, & I am 18, so I think Providence has ordained that you and me should come together, for I am not very pleasantly situated myself, and it appears that you are not. I am of very cheerful disposition, and should study every thing for your comfort and happiness. If it will suit you, the most convenient time to see me will be at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at three in the afternoon. If I do not see you in a day or two, I shall think you are not suited. Till then Adieu.

The advertisement of a private gentleman, aged 24 in the *Sunday Times* paper happened to meet the eye of a young lady, just 24, of the greatest respectability. The advertisement rather struck her; and should the gentleman be really in earnest, he must advertise once again in the same paper, when he will hear further particulars. But the extreme modesty of the lady will not allow her to put either name or address. The lady is at present in the country; will shortly be in town.

N. B. The lady is not very handsome.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 17, 1828.

DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE.

From a correspondent at Newbern, N. C. of the date of Sept. 10, 1825, we learn that a few days ago a vessel was launched from a public wharf in that place, with a cargo of Slaves, bound for Elizabeth city, N. C. or Norfolk, Va., thence to be re-shipped for New-Orleans. To hear the screams and moans of them and of their bereaved parents left behind, was enough to pierce the hardest heart. Again,

'It was but yesterday that another vessel, loaded with these unfortunate and miserable beings (the Cain of these slave holding states) departed from our wharf for the places above mentioned. The scene was really distressing. It is not our desire to harrow up the feelings of our readers by frequent allusion to these scenes, but we consider it our imperious duty to place all such open violations of the laws of God and nature before them.

It is high time that the citizens of the Union should arise as one man and put an end to a traffic which all civilized nations are at present endeavouring to abolish: we do not mean the foreign slave trade alone; we refer to our and their internal slave trade. In our humble opinion, the thousands which are annually appropriated for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, is to be considered but a secondary object, while our domestic slave trade is suffered to be carried on from one State to another. We may declaim as much as we please upon the horrors of the foreign slave trade, but we would ask, are the horrors of the internal trade less—are the relations of life less endearing in this country than in Africa—are the Wood-folks of the South less cruel than the slavers on the coast? Surely not—surely the natural heart of man is the same wherever he has the power to domineer over his fellow-man, to bind him hand and foot, and sell him like beasts of burden, and when he pleases, to destroy him.

It is our earnest wish, that the subject of domestic slavery may continually be placed before the public, and though the subject is a hackneyed one, its intrinsic merits are such, that it can never lose its importance in the estimation of the man of true feeling. To the

patriot it is one of peculiar interest, as being incorporated with the welfare of the Southern part of the Union, for unless efforts are made to stay its evils, the day will come, when all we have read of Spartacus and his servile band—of the horrors of the revolutionary scenes of St. Domingo, will be reacted before our eyes.

New-York Manumission Society.—On Tuesday evening last, the New-York Manumission Society held a meeting at the Society's School Room, in William-street.

From the Northern Star

Patent Doctors—In this Yankee land of patent-rights, where there are inventions for almost every thing except breathing, we have never heard of a more curious machine than a "patent doctor!" But there are labour saving machines, why should there not be life-saving machines? and patent nostrums as well as any other patent thing. Human ingenuity may as well exert itself upon person as upon property—and a patent doctor has as good a claim upon the public as any model ever formed for the patent officer. But we wander from our subject, which is neither more nor less than Dr. JOSEPH BROWNELL, by birth a Rhode-Islander, by profession a patent-doctor, and by misfortune blind to the pleasant scenes around him as well as to the merits of the Faculty generally; having lost the use of the eyes with which he formerly saw the one, and the opinion which made him respect the other.

We were pursuing our usual avocation, the other morning, when the aforesaid walking apothecary's shop, labelled Doct. Joseph Brownell, moved itself into our magazine of types, ink, and smoky manuscripts, and commenced a powerful appeal to our senses with its compound of villainous smells, the effect of which was truly moving; and a saddening appeal to our feelings, with its organ of speech, the intonations of which were really pathetic. "Perhaps," said Dr. Brownell, "Perhaps you don't know that I am the great patent doctor who cured Sim Makepeace, after the college doctors had covered him all over with sores?" Ignorance of his patent celebrity was immediately confessed. "Well whether you know it or not, I am the man who cured the rich woman's daughter in Rentum, after all her liver and the bigger part of her lights had been eat up with markery, and I want you to tell folks of it in your paper, as I tell you. Tell them that I cure the bilious-janddery complaint—cous—consumption—be botts in horses and the king's evil in men—pimples on ladies' faces, and all other kind of costive diseases where the brain is depending. But in the first place, let folks know that I'm a doctor for the blood a real blood doctor, who never gives any markery, or any rats, one of poison herbs, which are ruination to the credit of doctors; and I cure inflamed livers, and all livers that grow smaller; and I know that there has been a great dose of imposition administered to the public, about livers—why now we hear college doctors telling, almost every day, about liver complaints; when there is not one in five hundred of them the real liver complaint for a certain: I can tell you what it is, if a man's liver be obstructed, or inflamed, fashionable doctors call it liver-complaint at once, when the real disorder makes the liver grow away out before and away out behind, like these saddle-bags over my shoulders. And I want you to print, that I cure fever-an ager when I can catch it; but the worst of it is, I don't find it very brief about this region. And I want you to tell folks that if I don't do any body any good, I won't do nobody no hurt—and I want you to print the next Saturday, and put it in

more than four thousand papers, as the man did at Providence, and send it to everybody's house—and the consequence will be that I'll doctor you for nothing." And after thus disclosing his wants, and receiving assurance that they should be complied with, the great patent doctor who cured Sim Makepeace, took his leave of us, and went on his way, curing the fever and ague when he could catch it, and all manner of diseases that he found 'brief' in his travels—

SESSIONS COURT.—FRIDAY.

Before the Recorder and Alderman, IRELAND and Coe.—*John Wright* was indicted for an outrageous assault upon the person of George W. Bird, Gen. Bogardus who witnessed the same gave a detail of it to the Jury. It appeared that the affray commenced on board the Catharine street Ferry boat, Wright having merely given offence by passing through the larger gate instead of the lesser one, when Wright, who is the ferryman, struck him with his clenched fist several blows and afterwards with a doubled rope, in a very brutal manner across the face, until the complainant was nearly stunned. The General observed, that he was so indignant at such conduct, that he could not refrain from interfering, which he did by knocking Wright back just as he had advanced with his arm lifted, again to strike Bird, who was already bleeding very profusely.

Bird was then called, who related the circumstances as above, and stated that one blow which he received on the breast had injured him so much that he felt continually indisposed from its effects *Guilty*.

Mary Van Allen (colored) was charged with having stolen a muslin robe, the property of Miss Thompson, and found guilty. She was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary—was brought up from the debtors prison on a writ of habeas corpus.

Thomas Lewis, a native of Hayti, and indicted for assaulting John Henry Alexander, a merchant, from Port-au-Prince. It appeared from the statement of Mr. A. that he was informed in the office of one of the newspapers, that a Haytian General was imprisoned in the debtors jail. He immediately went to ascertain the fact, when he discovered that the prisoner was the person representing himself to be a general. On seeing him through the bars the complainant exclaimed, "you a general—you're an impostor," and was proceeding to make the same manifest to the keeper, when the prisoner seized him through the bars and scratched his face, swearing that if he got out he would tear his (Alexander's) liver out. Mr. Alexander delivered his statement at great length and with considerable warm-hammaded upon the impossibility of colored men rising in the estimation of the world, while such persons as the prisoner continually perverted their advance. He was exceedingly indignant that the prisoner should represent the person of one of the veteran Generals of the Revolution, and wanted to show the court his bad character for the last six years. The prisoner made a long statement which no one could understand, endeavouring to throw a suspicion on the character of Mr. A. After an able defence by Mr. Wiley, the jury found a verdict of *Guilty*. The Recorder solicited Mr. A. to get some friends who are acquainted with him to meet him at his office, this day, from 10 to 11 in the morning.

Journal of Commerce.

POLICE OFFICE.

"I pray you, now, do wonders ever cease?" As usual a few assaults, batteries, larcenies, rows, kick-ups, &c. &c. &c. A man of about 70 walked into the office;

his appearance was such as to interest every beholder; the spectators stood mute, and the constables and marshals rose simultaneously. The man presented himself in a graceful and dignified manner, cane and hat in one hand and gloves in the other; he was slightly bent, just enough to command respect, and to elicit the sympathies (not to say affections) of those who beheld him. There was a vacant seat, and a motion was made for him to occupy it—he sat down. His head was a well turned head—it was bald; it is true, there were a few frosty hairs still remaining. He was asked, in a kind manner, whether he had any business in the office? He stood up, bowed respectfully, and said, No; he simply came as a spectator. We fixed our eye upon this man, and watched the various changes in his countenance, while the examinations were proceeding. His eye seemed to be lighted up anew, and his whole soul appeared to be enwrapped in the scene that was passing before him. He had never been in a Police Office before: he knew but little, scarcely anything, of criminal jurisprudence. Happy man! guile was not in his breast; he knew nothing of crime. We saw a tear in his eye; he was sensibly affected; he glided slowly and silently out of the Office. The virtues of this man's mind and the sensibilities of his heart, demand our respect, command our admiration. This man is one of the proscribed! he is a colored man.

Morning Courier.

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser.]

Death by Fire.—We have to record an appalling instance of the death, by fire, of a daughter, aged about 12, of Thomas Lee, merchant tailor of this city. About seven o'clock on Sunday evening, as she was sitting in a rocking chair, in the second story of her father's house, in Damels-street, and, as is supposed, asleep; she fell over the fender into the fire, and the flames caught her clothes. She instantly ran up stairs into the third story, where was a girl about her own age, who was too much alarmed to render assistance. The sufferer, writhing in agony, convulsed, and uttering the most piercing shrieks, made her way down stairs, and out of the front door into the street. At this time she was completely enveloped in flames, which illumined the whole street, and her piteous cries aroused the neighbourhood. A gentleman who was passing at the time, caught her in his arms, and, to his own injury, pressed her to his breast, and partially succeeded in staying the flames; but not having an over-coat, could not subdue them. As the sooner means of granting relief, he ran towards a pump near by, but stumbled and fell. Another gentleman caught her up, and took her to the pump, and a person happening to be there with a pail, the flames were quenched. The agonized being was taken back to the house, and her body presented a most dreadful appearance. Her clothes were almost entirely burnt off, and the skin was also off, except that on her face. Medical aid was rendered, but at 1 o'clock that night the spirit of the unhappy victim left its wretched and tortured abode, and winged its way to heaven.

The mother of the girl was, at the time, on a visit to a sick neighbour's, and the father was absent from town.

Joseph Lancaster, author of the Monitorial System of Instruction, is now in this city, suffering under the evils of poverty, and has appealed to the benevolent public for relief.

VARIETIES.

THE SHAKERS.

I shall close this letter with giving you an account of one sect, that is as remarkable for its faith as for its practices. I mean the Shaking Quakers. I have been at three of the establishments of these people, viz.—Hancock, (in Massachusetts,) and Lebanon and Niskayuna, (in N. York.) I believe there is still another establishment in one of the south-western States. The whole number of the sectaries is, however, far from great, nor is it likely to increase, since their doctrine denies the legitimacy of matrimony, or any of its results. There may be a thousand or fifteen hundred of them altogether.

The temporalities of the Shakers are held in common. They are not an incorporated company, but confidence is reposed in certain trustees, who are selected as Managers and guardians of all their real estates, goods and chattels. They are an orderly, industrious sect, and models of decency, cleanliness, and of morality too, so far as the human eye can penetrate. I have never seen in any country, villages so neat, and so perfectly beautiful, as to order and arrangement, without, however, being picturesque or ornamented, as those of the Shakers. At Hancock, the gate-posts of the fences are made of white marble, hewn into shape and proportions. They are manufacturers of various things, and they drive a considerable trade with the cities of New-York, Albany and Boston. They are renowned retailers of garden-seeds, brushes, farming utensils, &c. &c.

The men and women, who, while living in the world, were man and wife, are often to be found as members of these communities, the sex live apart from each other. They have separate dormitories, separate tables, and even separate doors by which to enter the temple.

But it is to the singular mode of worship of these deluded families, that I wish to direct your attention. You know, already, that no small portion of their worship consists in what they term the "labor of dancing." Their founder has contrived to lay his finger on one or two of the verses of the Old Testament, in which allusion is made to the custom of the Jews in dancing before the ark; and I believe they also place particular stress on the declaration of Solomon, when he says, "there is a time for all things," among which dancing is enumerated. It is scarcely necessary to say, that none but the most ignorant, and, perhaps, the weakest-minded men, can join such a sect from motives of science.

I went to attend their worship at Niskayuna. It was natural to suppose that their dancing was a sort of imitation of that of the dervishes, in which enthusiasm is the commencement and exhaustion the close. On the contrary, it was quite a matter of grave preparation. The congregation (the Shakers) entered the meeting by different doors at the same time, the elders of the two sexes leading the advance, and one following the other, in what is called single file. The men arranged

themselves on one side of the room, and the women on the other. Their attire was rigidly simple, and fastidiously neat. It was made nearly in the fashion of the highly respectable sect of Friends, though less rich in material. When silence was obtained, after the movement of the *cabree*, the whole group, who were formed in regular lines, commenced singing certain spiritual songs of their own composition, (I believe) to lively tunes, and with a most villainous nasal cadency. The songs were accompanied by a constant swinging of the bodies; and, from this commencement I expected the access of the infatuated worship would grow by a regular increase of excitement. On the contrary, the songs were ended tranquilly, and others were sung, and always with the same quiet termination. At length one of the elders gravely said, "Let us labor," just as you hear priests say from their desks, "Let us pray." The men then proceeded with gravity to take off their coats, and to suspend them from pegs; after which they arranged themselves in rows on one side of the room, the women occupying the other in the same order. Those who did not join the sets, lined the walls, and performed the duties of musicians with their voices. At the commencement of the song, the dancers moved forward, in a body, about three feet each, turned, shuffled, and kept repeating the same evolutions during the whole time of this remarkable service. It is scarcely possible to conceive any thing more ludicrous, and yet more lamentable. I felt disposed to laugh, and yet I could scarcely restrain my tears. I think, after the surprise of the ludicrous had subsided, that the sight of so much miserable infatuation left a deep and melancholy regret on the mind.

They appear to have an idea that a certain amount of this labor is requisite to salvation, for I learned that many of the elders had reached perfection, and that they had long since ceased to strive to reach heaven by pirouetting.

Now the laws of the different States where the small fragments of this sect exist are far too wise and too humane to give their deluded followers any trouble. They are inoffensive and industrious citizens, and, in one or two instances, the courts have interpreted the laws as humanely in their favour as circumstances would reasonably allow. It is plain that the true bond of their union is the sect which concerted action and strict domestic government produce on the comforts of the grossly ignorant; but as the class of the very ignorant is quite limited in this country, and is daily getting to be comparatively still less numerous, there is no fear that this, or any other religious sect that is founded altogether on fanaticism and folly, will ever arrive to the smallest importance — *Travelling Bachelor.*

THE HIGHWAYMEN OUT-ATTED.

In the reign of Queen Anne a gentleman was driving past to London over Hounslow Heath, when his chaise was stopped by two highwaymen, who with dreadful imprecations called out to him to deliver money. The gentleman happened to have in the chaise, at the time, cash, &c. to a very great amount, the loss

of which would have been his utter ruin. He had not a minute to reflect, and yet, with astonishing composure and presence of mind, he instantly hit upon an expedient, which extricated him from his danger: he told the robbers that his life was doubly in their hands, as they might take it themselves, or deliver him into the hands of justice, out of which he could not be released but by death, as he was the unfortunate General Macartney, for the apprehending of whom, on account of the death of the Duke of Hamilton, the queen had, by proclamation, offered so great a reward: he implored, therefore, their compassion, and entreated them not to take his money, as, by being deprived of the means of escape, he must unavoidably be apprehended. The robbers consulted a few minutes, and then informed him that they had agreed to grant part of his request; namely, not to take his money from him; but on the other hand, as money was absolutely necessary to them, and as they could get more by apprehending than by robbing him, they said he must submit to be carried before some magistrate, as they were determined to claim the reward offered for his apprehension. The gentleman inwardly rejoiced at this, and on being carried before a justice of the peace, who happened to know the person of General Macartney, he was discharged, and the two highwaymen, on his information, were committed.

A gentleman on his return from the assizes at York, was attacked on the road by a highwayman, to whom he delivered a small sum of money. The robber told him that he should not be satisfied with a trifle; and sternly demanded the sum which he knew he had received, and then carried about him. The gentleman, with great apparent terror, drew forth a leather bag, and giving it to the highwayman said, "Take what you want, but spare my life." The fellow eagerly seized the bag, and rode off with it through bye lanes till he arrived at a place of security. There he stopped to examine his booty, which to his astonishment he found to consist only of a quantity of halfpence, and a copy of the dying speech of a malefactor, who had been executed the day before for highway robbery.

BARBARIETY OF WHALE FISHING.

The maternal affection of the whale is striking and affecting. The cub being insensible to danger, is easily harpooned, when the tender affection of the mother is so manifested, as not unfrequently to bring it within reach of the cruel whalers. Hence, though a cub is of little value, yet it is sometimes struck as a snare for its affectionate mother! In this case she joins it at the surface of the water, whenever it has occasion to rise for respiration; encourages it to swim away; assists its flight by taking it under her fin; and seldom deserts it while life remains. She is then dangerous to approach, but affords frequent opportunities for attack. She loses all regard for her own safety, in anxiety for the preservation of her young; dashes through the midst of her enemies; despises the danger that threatens her, and even voluntarily remains with her offspring after various attacks have been made upon herself. In the whale fishery of 1814, a harpooner struck a young whale with the barbarous hope of its leading to the poor mother:

recently she arose, and seizing the young one, dragged about a hundred fathoms of line out of the boat, with remarkable force and velocity. Again she arose to the surface, darted furiously to and fro, frequently stopped short, or suddenly changed her direction, and gave every possible intimation of extreme agony. For a length of time she continued thus to act, though closely pursued by the boats; and inspired with courage and resolution by her concern for her offspring, seemed regardless of the danger

that surrounded her. Being at length struck with six harpoons, she was killed by her savage pursuers.

A SCOTCH PROPHETESS.

In the beginning of May, 1791, died in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, Mrs. Buchan the leader of some deluded people there. Finding herself upon the point of death, she called her disciples together, and told them she had still one secret to communicate, which was that she was the Virgin Mary, the mother of our Lord: that she was the same woman, mentioned in the Revelations, as being clothed with the sun, &c., who was driven into the wilderness; that she had been wandering in the world ever since our Saviour's days; that, though she here appeared to die, they need not be discouraged, for she would only sleep a little, and in a short time, would again visit them, and conduct them to the new Jerusalem. After she died, her enthusiastic votaries would not bury her, but built up the coffin in the corner of a barn, always expecting that she would rise again from the dead, according to her promise. At length, however, the people in the neighbourhood, shocked at these proceedings, got a justice's warrant, and the prophetess was buried in earnest.

A BEGGAR'S WEDDING.

Dean Swift being in the country, on a visit to his friend Dr. Sheridan, they were informed that a beggar's wedding was about to be celebrated. Sheridan played well upon the violin; Swift, therefore proposed that he should go to the place where the ceremony was to be performed, disguised as a blind fiddler, while he attended him as his man. Thus accoutred they set out, and were received by the jocular crew with great acclamation. They had plenty of good cheer, and never was a more joyous wedding seen. All was mirth and frolic; the beggars told stories, played tricks, cracked jokes, sung and danced, in a manner which afforded high amusement to the fiddler and his man, who were well rewarded, when they departed, which was not till late in the evening. The next day the Dean and Sheridan walked out in their usual dress, and found many of their late companions, hopping about upon crutches, or pretending to be blind, pouring forth melancholy complaints and supplications for charity. Sheridan distributed among them the money he had received; but the dean, who hated all mendicants, fell into a violent passion telling them of his adventure of the preceding day, and threatening to send every one of them to prison. This had such an effect, that the blind opened their eyes, and the lame threw away their crutches, running away as fast as their legs could carry them.

CONNOISSEURSHIP.

Sturt, a very neat writing-engraver, published a Common Prayer Book, all of which was engraved on silver plates. Unfortunately, however, it did not sell; and poor Sturt became seriously alarmed, and took every body's advice, as usual, as to what was to be done. It was at length determined to take off a number of copies privately, and then to cut the plates up publicly. After this, the hoarded copies being brought out stealthily, one by one, as particular favours, fetched greater price. Such are the follies and tricks in the world of connoisseurs.

DOG AND A LION

John Stow, in his Annals, has an account of a battle between three mastiffs and a lion, in the presence of James the First and his son, Prince Henry. "One of the dogs being put into the den, was soon disabled by the lion, which took him by the head and neck, and dragged him

about. Another dog was then let loose, and served in the same manner: but the third being put in immediately, seized the lion by the lip, and held him for a considerable time; till being severely torn by his claws, the dog was obliged to quit his hold; and the lion, greatly exhausted by the conflict, refused to renew the engagement; but, taking a sudden leap over the dog, fled into the interior part of his den. Two of the dogs soon died of their wounds; the third survived, and was taken great care of by the prince, who said, 'he that had fought with the king of beasts, should never after fight with an inferior creature.'

Singular Phenomenon.—Near the village of Kilkee, on the western coast of Ireland, is a natural curiosity which I do not recollect to have seen any where mentioned by travellers. It is called the Puffing-hole, and consists of a cavern at the base of the cliff, the mouth of which opens on the Atlantic, and which after burrowing the land to a considerable distance, runs up to the surface in a narrow neck, resembling at the top the mouth of a well. When the tremendous sea from abroad rolls in, it is as though the great body of water were forced into an inverted funnel, its impetus, of course, increasing as it ascends through the narrow neck until it reaches the upper opening or Puffing-hole, through which it jets to an astonishing height into the air, sometimes several hundred feet, and then falls in rain on the mossy fields behind. Nothing can be more stupendous than the sight of this gigantic jet d'eau, when the strong westerly wind sets in with such force as to completely block up the mouth of the cavern.

Galvanism.—If a piece of tin foil be laid on the point of the tongue, and the rounded end of a silver pencil case be placed against the ball of the eye, while the other end rests on the tin-foil, a pale flash of lightning will diffuse itself over the whole of the eye. If the experiment is made with zinc and gold instead of tin-foil and silver, the flash is incomparably more vivid. By placing one of the metals as high as possible between the gums and the upper lip, a flash will be produced as vivid as that occasioned in the former instance, with this remarkable difference, that the flash produced, instead of being confined to the eye, will be diffused over the whole face.

Bank of England Clock.—"The clock in a building immediately over the Hall or Drawing Room, is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and intended, as it fully does, to obviate the difficulty experienced in the various clock offices, from the difference of clocks. This, with the dealers at the bank, cannot occur; for the hands are all moved by one piece of machinery, and the whole, sixteen in number, indicate the precisely similar hour and second. The communication between the machinery and the hands is made by means of brass rods, arranged within the roof, and thence continued to the different apartments in the offices. The length of the whole of these various rods is nearly 700 feet, which weigh at least 6 cwt. There are 200 wheels in motion: the principal weight is about 350 lbs. and the clock is wound up twice a week. It also strikes the quarters and hours on large bells."—*Thomson's Wards of London.*

Soundness of the Lungs.—Dr. Lyons, of Edinburgh, proposes an ingenious and practical test for trying the soundness of the lungs. The patient is directed to draw in a full breath, and

then begin to count as far as he can, slowly and audibly, without again drawing in his breath. The number of seconds he can continue counting is then to be carefully noted. In confirmed consumption, the time does not exceed eight, and is often less than six seconds. In pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from nine to four seconds. But when the lungs are sound, the time will range as high as from 20 to 35 seconds.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Some abuse having crept into the navy, more particularly with respect to the horrible impress service, Duke William of Cumberland was determined to search into the truth; accordingly, one morning, being accompanied by a naval officer of rank, both dressed as sailors, they went to Wapping; and entering a public house, desired the landlady to furnish them with a private room, which they would liberally pay for, having heard since they came on shore, that the press was very hot. The treacherous hostess took the money with a low curtsy, and after lamenting the many hardships and oppressions which the poor mariners were obliged to undergo, she retired, and immediately gave information to a gang, observing, that one of the men in her house was so fat, he was scarcely worth the shipping. Upon this the press-gang burst into the room: when after a well feigned resistance, the duke and his friend suffered themselves to be dragged on board the tender. They were very roughly interrogated, and severely reprimanded for daring to resist his majesty's officers. The duke answered for himself and his companion, and inveighed against them in very sharp terms, for using men so cruelly; upon which they were both ordered down below. This the duke refused to comply with, which so exasperated the captain of the tender, that he told them they should soon know who he was, and directly ordered them to be stripped and flogged. The duke exclaimed, "Strip if you dare!" This was not to be endured; the captain struck his royal highness with a cane, which was a sign to his men to strip their victim by force; but they had no sooner plucked off his blue jacket than they perceived the star! The tables were now turned; the duke declared who he was, and in a minute the whole party were on their knees imploring his forgiveness. He immediately ordered the captain to be secured, whilst he went below; where a scene of the most savage barbarity presented itself; some poor creatures were bleeding from the repeated lashes which they had received; and others were gasping for life from the want of fresh air. The duke, on his return, waited on the Lords of the Admiralty; the brutal captain was dismissed, and a reformation instituted throughout the service.

SWIFT'S EASTER SERMON.

Dean Swift had promised to preach one Easter Sunday at the parish of Kilnibegs, and accordingly put a sermon in his pocket, without considering the, or opening his manuscript. He spent a few days, at a gentleman's house a few miles from the church, and on the Sunday morning set out with his friend, and family in the coach. After prayers were over, the dean mounted the pulpit, and gave out for his text, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." The clergyman below was surprised at such a text for the day, and Swift's friend could not help smiling. However, the dean went on steadily to the conclusion; and just as he finished the sermon, he recollected that it was a funeral one, and had the additional consolation just then of recollecting also that it was Easter Sunday. Few people wrote better, or preached worse, than the dean, and it was therefore no wonder that the principal part of

congregation should be fast asleep; and the rest paid no attention to him. But when the dean joined his company, he was severely bantered on account of the mistake which he had committed; and a smart thing or two being said upon the occasion, the dean, who could never stand a joke against himself, surlily replied: "You are all a pack of fools. Did not you see I preached in purpose? for I saw that the greatest number of you race-ily congregation were gathered to the sleep of their fathers."

Summary

New-York Post-Office.—The Journal of Commerce has published some interesting particulars respecting this establishment. The whole number of persons employed there is twenty-four. Number of daily mails about 150. Nearly 30,000 newspapers, and between 50 and 60,000 letters pass through the office weekly. The last Liverpool packet brought 2,100 letters, which were counted, marked, and ready for delivery in forty minutes. The amount of postage received during the quarter ending 30th June, exceeded \$38,000.

A Villain. The Boston Traveller states that an order had been received from Albany for the arrest of P. Judson, the gentleman who advertised that he was robbed at the Tremont Theatre of a pocket book, containing two thousand and three hundred dollars. He is a great villain, well known in Albany and that vicinity.

Steam Boat Race.—A late trial of speed between the steam boats Chancellor Livingston, and the Benjamin Franklin, the former was beaten by about twelve or fifteen miles. The Benjamin Franklin is therefore styled "the cock boat."

Steam Engines in Great Britain.—It is calculated that there are now in Great Britain fifteen thousand steam engines, the average power of which being twenty five horses, would give to England a force in these engines of about two millions of men.

Cheap Travelling.—The competition between coaches which have lately been running between Blackburn and Skipton, and other parts of Yorkshire, is now so great, that we yesterday observed a label upon the Harkford coach, intimating that the public might go free! and that the proprietors would feel obliged by an acceptance of the liberal invitation.—*Blackburn Mail.*

Barn Swallows.—An innumerable multitude of these birds are constant in flocking together in the south village in this town every evening a little before sunset, and after flying around in the twilight, (appearing at a little distance like a vast swarm of bees) they descend into the bushes, where they rest for the night. In the morning they all rise together and disperse in every direction. This is continued for some weeks, commencing the last of July, when they all disappear and are seen no more. This is the second year they have collected in this place.—*Norridgecock Jour.*

A public meeting was lately held in Schenectady, at which the Rev. Dr. Nott presided, for the purpose of adopting measures for "the education of the young coloured population of that city."

Short passage from New-York.—The Benjamin Franklin, from New-York, arrived at Providence in 15 3-4 hours. The passage

from New-York to Boston was made in 20 1-2 hours. This is the shortest passage which has ever been made.

New Line to New-York. The Old Colony Memorial recommends Plymouth as the best stopping place, on this side of Cape Cod, for a new line of Steamers and Stages between Boston and New-York.

The Philadelphia Aurora recommends the formation of companies for the purpose of insuring letters of money inclosed in them.

The miscreant who attempted to abuse a female near Reading a short time since, is a sailor, named Samuel Frink.

NEW-LONDON, Oct. 8.

On Sunday evening, two sailors, on board the frigate Hudson, of the names of Bedinger and Mount, in consequence of a trifling altercation, while hanging their hammocks, agreed to have fight—when a regular set to took place, which resulted almost immediately in the death of Bedinger. On Monday the Commodore sent Mount on shore and had him placed in the custody of the civil authority; also four seamen for witnesses. His trial will probably be the first business attended to by the Superior Court now in session in this city.

The Murderer taken. From the following paragraph it appears that George Swearingen, High Sheriff of Washington county, Md. who recently murdered his wife, and absconded with another woman, is in a fair way to receive the reward of his enormities:

Postscript to a Chambersburg paper received at Baltimore says: "The wretched Swearingen we are informed, has been taken in Virginia and lodged in jail."

Boston Athenaeum. Henry B. Rogers, Esq. has recently presented to this institution upwards of 50 large and beautiful views of Constantinople, accompanied with a book of explanations.

Counterfeit Eagle Half Dollars are in circulation in many parts of the country so well executed as readily to escape detection.

In Belchertown, Mass. the apples are so plenty that they let them rot on the ground. Cider is also low in price, that it is not worth making.

An apple tree, near Montreal, was in full blossom this fall, while it was loaded with its first crop of apples.

A young man named Keenan was drowned on the morning of the 17th ult. while crossing the Rapids, below St. John N. B. A coloured ferryman, named Banks, was drowned at the same place in the evening.

A few weeks since in England, a man who had been blind for three or four years was helped to his sight by a "remarkably vivid flash of lightning."

The bridge across the Genessee river at Genessee village gave way last week and fell (40 feet) with two men, four oxen and a loaded wagon. One of the men was killed.

A grist mill constructed on the principle of the rail way, has been put in operation at Charleston, S. C. and is said, from its cheapness and simplicity, to be an object worthy of attention.

A stranger recently purchased of a drover

at Brighton, 206 heads of cattle, for which he had paid 3100 dollars in 'post notes of the Washington Manufactory Company; Whitehall, State of New York.' He is suspected of swindling, as these notes are not known hereabout. He was arrested, but obtain his release on giving the security of a responsible person of Westborough.

An Irishman, proceeding from Albany to Wighthall in the stage, and who called his name M. Bride, was found dead in a field at White Creek. He left the stage when it stopped, in a fit of derangement, and wandered about for one or two days.

A shock and subterranean sound were perceived at Pottsville, Penn. on the 21st ult. and also at Belvidera N. J. which are supposed to have been caused by an earthquake.

There has been a collection of several hundred dollars made at a public meeting at Rochester, for the benefit of the sufferers by fever along the Lake Shore. The disease has been very distressing.

Lately, at Newburgh, James Connely was found drowned in the river, into which he fell in a state of intoxication. Levi Leavitt, an intemperate man, having jumped into the river, was taken out and flogged and promised not to destroy himself: but he went to another dock and effected his purpose.

Office of the Colonization Society, Washington, Oct. 6, 1828.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, September 26th, 1828, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent of the Society be instructed to make known to such colonists, as are desirous of carrying on trade with the United States in Liberian vessels, that the society will make such an arrangement bounty, or otherwise, as will place them, when trading with the United States, on an equality with American vessels.

Resolved, That, until the actual relation subsisting between the Colony of Liberia and the United States of America, shall be defined by an act of Congress, a duty of 25 cent per ton be collected on all American vessels trading with the Colony of Liberia, from and after the first day of January next.

Resolved, That a duty of 50 cents per ton be collected on all foreign vessels, other than American vessels, unless the vessels of the Colony be permitted to enter the ports of the nations, to which such foreign vessels belong, on paying a smaller rate of duty, in which cases the duty collected shall be equal to the duty paid by Liberian vessels in such foreign ports.

Resolved, That at least three months notice shall be given in the public papers of the United States, before such duty shall be collected; and that such duties shall cease to be collected as soon as any arrangement can be made, by which the discriminating duties shall cease to be collected on Liberian vessels.

By order of the Board:

R. R. GURLEY, Sec'y.

TO LET,

PART of a HOUSE in Grand-street, pleasantly situated. Enquire at this Office, New-York, Oct. 16, 1828.

Poetry.

ZARA'S EAR-RINGS.

From Lockhart's Spanish Ballads.

My ear-rings! my ear-rings! they've dropt in-
to the well,
And what to say to Muca, I cannot, cannot tell—
'Twas thus Grenada's fountain by, spoke Al-
buharez' daughter,
The well is deep, far down they lie, beneath
the cold blue water—
To me did Muca give them, when he spoke his
sad farewell,
And what to say when he comes back, alas! I
cannot tell
My ear-rings! my ear-rings! they were pearls
in silver set,
That when my Moor was far away, I ne'er
should him forget,
That I ne'er to other tongue should list, nor on
other's tale,
But remember he my lips had kissed, pure as
those ear-rings pale—
When he comes back and hears that I have
dropt them in the well,
Oh what will Muca think of me, I cannot, can-
not tell
My ear-rings! my ear-rings! he'll say they
should have been,
Not of pearl and of silver, but of gold and glit-
tering sheen,
Of Jasper and of Onyx, and of diamond shining
clear,
Changing to the changing light, with radiance
insincere—
That changeful mind unchanging gems are not
befitting well;
Thus will he think—and what to say, alas! I
cannot tell.
He'll think, when I to market went, I loitered
by the way—
He'll think a willing ear I lent to all the lads
might say—
He'll think some other lover's hand, among my
tresses noosed,
From the ears where he had placed them, my
rings of pearl unloosed;
He'll think, when I was sporting so beside this
marble well,
My pearls fell in—and what to say, alas! I
cannot tell.
He'll say I am a woman, and we are all the
same—
He'll say I loved when he was here to whisper
of his flame;
But when he went to Tunis, my virgin troth
had broken:
My ear-rings! my ear-rings! oh luckless, luck-
less well,
For what to say to Muca, alas! I cannot tell.
I'll tell the truth to Muca, and I hope he will
believe—
That I thought of him at morning, and thought
of him at eve—
That musing on my lover, when down the sun
was gone,
His ear-rings in my hand I held, by the foun-
tain all alone:
At that my mind was o'er the sea, when from
my hand they fell,
And that deep his love lies in my heart, as they
lie in the well.

Died.

At Norton, R. I. Sukey Arrow, aged
about 100 years. She was one of the small
number of persons now living who were
once slaves in Massachusetts; while a slave
she was the property of the senior Judge
Leonard, of Norton.

At Sierra Leone, Col. Denham, Com-
mander in Chief—a gallant officer and
celebrated traveller.

NOTICE.

The proceedings of the public meeting
held at 530 Broom-st. Mr. N. VAN LIEW
was called to the Chair, and J. W. PRINCE
appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That we proceed to business,
on which the Chairman arose and address-
ed the house. It was

Resolved by the majority of the said 9th
Ward, that we intend to go to N. Bruns-
wick, in order of assisting our brethren in
erecting a House of Worship.

N. V. LIEW, Ch'n.

J. W. PRINCE, Sec'y.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a
pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127
Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

THE ACADEMY.

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs:

GLOUCESTER & JONES,

Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the
common branches of a good English education:
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRA-
PHY; to which are added the study of the
LATIN language and NATURAL PHI-
LOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female
department will be taught *Plain and Ornamental*
NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for
all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy
has heretofore received from a generous pub-
lic, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed
exertions to render it worthy of their continued
patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character
of the academy and competency of the teach-
ers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd
Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm.
Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	4 50
Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.	

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,
that old and well known establishment,

Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he still continues to make
BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable
prices; and as it is generally known that assid-
uity and despatch are the life and spirit of his
profession, he has no need to publish, "at the
shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a su-
perior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of
his own manufacture, free from the use of vit-
riol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his
friends and the public for the very liberal pa-
tronage that he has previously received,
and hopes, by continued efforts, to merit a con-
tinuance of the same.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1828.

FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS, between the 7th and 8th
Avenue of cleared ground in Yorkville. Ap-
ply at No. 159 Church-street.

JAMES C. NEWTON.

October 2, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction
Society will re-open their School on Wednes-
day Evening, the 1st of October next, at No.
96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the
basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult per-
sons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Wri-
ting, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One
Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be
paid on entering the school. The school will
meet for instruction three times a week: *Mon-
day, Wednesday, and Friday* Evenings, at 7
o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the eve-
nings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to
half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room
bring much larger and more commodious than
the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and
we cannot meet the demands of the owner with-
out raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, September 23, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry
on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment,
and perform their work in a correct and sys-
tematic style, having perfect knowledge of the
business, and been brought up to it. Their
mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Panta-
loons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging,
the only way of cleaning. They respectfully
inform their friends and the public, that they
extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar,
&c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit
and altar, to any size or shape, with new col-
lars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They
will not boast of their art, but leave the work
to prove itself. Where the seams have worn
white in black or blue Coats, they can be re-
stored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

HAIR CUTTING & SHAVING.

PETER LEWIS respectfully informs
his coloured friends and the public gene-
rally, that he has opened a *Dressing Room*
for the particular accommodation of per-
sons of colour, at No. 167 Duane-street.

Relying on their support, no pains will
be spared to please all who shall honour
him with their patronage.

New-York, Sept 22, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks
to his friends and the Public for their liberal
patronage, and solicits a continuance of their
favours; he has received at his store, No. 1
Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of
superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. AL-
SO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter,
Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cor-
dials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold
cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free
sugars—they are manufactured by free peo-
ple, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his **House** No. 2^d Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best **Refreshments** Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS**, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to remove all kinds of STAINS, GREASE &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.



THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

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No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 38

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**NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.
SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON.)**

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug 8

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1828

WHOLE NO 82

COCKNEY IN PARIS.

In a Letter to a Friend—Written in 1817.

I remember being much amused one Sunday at the Royal Chapel, in seeing a whole family of English people, who had been in Paris long enough, and exclaiming at every step they gained, from which they dismounted some one else, 'Mais, Monsieur or Madame, je suis Anglois, je suis Anglaise;' and in their hurry, the men were often Anglaise, and the women *vice versa*. At last, with a little damage to their dresses, they did reach the landing-place; and after shaking and arranging themselves to the best advantage, perfectly certain the king would remark them, forward they went. As they saw seats, they determined to choose; and were about selecting as near to the king as possible, when one of the officers on service asked to see their tickets: 'Tickets! they had given them below;'—'but others, for the seats.' They had none, and each joined in the chorus, 'Mais, Monsieur, je suis,' &c. &c. The officer was 'en desespoir,' but the seats were taken. 'Why, it was like a playhouse,' the old waddling lady said, 'much liker than a Christian church.'—'Lord, Mar,' said one of the daughters, 'why, what is it then, pray?'—'A chapel, to be sure; all the French churches are chapels.'—'Well, whatever it is, I'm sure I shouldn't be over-found of coming to it if I'm to have no place to set down; that's what you call French *purliteness*, is it?'—'Hush,' said the husband, 'my dear, I'll see what I can do. There's a civil-looking hoffer has just let them two ladies down, and may be he'll give us one or two seats for you and Kate, the rest can do well enough without.'—'Lord, I wish Mar wouldn't make such a work; I'm sure we can stand very well.'—'Ay, and see better,' said the second girl. 'And the better seen,' whispered the third. All this time Miss M. and I had been listening to and watching the evolutions of this droll family, and as they marched towards the civil-looking hoffer so did we; but where did they go? straight to the Royal Loge, which was yet empty. It was across this the two ladies had passed to the seats on the other side. One of the sisters was shoved forward by the rest, to speak; I did not hear her, but the answer was, 'With pleasure,—give me your tickets;' the old story, they had none;—then the thing was impossible, and the officer bowed. 'But ask him, ask him, may'nt we cross to the other side, even though we don't set; I see many standing there.' The officer hesitated: but at last told them to pass, Vite, vite, for the king was coming. Accordingly they all passed in, and there they stopped. At this moment the drum was heard: in vain did the officers exclaim, Vite, le roi, je vous priez, &c. &c. It was extremely difficult to get

them out. They protested they had been informed, that, as English, they had liberty to stand any where they pleased—no doubt the king would have no objection to see his old friends, &c. &c. and it was not till a moment before the king entered, that the door of his own room was cleared out, loudly muttering something about *ingratitude*. We lost his pleasant party until the service was over, when we watched for them to come round. The father was all eyes, the boys seemed in amaze, the girls talked of the 'duchess,' and smiled at the officers; but the mother! the unfortunate mother fat and short, she had seen nothing, and felt every thing. Her bonnet was squeezed into a triangle, in her attempts to insert into a peeping place, her wig had fallen over one eyebrow, and the dewdrops seemed frying on her flaming face as she came along, a dead weight on her husband's arm. 'Zooks, if ever they catches me there again!' were the first words she uttered,—'but they deserves the like who leaves their own clergy to come to see these heathenish mountebank priests dancing and groaning, and making of wry faces here.'—'Lord Mar, every one will hear you.'—'It's only a pity they're too ignorant to understand me, if they do; but even if they did, I will say, if ever they catches me again!'—and seeing a vacant bench, she made suddenly towards it, with more life than I thought her *suff'ings* had left her. It was a pity to lose her yet; so Miss M. told one of the daughters, that the chapel was about to be closed; but if they would follow us up the stairs, we were going to the Saddle des Marechaux, and the lady could sit down there undisturbed. Immediately the poor mother was carried off between two of the daughters, and unwillingly pushed up the great stairs after us, protesting all the time that she had seen enough for one day. The crowd were kept waiting till the *cortège* within had passed, when we entered. The national guard were in the court below, and I advised the young women to try and get into the balcony to see the review, while the old lady could sit down and rest in the meantime, as we intended doing. 'This was arranged accordingly, to the joy of all parties, and we took care to seat ourselves near the Mar. In a few minutes the old man and his sons came over, and said the boys and he were told they might go down into the court and see the review, as they couldn't get even so much as a glimpse from the window, the French women kept tossing their chimney-tops about so, and he desired his wife to sit still till they returned, and to keep an eye on her young folks. 'I'm sure, ladies,' he added, on parting, 'we's a right to be thankful to you for your obligingness.'—'Yes, that we has,' said the old woman, a little recovered from her state of tribulation, 'yes, that we has, and I in particular, for I was like to drop

in that heathenish place, where, so sure as I never was before, I'll never be again.'—'Then you have not been long in France?'—'Too long, Miss, to my mind; tho' it is not above a week.'—'Oh, how long?'—'Paris, when you've been in it all.'—'Seen it all? why, I think I may boldly say and I've done that already, Miss, for never an hour's rest have I had, except at night, since I put my foot in it first, and a weary hour it was to me, I'm sure, for I likes comfort and quiet at home better nor sighs abroad.'—'But then to gratify your young people.'—'Yes, Miss, that's the whole secret: my daughters saw all their acquaintance going abroad, forsooth, and so they overpersuaded their foolish parents to take them a trip too; and why, as we had never travelled, nor been nowhere ourselves except now and then a summer to Margate, or the *Hisle of White*, when we thought we'd pleasure ourselves and the children at one slap; for, after all, it was aggravating enough to hear one talking of France and Vaterloo, and such things, and being so proud like of having been to parts beyond sea, where others hadn't, and the cuerous silks and trinkamys and shawls they brought home, and—and—' She had run herself out of breath.—'You did very well indeed,' said Miss M. with perfect gravity; 'it would have been a great pity not to have something to talk of as well as one's neighbours. Your daughters are quite delighted, I suppose?'—'I wish I was half as much so.'—'Of course they speak French?'—'Why, in Lunnun they used to be quite glib at it, as I may say, and so they ought, for they has had a many good years at boarding-school, to learn every thing, but somehow, when they came here first they were a little nonplushed, for their Lunnun French, they tells me, a'nt quite the same as the French French, and the people was a little dolt of apprehension; but after a day or two they got on finely.'—'That is pleasant for you.'—'Why yes, Miss, but it's a wearisome thing to be hearing people chattering round one, and not know about what England for my money, where we all knows what each other says. Not but I'm glad the girls are wiser than those that come before them.'—'You have done your duty by them,' said I, to induce her to continue. 'Yes, that we has, and I must say they're deserving of it; though now and again to be sure they will take on a little over their mother, but it's only what youth does. And I assure you, Though I say it, they're counted very accomplished at home, nothing comes amiss to them—they plays on the pianor, and sings, and works, and dances strange dances with the Boorn, and those little bits of sticks as clatter so; to be sure, as I says sometimes, it's of no great use; but why, it's the fashion.'—A pause.—'Did you come from Dover, ma'am?' asked Miss M.

'Bless you, no, Miss, we's been last from Brussels.'—'Bruxelles?'—'Yes,' Miss Brussels, and Waterloo and all.' Then you have seen more than we have.' 'What! you hasn't been to Brussels, ladies; well, if I'm not surprised;' and she seemed pleased too at having that advantage over us. 'Did you like Brussels?'—'Why I did and I didn't—it's not to my taste, though there's worse; but it's all ups and downs, and stuck over with such unlucky sharp stones, no bigger than pebbles, that my poor feet were murdered after the first day, and I'd got out no more, but set in the vinder, and let every thing come to me instead of going to them. There's one smooth place tho', as they calls the park; they told us it was the finest square in the world; I was quite sorry I couldn't have told them they might think so as had never been in Lunnun; but I couldn't speak it, and the girls wouldn't for all my bidding.'—'How do like the people?'—'Why they an't like people at all; you may think how it is when thees here is handsome.' We laughed. 'And you went to Waterloo?'—'O that we did, and a fine sight it was; all beautiful green fields and corn, and every step on graves, they said—poor fellows—it was a wicked day's work; but he that made it's paying for it now, and more of it to him. What crowds of folks was there looking, though there wasn't but little to look at; yet there they was, and buying bits of wood, and gun balls, and buttons; and, would you believe it, ladies, bones—real bones; I declare if I didn't see one young gentleman going off full of glee like, because he'd got a morsel of bone a bargain: thinks I to myself, if the owner was to come to you one night for his property, I wonder if you'd look so full of spirits. After all, it's a droll fancy to buy such trash; my girls must be in the fashion too, so they gave a silver piece for a brass button, and one of the boys got the lock of Boney's gun. And they made sketches, as they calls them; but I must say as I've seen better after them.'—'Is the road from Bruxelles pretty?'—'Not to my mind; but the girls said it was. Bless me, what's that for?'—'Huzzang for the king, he is going among the soldiers.' 'Well, I've seen enough of him for to-day. Pray, Miss, can you spy my daughters yonder?' 'Yes,' replied Miss M., 'two of them have very good places, but I don't think the other lady can see any thing.' 'Then she's a fool not to come and rest herself here; you're more wit, ladies.' 'O; but we have seen it so repeatedly.' At this moment, as if she heard her mother, one of the daughters walked over and sat down.—'Well, what have you seen Cary?'—'Nothing, Mar.' 'It couldn't be less,' returned the old woman. 'Well, you've gained nothing and lost something, for these ladies and I have been very conversable and agreeable like, and I've been telling 'em of Waterloo; for only think as they've never seed it.' Cary seemed to wish her mother there at the moment; but she behaved very well, and turned it off. 'Well, and how do you like the duchess? isn't she a pretty modest-looking person, and not a great soldier's woman, as we had heard?' 'She is re-

ry interesting, answered Cary; 'but Lord bless me what a monstrous portly gentleman the king is! They say as how grief is dry;'—'and hungry too, say I, for grief enough he's had, they say, for all his size.'—'Have you been to Louvre yet?' said Miss M., addressing her; but before she could reply, Mar, delighted at having an opportunity of talking, seized it hastily. 'Yes, that we has, and a beautiful sight it is, I must say, though it be French—such fine painting and gilding! it must be very amusing as to them that knows all the stories; we has gotten the book on 'em, but it's all Greek to me, and the girls has no time to tell me it in English, though I should like it dearly for I'm vastly fond of stories and pictors; and we have been to the monuments, where I was almost turned into one myself, it was so stony cold. But to please me, the prettiest sight they has here is the beasts in the botany garden,—all running wild, so natural like. And the bear, what a funny fellow he is, and stood up so and begged.'—At this moment the crowd collected at the windows began to give way, and the two other daughters approached, their eyes sparkling and their cheeks flushed with heat and pleasure.—'Ah, Cary, what a loss you've had—we've seen every thing, and heard all the people's names, and,'—'And I think,' interrupted Cary, ill temperedly, 'you might have given me a place for a minute itself.'—'And so we would, but you'd never have got it. I declare I was never so squeezed in my life. The French women wanted to throw us out, but we stood our ground.' The room was clearing, so we were obliged to lose the meeting of the family; and after many thanks and hopes of again meeting us, in which latter, as you may guess, we did not join, we left them quite au fait in the ways of the palace for the time to come. Now do not imagine this is too good to be true—such scenes pass here daily.—*Literary Gaz.*

Youthful Ingenuity.—A young gentleman, a native of this place, has printed several copies of an 18mo. work, extending to nearly 70 pages. He made the whole of the types with his own hand, and with the assistance of no other implement than a penknife. He also constructed the press with which the work was printed, and manufactured his own ink. What is perhaps as singular, is, that he composed, corrected, and printed the whole impression with his own hand, without ever having received the slightest direction from any individual, or ever having seen a printing establishment, or any thing belonging to it.

Elgin Courier

Immense Cannon.—In the Kremlin, at Moscow, there is a cannon of an enormous size. It was cast by order of Prince Theodore Iwanowitsch, in 1585, in the third year of his reign, by a Russian of the name of Andreas Tschashoff, whose name can still be read upon it.—This cannon weighs 96,000 pounds. It will carry a ball, weighing 4800 pounds: to do which it requires a charge of 1600 pounds of powder. The *Lemberg Gazette*, from which we take the above account, gravely adds,

that 'though it remains unguarded, no one has attempted to steal it.' But Gazetters have sometimes strange notions of things. It is not long since one of our own country informed his readers, that some *light fin-gere* gentry had, in the night time, robbed a poor waggoner of his *hor e and cart!*

Lond. Mech. Gaz.

Trial for Highway Robbery.—We find in the Westchester Herald a long report of the trial of Leander Green and John Brown, indicted for highway robbery. We have made the following abstract of the case. The trial came on last week before Judge Emott. The District Attorney, Mr. Nelson, appeared in behalf of the people, and Dr. J. A. Graham, of this city, appeared for the defendants. Horace Terry, on whom the robbery was committed, testified to the circumstances, which have already been substantially related in the newspapers. He could not, however, identify the prisoners in consequence of lateness of the hour when they committed the robbery. The witness against them was Samuel B. Cutter, who had been in the State Prisons of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and had been liberated from each by the pardon of the executive. He was the confederate of Brown and Green in the crime for which they were indicted; The three villains took passage on board the steam boat Chief Justice Marshall, for Troy, with a view of committing the robbery on Terry, who they found had money, and whom they first saw at the steam boat wharf, foot of Courtland street, engaging his passage. They landed at Caldwell's with Terry, and succeeded in persuading him to cross over Peekskill the same night; where, soon after landing and as they were ascending a hill, Green knocked him down, and then taking from his pocket a bag containing the money, about \$1400, handed it to Cutter. There was some consultation between the prisoners as to whether they should kill Terry, but Cutter objected. Brown then struck Terry with the handle of a knife on the temple & they left him.

Dr. Graham, for the defence, relied upon a doctrine which, in consequence of some inadvertence on the part of the legislature must be held to be the law—namely that no indictment could be legally drawn up in the *English language*, and present indictment being in that language the prisoners must be discharged. This objection not being suited to the present state of the science of law, did not avail the prisoners.

The jury found a verdict of guilty without leaving the seat; and Judge Emott immediately sentenced the prisoners to imprisonment at hard labour in the state prison for life.

While the sentence was pronouncing, Brown made an attempt to commit violence on Cutter who was in the same box with him, charging him with having his gold watch and other matter, but was restrained by the officers from doing any harm.

Cutter was afterward arraigned on a charge of felony for stealing Terry's pocket book, and pleaded guilty. He was then remanded to the county prison.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

An extraordinary Woman.—There now resides in Montgomery county, a lady in the 55th year of her age, who weighs 510 pounds. Her stature is rather low; she is the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living, and she says none of her relations are above the ordinary size. At 20 years of age she weighed 35 pounds, commenced becoming corpulent at the age of about 30; her general health is good, but from her unwieldy size she can walk but a few steps.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 24, 1828.

We are happy to announce to our readers the safe arrival in this city on Tuesday evening last, of Mr. B. Lundy, Editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, after a tour of 1600 miles, on foot, through New-England and the Northern parts of this State. The cause of Emancipation would be but little doubtful, had it but a few champions, as determined and persevering as Benjamin Lundy.

Sad Accident.—Mr. William Jones, residing at No. 127 Amity-street, was accidentally killed on Saturday last, by a person incautiously playing with fire arms. Too much caution cannot be used in the handling of fire-arms, especially by females.

PUBLIC DINNER IN BOSTON.

[We have already admitted into our columns a notice of the late public dinner in Boston, given by our brethren of that city, to Prince ABDUL RAHAMAN, of Footah Jallo, but as the following is a more full account of the proceedings on that day, we hope our readers generally will excuse its re-insertion this week.]

From the American Traveller.

Tribute of respect.—On Wednesday last the colored inhabitants of this city gave a public dinner to their fellow countryman the Prince Abdul Rahaman, now on a visit to this city. A procession was formed at the African School House at 4 o'clock, and moved to the African Masonic Hall in the following order:—A Marshal, Young Men, Music, Chief Marshal, Committee of Arrangements, the President of the Day, with two Vice-Presidents; The Prince, with two Vice-Presidents; the Clergy, Elder Citizens, Marshal. After partaking of a well provided dinner, the following regular toasts were announced:—

1. May the happy era, be not far distant, when Africa universally shall stretch forth her hands unto God.

2. *The Manumission Society.*—May complete success attend the philanthropic and meritorious undertaking.

3. *Wilberforce and Lundy.*—Friends of the African race—May heaven prosper their exertions and spare their lives till they shall have completely effected the object they have so long had in view.

4. The generous Patrons and Friends of our venerable guest—they have our sincere and grateful thanks.—For the kindness they have shown to him may they receive tenfold.

5. May the strangers amongst whom our venerable guest is about to go, receive him with kindness, and inculcate the precepts of our divine Master, who said, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

VOLUNTEERS.

By C. A. De Randamie, President of the Day. To Prince ABDUL RAHAMAN, Royal Sir,—We, the colored inhabitants of Boston, welcome you this day to this northern clime. Remember, dear Prince, when in your royal Kingdom, this token of respect from your colored brothers. Their hearts participate with your long and past sufferings in this land of ours. May the evening of your days be the rising sun which illuminates Footah Jallo.

The Prince, after expressing his gratitude for the affectionate and kind treatment he had received since his arrival in Boston, and the

pleasure he enjoyed in being in company with so many descendants of the African race, gave the following:

Brethren—The token of respect which you have this day been pleased to confer, will ever be held by me in grateful remembrance.

By V. President L. M. Blancard.—Forty year's bondage and other sufferings—may this be an example to the people of Footah Jallo and other parts of Africa, that they may be more united, and suppress those horrible wars which have been the means of placing many in the same situation.

By Vice President Brown.—Our worthy Guest; May he speedily realize what he so fondly anticipates; the emancipation of his family.

By the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Domingo Williams; May the Slave holders of the world be like the whales in the ocean, with the trasher at their back, and the sword fish at their belly, until they rightly understand the difference between freedom and slavery.

By Chief Marshal George B. Holmes; May the spirit of Liberty which pervades our Northern Hemisphere to day be wafted on its gentle influence until it reaches that Southern Point where slavery abounds, and there diffuse its renovating influence till every Bondman's soul shall be filled with the knowledge of his Right and be allowed to assert it in conscious rectitude.

By Porter Tidd, of the Committee of Arrangements; May the boasted friends of freedom in this country consider the situation of our venerable guest, and open their hearts with feelings of benevolence, that something may be done to secure the liberation of his enslaved family.

By David Walker, second Marshal; Our worthy Guest, who was by the Africa's natural enemies, torn from his country, religion, and friends, and in the very midst of Christians, doomed to perpetual though unlawful bondage may God enable him to obtain so much of the reward of his labor, as may purchase the freedom of his offspring.

By Wm. Keen, of the Committee of Arrangements; Our distinguished Guest—a bright star of the East, for forty years eclipsed by the Comet of the south, but by the influence of good planets, has at length made his appearance in the north; may he succeed in his honorable purpose, and with safety reach his native home.

By John T. Hilton, Third Marshal; Our esteemed guest—We wish him success in his object; we bless the liberality of the white men towards him; may he ever hold them in grateful remembrance, and deem their example worthy of emulation.

The following toast was received from Thomas Dalton President of the Massachusetts General Colored Association—who was prevented by a previous engagement from participating in the testimony of respect.

Liberty and Equality.—The most inestimable gift of God conferred on man. May the time be not far distant when all the sons and daughters of Africa, who are now in bondage, shall be enabled to exclaim, 'We are Free.'

[This toast was received with distinguished applause.]

By Coffin Pitts, of the Committee of Arrangements; May christianity, industry, prudence and economy, characterise every descendant of Africa; and may they one day rise above the obloquy of their foes, transcendent.

By Thomas Cole, Fourth Marshal; Peace, happiness and freedom, throughout the universal world.

The following song, written for the occasion by George B. Holmes, Chief Marshal, was sung by him with effect:—

[TUNE—"How happy the soldier who lives on his pay."]

All hail to the chief from old Africa's shore,
Who forty years bondage has had to deplore;
He's done us the honour to come to our mess,
We greet him with welcome and wish him success.

CHORUS.

"Huzza for the chieftain—huzza for the chief;
Huzza for the chief from old Africa's shore."

He brings us good tidings, and joyfully sings.
I've purchased my freedom and other good things;
With fatherly feeling he's anxious to see
His children enjoying with him liberty.

Huzza, &c.

He's bound to the land where his name is held dear.

Where welcome awaits him, and plenty of cheer,

Where friends will receive him with gladness of heart,

And he may be call'd on to act a new part.

Huzza, &c.

Our hearts are quite heavy, our purses are light—

We sympathise with him and throw in our mite:
Our wishes are good, but our power is small—
We thought this treat better than nothing at all.

Huzza, &c.

His friends for their kindness deserve all our praise,

We heartily thank them while gratitude pays;
We'll do our endeavours to let the world see,
That Africa's children of right should be free.

Huzza, &c.

All hail to the chief from old Africa's shore,
Who forty years bondage has had to deplore.

He's done us the honour to come to our mess,
We greet him with welcome and wish him success.

Huzza, &c.

By Oliver Nash—May the day be not far distant, when we can say in truth, all the world at peace, and all the people free.

The Island of Hayti, the only country on earth where the man of color walks in all the plenitude of his rights.—She may well be termed the cradle of hope to future generations.

By John Eli—Our distinguished guest—may the painful recollections of the past, be lost in the pleasing anticipation of the sunny prospect before him.

By James G. Barbadoes—May the sons and daughters of Africa soon become a civilized and christian-like people, and shine forth to the world as conspicuous as their more highly favoured neighbours.

By Cato Freeman—Haytien Independence, founded on the basis of true republican principles; may that government be as happy as its Institutions are permanent.

By John Brown—May the time soon arrive when the sons of Africa, in all parts of the world, shall be emancipated and happy, and the word *slave* never more be heard.

By James H. Howe—

We hail the dawning of the auspicious day,
When kindred nations unitedly shall say,

We'll unite heart and hand,

Like Leonidas' band,

And swear to the God of the ocean and land,

That no more shall our African brothers be slaves

While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves,

So shall our motto ever be.

Independence and Liberty.

Other volunteers were highly complimentary to the venerable guest, and replete with sentiments of gratitude for the distinguished privileges enjoyed by the colored citizens of Boston.

VARIETIES.

EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLER.

*Extract of a Letter from the Bagnio
Rocheport, dated June 20.*

One of the most audacious and successful *chevaliers d'industrie* to be met with in the history of swindling, is now a convict here. He is named Anthelme Collet, and was condemned eight years ago to twenty years hard labour. The son of a working cabinet-maker at Belloy (department de l'Ain), he was brought up at the Pritanie, and has since appeared in the world under the following various characters: First, a lieutenant, then a captain and major of the 47th regiment, deserter, thief, bishop, inspector-general, ambulatory surgeon, brother of the Christian doctrine, and now a galley convict at the age of 43. In his military career he owed his commission more to intrigue than bravery. Not liking the profession of arms, he deserted, threw off the military uniform, and assumed the clerical black cassack, which he soon after changed into a violet coloured one, forged a bull nominating himself to the episcopacy, and was, as a Lord Bishop, received in the most flattering manner, fed, and almost sanctified at Nice, where, by way of doing him more honour, the bishop of the Diocese allowed thirty-eight priests, and as many deacons and sub-deacons, to receive ordination at his hands. To make a suitable return for these compliments, he mounted the pulpit and preached a sermon of Bourdaloue's (this being the eighth time he had preached the same sermon in different places), which got him the reputation of a most eminent preacher. Shortly after this, a party of gendarmes, who had not a description of his person, came to arrest him, but he supported his celestial character so well, and gave them his episcopal blessing with so much dignity and auction, that they dreaded they were under some mistake, and allowed him to pass. On his quitting Nice, several pious persons made a collection amounting to 8,000 francs, which they instructed him to employ in works of charity.—Some time after, considering the dignity and revenues of his ecclesiastical character precarious he renounced it, and again returned to the enjoyment of military honours. In 1810 he conferred upon himself the appointment of Inspector-General, and in that capacity called upon a Commissary of War to submit his register to him for inspection, got from him a considerable sum of money, under pretence of organizing an army in Catalonia, and left the Commissary enchanted with the promises he had made him of procuring him the Cross of the Legion of Honour. At Nismes, by similar practices he got into his hands government money to the amount of 300,000 francs (£12,000) and at Montpellier other large sums. But his stay in this last town proved fatal to him. One day he reviewed the troops at six o'clock in the morning, then called upon the prefect, whom he complimented upon his excellent administration

of the department, and promised to have him made a superior officer in the Legion of Honour; but, unfortunately, two hours after, he was arrested together with 22 officers who had formed his staff. His adventures, however, did not close here; a few days after his arrest, the prefect, having a numerous company to dinner, wished to let them see this famous swindler. He was accordingly brought to the prefecture by two gendarmes, and placed in a room contiguous to the dining-room, until he should be brought in along with the desert. Finding in this room one of the cook's cotton night-caps and apron, he put them on, and, taking a dish full of some viands or other in each hand, he kicked as if in a great hurry, against the door, which was opened by the gendarmes, and the pretended cook walked boldly into the dining-room, and in a few minutes was clear out of the house.

When the ex-inspector-general was called for, he was, of course, absent without leave. Great was the confusion of the prefect and the disappointment of his guests; and the former, in the first moment of his anger, offered a reward of one thousand francs to any one who would bring him, the fugitive, alive or dead. This, however, proved useless, though the object of his pursuit was concealed in a house next to the prefecture for an entire month, and could see the prefect every day making his toilet. Whilst in this retreat he happens to find a treatise on Osteology, by Sabatier, so much of which he got by heart, that it enabled him to pass himself as a surgeon-major, and in that capacity was actually employed by Gen. Donadieu, then commanding at Saumar. He afterwards practised as a civil surgeon; but in some time, becoming less mundane in his ideas, he became a member of the *Ecoles Chretiennes*, at Toulouse, where he took a house, and set up an establishment for novices. When he had the house filled with them, he disappeared and left them to settle accounts with the proprietor.—Pursuing the course of his adventures, he arrived at Roche Beaumont, where, to lull the vigilance of the police, he took lodgings in the house of the Commissary of Police. Here he made the acquaintance of some officers to one of whom he talked a great deal of his estates near the Rhone, and of his desire to find a trust-worthy person to supply the place of a steward, whom he had discharged. The officer consented, his marriage took place, and he set out, furnished with a letter giving him full power to enter upon the stewardship of estates, the precise situation of which, he has, of course, not yet been able to discover. It was not until 1819 that the adventurous career of M. Anthelme Collet terminated, by his being arrested at Mons, for some obscure and insignificant infraction of the laws.—For the last eight years Collet has been dead to the world. It is singular that a genius of such infinite resources should not have before this bade the *bagnio adieu*; but, as yet, he has made no attempt at escape, and has conducted himself remarkably well.—*Quebec Star*.

A King Incognito.—The Austrian Observer relates the following anecdote of the King of Wirtemberg.—Three young men of Weimar, who were travelling on foot in the South of Germany, for their amusement or instruction, arrived at Stutgard, (the capital of Wirtemberg) a few days ago, intending to remain there only a single day. It was of course necessary that their passports should be examined and signed; they proceeded therefore to the Commissioner's residence, where they applied ineffectually several times in the course of the day. The King of Wirtemberg, who frequently walks alone on foot in his capital, perceived them, and, on accosting them, learnt that the absence of the Commissioner was the cause of their repeated journeys to and from his office. Upon hearing this the King himself opened the door of the office, requested the young men to enter, received their passports, and signed them thus—

"Examined at Stutgard. "THE KING.

"For the absent Commissioner."

This officer being immediately afterwards summoned before his majesty, excused himself in the best manner he was able, but the King in a severe tone of voice, while he pardoned him for that time, forewarned him that if again he should be found guilty of detaining travellers longer than was necessary to examine their passports, he might forthwith make out one for himself, and leave the kingdom.

Theatrical Anecdote.—The tragedy of *Macbeth* was acted recently at a town in Suffolk, England, and amongst the audience was a man who had been nearly fifty miles in the course of the day to see Corder, the murderer, hanged at Bury. Such was the belief entertained to the last, in some parts of the country, that the extreme penalty of the law would not be inflicted, that the man who saw him die was so pestered on all sides for an account of the melancholy spectacle, that he liberally betook himself to the Theatre to avoid further importunities. Just as he entered, the fourth scene of the tragedy was commencing, and as he was quietly sitting himself down in a box near the stage, Duncan began in the words of the author, as usual:

"Is execution done on Cawdor?"

"Yes, Sir," said the man, "I saw him hanged this morning—and that's the last time I'll answer any more questions about it." The audience were convulsed with laughter at the strange mistake, and it was some time before the performance could be proceeded with.

Millenium.—Wednesday, the 11th inst. the Rev. Edward Irving, from London, preached in the parish church of Carnwath, when he chose for his subject the parable of the Ten Virgins. The audience listened with astonishment; every thing was strange—his manner, his expressions, his earnestness, his subject. The trimming of their lamps, and holding themselves in readiness to go forth and meet the bridegroom, was eagerly pressed upon them, and the whole concluded with his favorite topic, the millenium. That this is a theme not fit for every ear and every parish, the following fact will clearly show. Before sermon on that day, an old woman, belonging to the parish called for her shoemaker to measure her foot, with strict orders to fit her as soon as possible. The good woman repaired to the church; but her mind was so agitated by her misconception of the subject, that on her return home, she called again for the shoemaker, and sat down under the most dreadful perplexity. After having breathed a little, she then with difficulty sobbed out, "Saunders, my man, ye needna mak that shoon, I believe." "O, Jaunc, what's wrang?" responded Crispin. "Why, the

day o' judgment's just at han', Guid be wi' us!' 'Eh! what's puttin' that i' your head?' 'The minister tell't us no mony minutes syne, an' surly be' maun ken.' Saunders very coolly replied, 'that it was very unfair in his reverence to deal out such unintelligibilities with so little caution, as, among other imprudencies he was doing manifest injury to his business.' Janet, however, left him, saying, 'that it was needless to throw awa the siller for a wee at ony rate, until she wad seen.'—

Glasgow Free Press

Summary.

Gross Villany. The public know that the Derby Bank failed long ago. Yesterday, a countryman who had chesnuts to sell, was accosted by a sharper and a bargain was struck for a dollars worth. The sharper handed him a five dollar bill of the Derby Bank, and the countryman without examining it minutely, took it and gave four dollars good money in change. The fellow said he would send for the chesnuts in a few minutes, went off, and has not been seen since. The following is the form of the bill:

The Derby Bank promises to pay at the FULTON BANK in the city of NEW YORK five dollars. &c.

From the manner in which the words in capitals are paraded, a person without close examination, would suppose that it was a bill of the Fulton Bank in New-York and thus the man who sold the chesnuts, was deceived.

The Albany Argus informs us that—

The fugitive John Chrystie, the murderer of Isaac James, a young man of Uxbridge, Upper Canada, and for whose apprehension the lieut. Governor of that province has offered a reward of £100, was apprehended with his wife and family on Friday last, by Mr. Allen, of Troy, and lodged in the gaol of that city. Chrystie, it will be recollected, employed James to convey him in his wagon to York, U. C. The body of the latter was found, shockingly mangled, behind a log, and Christie absconded with the wagon and horses. They were in his possession when apprehended.

The Observer published at York [U. C.] gives further particulars respecting the relation in which the murderer stood with the family of the deceased, which render his atrocity still more savage, if possible, than it stood before. It appears that—

Chrystie lived rent free in a small house owned by the father of the murdered youth, who supplied him for several weeks, with milk and vegetables for his family without any charge. Upon the miscreant's leaving the country the father, actuated by the most humane feelings, desired his son to convey Chrystie and his family to this town. On their way hither, he murdered the son of his benefactor, and robbed him of his horses and wagon!

The Observer adds:—

There can be no doubt but Chrystie has assassinated many. The daring and boldness of the execution, and the coolness manifested by him in travelling after committing the murder, at a slow rate, upwards of 200 miles, on a public and thickly settled road convince us, that the blood of the unfortunate James, is not the only blood the villain has to atone for.

The same paper states its belief that—

A man has been recently murdered in the neighbourhood of Port Hope. He disposed of a farm, has not been heard of since the night of the sale. The persons suspected, (the purchasers, and in who company he was last seen) fled to the U. States, upon search being made for the body of the man missing.

A verdict for \$1000 was attained on Wednesday in the Marine Court, by Benjamin Oakley, a seaman, against Robert Lewis, captain of the John Noble, on board of which plaintiff shipped at Rio Janeiro, for Pernambuco, and thence to New-York. On arriving at Pernambuco the defendant changed the destination of the voyage and sailed to Europe. The plaintiff requesting to be discharged and resisting attempts to coerce him, was fired at and wounded twice by the captain, sent on shore and confined for 50 days, where his sufferings were extreme. It is to be hoped that the amount of the verdict may be collected; as it seems to have been a most righteous one.

A verdict of \$5000 has been obtained at the present sitting of the Circuit Court, Judge Edwards presiding, by John H. Sturtevant against Jeré Waterbury and others, for a trespass in entering plaintiff's store, removing his property and ruining him in his business, under pretext of securing a debt of \$200.

At Bridge port, Conn. during the last term of the Superior Court, two young men were arraigned and tried on information by the State's Attorney, for assaulting and robbing a man by the name of Baker; who stated in his testimony, that he was a native of the state of New-York; had been residing for some time in the Province of Nova Scotia, where he had the misfortune to have his feet and left arm and hand so frozen, in the woods, that his arm had been amputated above the elbow, and his feet had perished; that he was returning to Whitesborough, N. Y. where he had friends, and had travelled most of the way by land on his knees that he had passed through the state as far as the town of Greenwich, where the robbery was committed. He had with him three bank notes of England notes, amounting to 78, and \$6 in bills on the Mechanics' Bank and the bank of Newbury, and all of which he stated were the fruits of small charities, which he had received before he set out and on the road, and all of which were taken from him with his pocket book and sundry other papers. The verdict was guilty.

Daniel Van, a youth and a native also of the state of New-York, was tried on an information for burglary, in breaking and entering the dwelling house of Aaron Seeley, innkeeper, in Danbury, on the night of the 25th of september last, while the court was in session, and within thirty rods of the court house, and stealing money and pocket comb. The next day he was arraigned, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to Newgate for two years.

At the desire of the King of Benin, a school of mutual instruction is about to be established in the capital of that African Kingdom, by M. Epinat, a young Frenchman, who has lately devoted himself, with generous enthusiasm, to the abolition of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa.

Distressing.—In a private letter from a gentleman travelling West, it is stated that sickness prevails to a great extent, in many places near the canal. In some families, nearly all are sick. There are not a sufficient number well to attend to the sick. In some instances, one dollar per night has been given for an attendant; in others, as much as seven dollars per week for girls. The gentleman from whom we received this intelligence, states that in one family he had learned that seven out of nine were laid upon the bed of disease; and in another, the parent and four children lay dead in one house. This is truly a melancholy and affecting state of things.—*Utica Rep. Reg.*

Fatal Accident.—A melancholy accident took place at Middle-Hill Lime-Rock, Smith-

field, R. I. on the 11th inst. As Mr. David Carpenter, said to be an active, industrious man, was in the act of kindling the combustibles placed over a charge in the rock, a coal fire dropped upon the exposed powder, causing an instantaneous explosion, which, instead of rending the rock, discharged only the tamping, (material of pounded stone, &c. which confines the powder.) This entered the body of the unfortunate man in three different places, which put a period to his existence, in about an hour.

The Moorish Prince.—At the meeting held at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening the 15th, a highly interesting address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, and a committee of five gentlemen was appointed, in pursuance of a resolution adopted, in favour of an attempt to raise \$3,500 in this city, to liberate several of his family still remaining in slavery. We have no doubt the benevolent will warmly favor so humane a project.—*D. Adv.*

Slavery.—The Brockport Recorder informs us, that on the 4th inst. a colored man calling himself Charles Davis, a runaway slave from Kentucky, was apprehended in that village with an intention of taking him back to slavery. After his arrest, he requested the privilege of stepping into a barber's shop to shave himself. Having taken off his beard, he drew the razor across his throat three times with a full determination to die before he would submit longer to slavery. The incision extended through the trachea, or windpipe. But as no important blood vessels are divided, he is in a fair way to recover.—*D. Adv.*

A steam grist-mill has been put in operation at Wilmington, N. C. which will grind from 30 to 40 bushels of corn in an hour. It is said that it will greatly reduce the price of meal and flour.

A vein of Lead ore, yielding about 75 per cent. is said to have been discovered in Armstrong County, in this state.

A brig under Spanish colours lately arrived at St. Johns, Porto Rico, and it was ascertained that the crew had murdered the captain and officers. They were arrested and held for trial.

The quantity of flour brought down the Western Canal, in the year ending October 1, 1828, was less by 34,977 barrels than in the year ending Oct. 1, 1827.

It is stated that the mackerel which will be inspected and packed at one establishment (an inspection office) in Boston, the present year, will amount to over sixteen thousand barrels, worth \$84,000.

It is ascertained that the value of the codfish, oil matter, salmon, shad, mackerel, herrings, &c. annually taken from the ocean by the fishermen of Massachusetts, exceeds four millions of dollars.

In the village of Strasburg, in the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia, 133 persons were down in sickness.

The crops of corn are remarkably luxuriant in the counties near Fayetteville, N. C. Similar crops are said to be promising in South Carolina.

The French government has sent presses, types, editors and printers, to establish a newspaper in the Morea, to be called the Courier of the East.

POLICE OFFICE.—High constable Gargues, returned yesterday, having in custody Captain John Smith, alias Thomas Collins, charged as one of the kidnappers of Johnson's gang who committed such savage inroads upon our free black children in the summer of 1825. He was arrested in the lower part of Maryland, and brought up for trial, by the Executive of Maryland, on requisition of Gov. Saltz claiming him as a fugitive from the justice of this state; he was committed by the Major, for further hearing. We believe there are now a number of true bills of indictment for kidnapping found against this man in the mayors court & Quarters Sessions. It is said that he has for the last three years been skulking between the lower part of Delaware and Maryland in constant dread of arrest from the persevering efforts used by the police of that city. We are informed, too by, good authority, that four more of the kidnapped boys may be expected here with much certainty in about two months, having been reclaimed from slavery in Pike county, Mississippi.

Constables Juggers brought into the office, a certain Simon S. Harmon, from Cape May, a fugitive claimed by Governor Schulz of the governor of New Jersey, being one of the conspirators concerned in forging the name of George M. Keim, Cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Reading, to checks on the Farmer's and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia to the amount of \$10,000.

All the conspirators, it is said, are now snug in Arch street prison. Harmon was committed for further hearing. —*Nat. Gaz.*

We have seen some further specimens of paper made from straw, and from blue grass, according to McGaw's patent. The invention is said to prove entirely successful. A manufactory has been established at Chambersburg, in this state, and machinery &c is preparing for the manufacture of 300 a day. The paper is firm and strong, carries ink well, and is very suitable for wrapping, and it is believed, for hanging also, and for all other purposes where strong paper is required, and can be furnished at a price so much below that made from any other material as to supersede every other of the kind. —*Penn. Gaz.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.

Murder.—Yesterday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, a young man by the name of John Sanderson, after drinking with a man by the name of Jeremiah Fox, and whilst walking with him some distance with locked arms, drew a pistol from his pocket and shot him through the breast. Fox survived the wound but a short time. Sanderson, it is said, was intoxicated, and we were unable to learn any cause for the act. —*Argus.*

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6.

Fire.—A fire broke out this morning about 4 o'clock, in the large brick building on the corner of Jefferson street, and the Ray, known as the Washington Hall, and occupied by J. C. Fitzpatrick, as a public hotel; and notwithstanding the great activity of the firemen, the building was entirely consumed before the flames could be got under. The property was owned by the State Bank of Georgia, and was insured at the Charleston Marine and Fire Insurance Company. —*Mercury.*

Gardiner (Me.) Oct. 3. A difficulty took place at the muster in Belfast week before last. It seems the Maj. Gen. had determined on the performance of one evolution or movement, which occasioned a considerable dissatisfaction among the officers of the regiment last year,

and that the regiment on their part, were as determined that it should not be performed. The consequence was that many of the officers (the Col. among the rest) and a number of companies, left the field, and the exercises of the day were broken up. Several arrests, we understand, have been made.

The editor of the Pendleton Messenger offers, as an apology for calling upon his patrons for payment, that, as disagreeable as dunning is, it is less so than being dunned. There is some reason in this.

Theft.—On Saturday night last a horse and gig belonging to the Rev. Jacob Coggin, of Tewksbury, were taken from the shed of the Merrimack Hotel, Lowell, by some daring villain. A vigilant pursuit has been made for his detection, but as yet he has eluded the vigilance of his pursuers.

Captain Lindsay, of the schooner Sally-Ann, arrived at New York, in 32 days from Pot-au-Pince reports, that a few days previous to his sailing, one of Boyer's generals and two of the principal merchants of that place were shot, for having made an attempt on the life of the President.

The keepers of the public houses in New Bedford have all determined not to open their bars on Sunday; every bar was closed on Sunday the 21st ult.

Timothy Brainard, of Newburgh, was buried alive under a canal bank near Cleveland, Ohio. Two others were injured. They were digging on Sunday.

The Federal Street Theatre at Boston is miserably attended; some nights the receipts do not amount to fifty dollars, notwithstanding Mr. Caldwell's attraction.

The collections made for the Colonization Society on the 4th of July last, and received into the treasury before Aug. 19, amounted to \$1,479.10.

Sally Olmstead has recovered \$612.50 of Isaac Dickinson, at Rutland, Vt. for a breach of marriage promise. On a former trial the offended damsel had less damages awarded her.

Christian Newcomer, Jr. Esq. has been commissioned Sheriff of Washington county, Md. in place of George Sweringen.

Arkansas against the world—for children.—We are credibly informed, that a Mrs. Mitchell, of St. Francis co. was recently delivered of a fine healthy child, which weighed at the time of its birth, twenty-one pounds! —*Arkansas Gaz.*

Hold! Let Alabama speak.—Mrs. Mehitabel Stout was last week presented with five fine boys, whose aggregate weight was 49 1-4 pounds. —*Tuscaloosa Sent.*

The Mammoth Coach, of the citizens' line, was driven through the streets of Philadelphia on Friday last, followed by a rabble of shouting boys.

In the late S. W. gale, the spire of the Lutheran Church, at Albany, was so bent, that it is expected it will be necessary to take it down. Something like an earthquake was noticed at Mount Pleasant, N. Y. just before the storm commenced.

A writer in the Plymouth Memorial states that three miles digging will unite the waters of Plymouth harbour with Taunton river.

In the violent S. W. gale on Monday last, a considerable portion of the State Prison wall, at Charlestown, was blown down. None of the prisoners, who were in the yard at the time, attempted to escape, but retired to their cells quietly.

The employment of horse-guards at fires, and of horses to draw engines, are recommended in the N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.

An iron shoe, to enable firemen to keep their footing upon the roofs of houses, has been invented by Mr. Seth Walker, a mechanic employed at the furnace on Eldy's Point, Providence. Its efficacy on slated roofs is not alluded to.

Upward of \$4,000,000 are invested in a Manufacturing Establishment in Lowell—and a Canal is making for water privileges for 12 more Factories.

A Mrs. Eliza Simpson of Massachusetts, advertises her husband as a runaway, having gone to Halifax, and charges him as "a drunkard and an Adam's man, and not fit to be trusted."

Counterfeit notes of the Hartford Bank for five dollars, have been put in circulation in Philadelphia, by a man of 'pleasing address.'

The N. Y. Christian Advocate has 25,000 subscribers.

Floating Lids are recommended by a German economist, M. Franzius, to be employed in the case of common beer barrels; since by sinking, as the liquor is drawn off, they will preserve the beer as effectually as if the cask were constantly full.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, living on Richardson's creek, in Anson county, N. C. was shot dead by his step son, Peter Slaughter, on the 25th ult. Slaughter fled, but was apprehended near Morganon, and lodged in jail to await his trial next spring term of Anson Superior Court. Some details of this tragic scene, says the Western Carolinian, stamp it as a very aggravated case of murder.

There is a man residing in Sterling Conn. aged 82 years, who has had 8 children, 62 grand children, and 116 great grand children—in all 186 descendants.

The Ohio Canal Loan of \$1,200,000, has been taken by Messrs. Astor and Prime and others of N. York and Philadelphia, at the rate of \$104.07 for 100 of stock, bearing interest of 6 per. cent and payable in 1850.

Remedy for Whooping Cough.—The following has been recommended for this complaint, which is now common. Take equal portions of new milk and lye, strained from the ashes of hickory [white walnut] bark, of which one table spoonful may be given every hour through the day to a child seven years old.

An Editor in Rhode Island, announces the extraordinary information to the world that he keeps a carriage. He must be a very 'Pink' in Providence to do so. Is he an Adams man? And does he wear 'drah corduroy small clothes'?

Poetry.

ABDUHL RAHAMAN.

'Tis he of Afric. By the reedy marge
Of broad bright Niger, hath he chased the
deer,
Or led his warriors to the battle charge,
When life's gay morning shone serenely
clear.

Child of the cruel fate and blighted hope!
O sadly hath the morning changed and gone!
To thee that day-spring never more shall ope,
Nor Fame, nor fickle Fortune, lead thee on!

The throne before him, e'en his own keen
brand;

Forsook him early, as the mists of night
Forsake the river of his native land.

Before the sun's o'erwhelming flood of light
But he hath gathered, in the land of slaves,
Far nobler aspirations, and hath built
His hope of future bliss above the waves
That dash'd the Moslem heaven and Moor-
ish guilt.

And he shall hail again the coffee bowers,
And thick palm groves of Afric's sunny land;
But greet them not as in his boyhood's hours,
When thousands knelt to kiss that princely
hand

And he shall dwell there as the humble dwell:
In beatific love, with soul serene—
And there shall rest, how sweetly none can
tell,

By Niger's wave where droops the ever-
green. U. Con. Mir.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication from an unknown cor-
respondent, concerning the late unfortunate
accident in Amity-street, shall appear in our
next, if the writer will afford us an interview.

The City 'Peasant' is rather severe in her
kind epistle to us: we are sure it was not the
object of D. D. to wound the feelings of any of
our fair readers.

Married.

In this, by the Rev. B. Paul, on the 2d
inst. Mr. Robert Nickles, to Miss Sarah
Seisco, both of this city.

In Philadelphia, on the 15th ult. by the
Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, Mr. ISAAC CLIFF, to
Miss RACHEL COONIS, both of that city.

By the same, on the 13th inst. Mr. Hen-
ry Johnson, to Miss Patey Freeman, both
of this city.

Recently in Milford, at the residence of
Lowther Layton, the Rev. Mr. Smith to the
Rev. Miss Ellis M. Miller.

This is an extraordinary circumstance,
two preachers married together, and not
Friends either, but Methodists

Thus she has done, as I am told,

The Bible doth require;

In other words she's tried her gold

In matrimony's fire,

That the command might be obey'd,

(Ah there is all the pith,)

She didn't like the Miller's trade,

So turned to be a Smith.

Plough Boy.

Died.

In Rahway, N. J. on the 17th inst. Mr.
Henry Willard, aged 19.

In this city, on Saturday last, Mr. William
Jones, aged 33.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia,
during the week ending October 18th, a-
mounted to 99—12 were persons of Col-
our

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge
of a school in the interior of this State. En-
quire at this Office.

TO LET,

PART of a HOUSE in Grand-street, pleas-
antly situated. Enquire at this Office.
New-York, Oct. 16, 1828.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public in general that he recently opened his
house for the accommodation of genteel Per-
sons of Colour, with BOARD and LODG-
ING. His house is in a delightful part of the
city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing
State and Oliver-street. There will be every
energy used on his part to render the situa-
tion of those who honour him with their pa-
tronage agreeable

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs.

GLOUCESTER & JONES,
Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the
common branches of a good English education:
READING WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRA-
PHY; to which are added the study of the
LATIN language and NATURAL PHI-
LOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female
department will be taught Plain and Ornament-
al NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for
all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy
has heretofore received from a generous pub-
lic, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed
exertions to render it worthy of their continued
patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character
of the academy and competency of the teach-
ers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd
Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm.
Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading	
and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar,	
Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00
Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.	

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor, to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,
that old and well known establishment,
Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he still continues to make
BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable
prices; and as it is generally known that assid-
uity and despatch are the life and spirit of his
profession, he has no need to publish, "at the
shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a su-
perior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of
his own manufacture, free from the use of vitri-
ol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his
friends and the public for the very liberal pa-
tronage that he has has previously received,
and hopes, by continued efforts, to merit a con-
tinuance of the same.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction
Society will re-open their School on Wednes-
day Evening, the 1st of October next, at No.
96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the
basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult per-
sons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writ-
ing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One
Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be
paid on entering the school. The school will
meet for instruction three times a week: Mon-
day, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7
o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the eve-
nings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to
half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room
being much larger and more commodious than
the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and
we cannot meet the demands of the owner with-
out raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, September 23, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street,)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry
on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment,
and perform their work in a correct and sys-
tematic style, having perfect knowledge of the
business, and been brought up to it. Their
mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Panta-
loons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging,
the only way of cleaning. They respectfully
inform their friends and the public, that they
extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar,
&c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit
and altar, to any size, or shape, with new col-
lars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They
will not boast of their art, but leave the work
to prove itself. Where the seams have worn
white in black or blue Coats, they can be res-
tored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

HAIR CUTTING & SHAVING.

PETER LEWIS respectfully informs
his coloured friends and the public gene-
rally, that he has opened a Dressing Room
for the particular accommodation of per-
sons of colour, at No. 167 Duane-street.

Relying on their support, no pains will
be spared to please all who shall honour
him with their patronage.

New-York, Sept 22, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thank-
s to his friends and the Public for their liberal
patronage, and solicits a continuance of their
favours; he has received at his store, No. 1
Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of
superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. AL-
SO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter,
Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cor-
dials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold
cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free
sugars—they are manufactured by free peo-
ple, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a
pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127
Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, (that his *HOUSE*, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced *BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS*, in the best manner. *LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING* done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active *BOYS*, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

**JAMES GILBERT.**

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style: having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools. at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.**LEWIS HARRISON,**

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR**POLISHING BLACKING.**

(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

aug 6

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1823

WHOLE NO. 22

EVERY MAN THE ARCHITECT OF HIS OWN FORTUNE

"But chiefly the mould of a man's fortune is in his own hands." *Lord Bacon.*

"Fortune a goddess is to fools alone; The wise are always masters of their own." *Pope.*

...that while the Portuguese sailors, before engaging in battle, are prostrate upon deck, imploring their saints to perform miracles in their favour, the British tars are manning their guns and working miracles for themselves. This remark, when rightly interpreted, contains a lively satire upon a species of superstition which misleads the multitude more than any other, and engenders indolence and apathy under the specious names of contentment and resignation. There may be some error, common to the vulgar, more preposterous than this, but there are few more pernicious, and not one undoubted in which the transition from speculation to conduct is so easy and unavoidable. To believe, for example, that there once were witches, who made a cockle-shell serve the purpose of a ship, and substituted a broomstick for a balloon, or that there still are fairies, who hold their gambols at midnight, among the romantic legends of Scotland, is quite a harmless superstition, whose worse effect can be to make the gossips draw closer round the winter fire, or the farmer more brief in his potations when at market. But a blind belief in fatalism, or destiny, acts as a powerful motive to indolence and indecision, and makes men sit down with their arms folded, in Turkish apathy, expecting to obtain, by supernatural means, what Providence has wisely reserved as the reward of virtuous exertions. It cannot, therefore, be too early or deeply instilled into the minds of the youthful and inexperienced, that there are few difficulties which wisdom and perseverance cannot conquer; that the means of happiness, and even riches, are, in some degree, in every man's power, and that misfortune is frequently, if not generally, only another name for misconduct.

Nothing is more common, in the world, than for people to flatter their self-esteem, and excuse their indolence, by referring the prosperity of others to the caprice or partiality of fortune. Yet few, who have examined the matter with attention, have failed to discover, that success is as generally a consequence of industry and good conduct, as disappointment is the consequence of indolence and indecision. Happiness, as Pope remarks, is truly our being's end and aim, and almost every man desires wealth as a means of happiness. But in wishing, mankind are nearly alike, and it is chiefly the striking incongruity that exists betwixt their actions and thoughts that chequers society, and produ-

ces those endless varieties of character and situation, which prevail in human life. Some men, with the best intentions, have so little fortitude, and are so fond of present ease or pleasure, that they give away to every temptation; while others, possessed of greater strength of mind, hold out heroically to the last, and then look back with complacency on the difficulties they have overcome, and the thousands of their fellow-travellers that are lagging far behind, railing at fate, and dreaming of what they might have been. This difference in the progress which men make in life who set out with the same prospects or opportunities, is a proof, of itself, that more depends upon conduct than fortune. And it would be good for society, if, instead of envying our neighbour's lot and deploring our own, we would begin to inquire what means others have employed that we have neglected, and whether it is not possible, by a change of conduct, to secure a result more proportioned to our wishes. Were individuals, when unsuccessful, often to institute such an inquiry, improving the hints it would infallibly suggest, we would hear fewer complaints against the partiality of fortune, and witness less of the wide extremes of riches and poverty. But the great misfortune is, that few have courage to undertake, and still fewer candour, to execute, such a system of self-examination. Conscience may perhaps whisper, that they have not done all which their circumstances permitted; but her whispers are soon stifled amidst the plaudits of self-esteem, and they remain in a happy ignorance of the exertions of others, and a consoling belief in the immutability of fortune. Others, who may possess candour and firmness to undertake this inquiry, are quite appalled at the unwelcome truths it forces upon their notice. Their own industry, which they believed to be great, and their own talents, which they fancied were unequalled, are found to suffer by a comparison with those of others, and they betake themselves in despair to the refuge of indolence, and think it easier, if not better, to want wealth, than to encounter the toil and trouble of obtaining it. Thus do thousands pass through life, angry with fate when they ought to be angry with themselves; too fond of the comforts and enjoyments which riches procure ever to be happy without them and too indolent and unsteady ever to persevere in the use of the only means by which they are obtainable.

Probably one frequent cause of disappointment in the young, may be traced to that overweening confidence in their own romantic anticipations, than the tried and experimental knowledge of their seniors. While the progress of learning, and the refinements of education, confer upon the present race an elegance and polish unknown to their fathers, they are too apt to

magnify this merit, and regard their elders as beings of an inferior capacity. They forget completely, that a taste for literature and the arts differs very widely from that sober and experimental knowledge which can be brought to bear upon the real business of life, and which is possessed by those who are not so constantly endeavouring to press forward by jostling his neighbour. Even a man of very ordinary parts, who has lived long in the world, and probably, after a thousand blunders, learned to conduct himself with ability and prudence, is better qualified for imparting instruction to others, than those who, in other respects, are most remarkable for their talents and attainments. Experience in this, as in every thing else, is the greatest mistress of wisdom, and were men guided by her safe, though often unwelcome counsels, in preference to their own fond imaginations, there would be a mighty diminution of that misery with which ignorance and obstinacy are constantly filling the world. There is little new under the sun, and the walks of life, numerous and diversified as they appear, are filled both with beacon that warn off the fate of the imprudent, and monuments that record the triumphs of the successful. That so many fail, therefore, in a task apparently so simple and easy, can only be accounted for by the false confidence which men repose in their own powers, which disposes them to slight instruction, and neglect the assistance of those charts and descriptions which have been furnished by the industry of preceding travellers.

Another circumstance, that marks the danger of the young neglecting the counsels of the old, is that revolution, which experience and the progress of knowledge necessarily produce in the opinions and impressions of every human being. He must have little acquaintance of books, and less with life who has not remarked this of others as well as himself. Man is not the same being to-day that he was yesterday. His mind, like his body, is in a constant state of revolution. The discovery of a new truth, or the adoption of a new opinion, often produces a total change in his views and sentiments, and gives a new turn to his most ordinary actions. This he feels and perceives, but seldom anticipates. It is the great error of his life, constantly to overrate his present knowledge and attainments; and although at every new addition to them, he discovers his former deficiency, he still secretly flatters himself that he has at last reached perfection.—Like the torrent that rushes from the mountains, he begins his course, filled with a thousand impurities, and it is not till his knowledge has passed through the filters of the world, that error and prejudice sink to the bottom, and truth assumes its native transparency.

To this cause we must ascribe that striking diversity of feeling and sentiment which so often prevails between the pupil and preceptor, and which makes the former believe that to adopt the opinions of the latter, were to doubt the evidence of his senses. To the cool and experienced, the world and its concerns have lost the master-charm of novelty, which so often leads to "bewilder, and dazzles to blind," and hence the young find it as difficult to enter into the feelings of the old as to read with spectacles, or walk with crutches. But they should remember, that these hoary advisers were once young and romantic like themselves, and that it is from a knowledge of the errors into which such are apt to betray us, that they caution us to be on our guard against their influence. We would not, however, be understood as asserting, that there are no prejudices peculiar to age, or that the young are never in danger of being misled by their instructors:—this would be hazarding too much; and it is sufficient for every purpose of instruction to affirm, that the instances in which the old are apt to feel biased, are precisely those in which the prejudices of the young run strongest in a contrary direction; and that, at all events, there is infinitely more danger to be apprehended from their paying too little than too much deference to the opinion of others.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

To the Editor of Freedom's Journal.

Sir:—In the Evening Post, of this city, there appeared, some time since, an article in favour of narrowing the goal limits of the city and county of New-York. I consider the writer as evincing both a bad heart and a bad head; as assaying to revive a spirit and a principle, which, years ago, the avarice and malice of disappointed and vindictive creditors found it impossible longer to maintain; and as asserting, in support of his *humane idea*, what every lawyer, every civil officer, and hundreds of debtors know to be false; viz:—that by means of the present limits being so wide, added to the facilities which exist in aid of a dishonest debtor's possessing property, and still protecting it from execution, an insolvent may hold property to a large amount, and yet laugh at his creditors and set them at utter defiance. Is all this true? Let us suppose a case, that one may ascertain whether it is true or false. A debtor possessing some thousands, is sued for \$500, and judgment and execution, in due course obtained. When the officer comes to levy, he is told that the property ostensibly in the hands of the defendant, is not liable to be taken in favour of the plaintiff, because it belongs to a third person. The levy is nevertheless made; a house is stripped of its furniture, or a store shut up. An action of trespass is subsequently commenced for all this—and after long and expensive litigation, it is decided in favour of the original plaintiff. But suppose it decided in favour of the other party: Is he indemnified for the shutting up of his store, or the unfurnishing of his house, for the expense and vexation of such protracted

litigation? But what comes next? —

—The body is taken. Oh! but he can give bail for the limits, and then his confinement is no evil. — No evil? — It may seem no evil to those who never endured it. It would be to hundreds, whose business calls them abroad, ruin; to many an invalid death; to all who love liberty, misery; to those who might wish to visit a distant and dying friend; torture. Suppose the prisoner is confined on half a dozen executions: his case would be still worse. True, he could take the benefit of the imprisonment act. "Sad cure" for what man of high and honourable feelings, and if the creditor trusts men of an opposite character, he ought to suffer, will, without the most urgent necessity, proclaim to "the scorning world" his poverty and infamy? But say he does it—several newspapers trumpet the disgraceful tale to all the world. His credit is destroyed; his friends are mortified; his enemies triumph in a theme of lasting reproach;—should his children, or his children's children attract notice by seeking office, or incur hostility by doing duty, the story of their ancestors' insolvency will be thrown in their faces, and repeated to a world too ready at all times, and under all circumstances, to listen to a tale of scandal and "visit the iniquity of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation." Add to this, that, in obtaining his discharge, he is obliged to swear, with all the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury staring him in the face, that he is a pauper. Is this, even all this, the full amount of what the creditor can make the debtor suffer? No; when his body is discharged, his property, his future acquisitions remain liable. Execution after execution may be brought, and his domestic peace and his credit marred from month to month, and year to year, till weary and broken hearted by prosecution and persecution, by the ceaseless attacks of implacable malice, by the "law's delay" and expense, he sinks to the grave, where the avaricious cease from troubling, and where the unfortunate are at rest.

And is not this grand total enough? But the one half is not told. Almost all the prisoners, both those in close confinement, are poor men, men who have families to support, and who have not as much property in their hands as the law exempts from execution. To them and to their innocent families, the proceedings which have been specified are peculiarly and infinitely distressing and disastrous. In behalf of such distress my professional aid has often been sought and granted. Going to the goal of the enlightened city of New-York, I have seen an American citizen (O sacred privilege of American citizenship, in most places sacred!—here trampled upon!) deprived of his liberty, without a crime—I there saw hundreds pining with want, shut from the common air and common use of their own limbs!—men ready to toil for their families, or bleed for their country! "Well, my friend, how do you bear this durance vile," was a question often put by me to my imprisoned client; while I received as an answer—"Oh, for myself I can bear it; but for my

wife and children!" Here the prisoner stopped—I could see "the iron enter his soul," and the tear start in his eye! At the request of such a prisoner, I have visited his family, and would to God I could describe, with the pen of an Irving, its forlorn situation, I might depict a scene at which would melt even that avarice which

Poisons like a scorpion's dart. Prompting the ungenerous wish, the selfish scheme. The stern resolve, unmoved by pity's smart.

I found an amiable and industrious wife weeping, and her little ones demanding "their sire with tears of artless innocence." "They have taken all," said the affectionate wife, "save the few chatties which the law protects. All that my dear parents gave me, as memorials of their affection, has been torn from us; and as if that were not enough, they have taken away our only earthly supporter and protector, my devoted husband, and the kind father of these children. Could his liberty be restored, we could forget all the rest, and be happy. His industry would soon make us comfortable."

Five or six years since, when the limits were very narrow, I saw a debtor torn from his family, when a member of it lay at the point of death, and, for the sum of thirty dollars, confined till that member was no more! Within six months I have seen an invalid insolvent's imprisonment prolonged, when his physician assured his unfeeling creditor that his very life depended on his leaving the city and obtaining a change of air! Finally, to be insolvent, is to be reputed and called a knave.

Such, Mr. Editor, are some of the evils which operate against the insolvent under our present system—and yet your correspondent is not satisfied with them. And he is not the only one that is dissatisfied with that system. I know hundreds of voracious and ruthless creditors who are not satisfied with the pound of flesh, but thirst for the heart's blood of their debtor. Were it in their power, they would not only incarcerate, but sell them as slaves, imprison them in chains, subjecting them to stripes and hard labour as they did in ancient Rome; nay, cut them into pieces, and divide the parts among themselves! This would indeed be horrible! Such things have nevertheless been done, and human nature has not, in the meantime, undergone any essential change.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my astonishment and regret at a late section, passed to a third reading in one branch of our present legislature. I allude to that section which excepts from the present goal limits of this city, Theatres and Circuses. It might be a matter of prudence and consistency in a prisoner on the limits to avoid going to those places of amusement. But, in my humble opinion, it ill-comports with the dignity, or the duty of the legislature, to meddle with such a subject. They might as well go further, and say, that prisoners on the limits shall not visit the gardens and museums, drink tea, coffee, or wine, use tobacco, wear fine cloth, boots, or fur hats, walk with canes, keep dogs and parrots, wear ruffle shirts

of the eastpins. I could go on, but really the idea is too ridiculous to be further extended. It is to be hoped that the upper house will give the section in question its quietus.

The wisdom of former legislatures has said to creditors, "thus far shalt thou go, but no further." The constitutionality and policy of their laws have indeed been drawn in question. But the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained those laws in the first particular, as the experience of near twenty years has in the last. The humane work of reform, on the subject under discussion, has for some time been stationary. But the American public is growing more and more enlightened and liberal as to debtors. This is no time to retrograde; and it is most devoutly hoped, that the day is near, when in this country, a man shall not be made a prisoner till he has made himself a criminal. In the meantime, let those sordid wretches who advocate and act upon a system of oppression, remember, that once in seven years justice generally takes place, and that, at all events, the chains which they forge for others, and the evils they deal out to them, may, in the change which "the never-ending flight of future days may bring," fetter and afflict them, or their posterity. "O thou wicked servant, I forgave thee all that debt because thou desiredst me: Shouldest not thou also have had compassion on thy fellow servant, even as I had compassion on thee? And his Lord was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors." **BECCARIA.**

* The section in question, has, since the above was written, been rejected.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday afternoon, 18th inst. about half past one o'clock, as Mr. Jones, who resided in Amity-street, near the Sixth avenue, had been visiting Mr. Lewis one of his tenants in the rear of his house, he was shot by Mrs. Lewis, and expired in about half an hour. The particulars are as follows: Mr. Jones and Mrs. Lewis had not been in very good terms for a few days past, but on Saturday there appeared to be a reconciliation between them. Mr. Jones went into Mr. Lewis' room and was examining a puzzling-box, when Mrs. Lewis told him that her husband was going a gunning on Monday, and asked him, if he was going, he said he was not, because he had no gun. She replied I will shew you some guns. Accordingly she went into the bedroom and brought out two guns, she laid one down on the floor, and pointing the other at him, exclaimed, now, Jones I will shoot you:—but he said, don't point that gun at me, perhaps it is loaded:—she replied it is not loaded—but he told her the second and the third time, not to point the gun at him, and he feeling a little suspicious about the gun being loaded, was in the act of going out of the room, when she endeavoured to snap the gun at him to frighten him, when the gun went off, and the contents lodged in his side, he fell and exclaimed, Oh, Mrs. Lewis, you have killed me. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but without effect. He expired in about half an hour—he continued as long as he was able to pray to the Lord for mercy.

We hope this melancholy occurrence will serve as a solemn warning to all females and young persons who are in the habit of careless handling fire arms. Man's life is but a brittle

thread, and this among the many instances which daily occur, should be a lesson ever to be remembered; that too much caution cannot be used in preserving it, and that there are thousand other objects with which we can sport without placing this in the least danger.

XERO.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1828.

CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY.

From a respectable source, we learn that one of our coloured congregations, in this city, was lately visited on the Sabbath by a Baptist minister from the South, in search of his runaway slave.

We have always endeavoured to view the subject of slavery in the most amiable light in our power, comparing its *supposed* advantages and evils; but in none, has it appeared to us in so detestable a shape as in the present case—a minister of the gospel in search of his female slave in the House of God! If ministers of the gospel, are such advocates of a system, whose basis is oppression, and rapine, and murder, what may we not reasonably expect their hearers to be? If the Shepherd with all his pretended godliness, embark in and advocate such a system, ought we to be astonished if his less enlightened hearers also walk in his footsteps?

We have always been at a loss to conceive how ministers of the gospel, who are, or should be, followers of our meek and lowly Saviour, can reconcile the subject of slavery to their consciences. For in nothing does slavery agree with his precepts, after its most learned advocates have endeavoured to prove that several passages of the New Testament had a peculiar reference to the condition of master and slave. Upon closer investigation of the subject however, it is evident that the advocates of the system have given doubtful interpretations of several passages, concerning which the inspired writers were as explicit as possible.

Liberty is evidently the natural right of every human being—upon this subject there can be no cavilling; and let the advocates of slavery view it in whatever way they please, liberty must eventually be the portion of every descendant of Africa. Some events are beyond the power of man to control; such we conceive, will be the progress of Liberty in the course of time. All the protecting barriers and laws which the ingenuity of the advocates of slavery have succeeded in weaving around the system, will then be as feeble, as the supposed impregnable walls of the Bastille were before the infuriated mob of Paris.

WORTHY OF NOTICE

During the past week, we have heard of several persons being arrested as runaways from the South. It would be well if all our brethren who have been so lucky as to escape from bondage, would pay particular attention to this notice, and leave the city, or the more frequented parts of it, for awhile, at least, as there are many from the South now in daily search of them.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Don Juan is received. We cannot admit it into our columns, as the last communication from the same pen, has been considered by some of our female readers, as rather too personal.

From the Norfolk Beacon of Friday, 17.
Banditti routed.—A gentleman residing upon Broad Creek, in this county, about three miles from town, having a few days since, given an intimation to Capt. J. N. Gibbons, Inspector of this Borough, that a number of Runaway Negroes were concealed in a covert in the woods of that neighborhood, whence they sallied forth during the night, and committed depredations upon the corn fields, potatoe patches, hog-pens, &c. of the farmers in the vicinity, he determined to explore their haunts and bring them to justice.—Accordingly, yesterday morning, attended by several of our police officers among whom the Messrs. Cherry, Guy, and three others, Capt. Gibbons proceeded to the suspected place, and dividing his party into squads, diligently examined the recesses of the woods. The squad composed of Mr. Guy and Mr. Demeranville, upon arriving at the extreme end of Nimmon's Point, discovered the ends of two pieces of scanting projecting out of the ground, at the top of a bank several feet above the level of the Beach, which was thickly covered with leaves.—Upon striking the bank with a stick, the hollowness of the sound indicated the want of solidity, and upon closer examination, and removing the leaves, they discovered a scuttle or door which evidently led to an apartment in the bank. This unexpected invasion of their retreat, aroused the tenants, who in a boisterous tone, forbade the entrance of their unwelcome visitors, on pain of death, one of them fiercely brandishing a long knife to deter the officers from their purpose.

Mr. Guy presented his musket and threatened to fire upon the negror, who had the knife if he attempted resistance. The fellow then dropped the knife and seized a large piece of wood, reiterating his threats of violence if they persisted in entering. Unapprised of the number of the inmates, Mr. Guy awaited the arrival of the whole party, for whom he made a signal. The whole of the officers having come up surrounded the entrance of the cave and demanded the immediate surrender of the occupants. After many stout resolutions to resist to the last, appalled by the numbers opposed to them, and seeing them in the very act of firing, they very prudently, determined to give themselves up, and both (for there were only two tenants to this subterraneous abode) were secured and conducted to the Borough Jail.

Upon entering the cave, they found quite a commodious apartment, regularly excavated in the bank, and prepared for an abode of some permanence, being ceiled within, and stored with fresh and salted pork, several bushels of potatoes and corn, some green peppers and other articles of sustenance. The apartment was also furnished with some cooking utensils and crockery-ware, and two sleeping bunks. These were removed to a house in the neighbourhood.

One of the negroes named Jim, is the property of Mr. Wm. A. Lacoste, of this town, who acknowledged that he had been a tenant of this cave since March last. The other had lived with Mr. Robert Saunders in Princess Anne county. They confessed that they had lived by pillaging the neighborhood during the night, never venturing out in the day. It is believed they had other associates, but they would not admit it. Several females dresses were also found in the cave, which they confessed they had taken by force from the backs of women of colour.

ABDUL RAHMAN.

The writer who communicated the death of Col. Denham, Governor of Sierra Leone, in May last, laments in strong terms the pestilential climate of that place. To what cause it can be attributed he knows not, but so it is, there is no place in the world more emphatically marked as the grave of the white man. Still the British government persists in maintaining that post, and though so many fall victims to the pestilence every year, such has been the effort on the part of the British government that the colony, we believe, continues to grow, and makes on the whole a fair show of prosperity. It is quite manifest that all this expense of property and life is not incurred by Great Britain without a prospect of final compensation. A road has lately been constructed from Sierra Leone, reaching 150 miles into the interior, the design of which is without doubt to facilitate commercial intercourse with the natives.

The interior of Africa along the Niger, and between the Niger and the desert is still unexplored. But we have now among us a native Prince of Timbuctoo, one who received his education in that mysterious city, and is of course able to give us more authentic accounts of that place than have ever before been published. He describes it as a large walled city, (probably as large as New York,) and a place of great business. Of this, we have before had sufficient evidence, perhaps, as it has long been known that the enormous caravans crossing Africa in various directions are most of them destined for or returning from a city called Timbuctoo. According to the account given by Abdul Rahman, Timbuctoo is also the seat of a powerful King, who holds a great number of cities and territories tributary to his government. This we are told by the grandson of the King himself, and we are further told how these cities and territories are governed, and what branches of the King's family are placed over each.

Timbuctoo is further described as a place not only of business and power, but as having at least a shadow of civilization. Here is a Prince who for years attended a school where 200 scholars were taught. There he learned some rude notions of Geography and Astronomy, and a little of Arithmetic. He also learned to read the Koran in Arabic; and even now not having seen a word of Arabic for forty years he will read in that language with fluency, and write it with accuracy and precision, as the experiment has abundantly proved. He also describes Timbuctoo as having various other institutions, never existing in savage and seldom in barbarous countries.

The great stretch of country between Timbuctoo and the Atlantic, he has traversed again and again first in the train of his father, and afterwards a part of it as a head warrior against the Hebbos. The country he describes as extremely fertile in most of the provinces, and mentions by name; and describes a chain of walled towns, at no great intervals through the whole distance. Gold and ivory it is well known abound in that region, but the productions of the soil are probably of greater value, or will be when the natives have sufficiently learned their worth to engage in cultivation. Coffee, we are told, grows spontaneously in the woods, and is neglected as a thing of no use. Prince was surprised to see the pains taken by some of the citizens, to grow the articles in Natchez. Small quantities of the coffee that grows in the middle or west of Africa, have been brought to the American market, which though badly cured demanded, we are told, a higher price than any other. Prince describes various kinds of dyeing material, which we are led to believe will be found richer (or at least some of them) than any with

which we are acquainted. They have two or three kinds of indigo, or of some other article for dyeing blue. One of them Prince says is the 'white man's indigo,' but this is never used, being far inferior to other kinds. It is not likely, however, that they have sufficient skill to tell its value thoroughly.

If we judge from the course of Great Britain whose enterprizes search out and explore every obscure and difficult avenue of commerce, it is her intention to forestall the trade of this fruitful country. The question here occurs, whether the United States may not come in for a share? and whether they have not much greater advantages than Great Britain in this respect? We are convinced that no one who heard the excellent address of the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, at the Masonic Hall, can doubt this for a moment. Liberia is certainly a more healthy place than Sierra Leone; besides the colony at Liberia is made up not of Europeans whose constitutions are not suited to the climate, but of African descendants, who are found having passed a short time there and become a little seasoned to the climate, to suffer nothing from it. We have too in our possession, a man connected with the King of Timbuctoo, whose dominion extends over a great part of the richest portion (if we except Egypt) of Africa. To open a communication between Liberia and Teembo, the territory over which Abdul Rahman was to have been King, is easy. His nephew now holds the kingdom, and his own sons the head of the military force. After a communication is opened with Teembo it is a natural consequence that it should be extended to Timbuctoo.

Heretofore no power has been able to gain the confidence of the African tribes in the interior—it now requires but a little management on our part and the work is done. Some may consider our notions on this point as wild and chimerical, but we are soberly convinced that if Great Britain had possession of Abdul Rahman, and he stood in the same relation to them that he does to us, they would prize their good fortune beyond almost any sum—Philanthropy, curiosity and self-interest, would all seize upon the opportunity and push it to the extremity. It is more than probable that within two years we should hear of a thriving commerce with the whole of that vast interior, we should have an accurate description of the habits, origin and resources of the people, and an accurate geography of the country containing the whole unexplored course of the Niger; and what is of more weight all with the Christian and philanthropists, a way would be opened for the entrance of charity and the Christian religion. We really hope that an expedition will be fitted out, if not by government, at least by the enterprize of individuals to accompany the Prince to his native country. It is impossible not to expect of such an expedition, results favourable to the interests, and honorable to the character of the American people.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

VARIETIES.

CLERICAL POCKET COMPANION

The Earl of Sandwich, known by the name of Jemmy Twitcher, who was remarkable for making pretty free with the clerical cloth, being in a large company where there were ten clergymen present, secretly offered a considerable bet to the gentleman who sat next him, that there was not a single prayer-book in the pocket of either of the parsons. The wager being accepted, a pretended dispute, respecting some article in the church service, gave occasion to an inquiry for a prayer-

book, but neither of the clergymen could produce one. Sometime after, the Earl privately offered another bet, to the same amount, that there was not, among the ten parsons, a single one of them without a corkscrew. This wager was accepted; and the butler, being properly instructed, presently entered the room with a bottle of claret and a broken corkscrew, requesting the favour of any gentleman who had such a thing, to lend it to him, when, in an instant, all the ten parsons pulled a corkscrew out of their pockets!

DR. PRICE & THE SINKING FUND.

About the year 1775, Dr. Richard Price established a Society in London for the insurance of lives, and being thus brought into contact with the powers of compound interest, he conceived the romantic notion that by such means the national debt itself might be liquidated! The idea was seized on by that rash and visionary minister, the second W Pitt, and hence a fund, called the Sinking Fund, was established, which it was proposed should accumulate at compound interest, till it equalled the public debt! Price and Pitt forgot, however, that although the equitable Society, composed of A. B. and C. might accumulate from society in general, or from the rest of the letters the whole of their property, yet the whole of society, or all the letters, by trading together, would still continue in their original relations! The delusion, however, was kept up, and the annual income of the fund became seventeen millions; but, as these were raised by taxes, and the payers more than indemnified themselves by proportionally raising their labour, the fund defeated itself by augmenting the expense of government in like proportion, and lowering the value of money, till at length twelve millions was seized to meet those expenses; and the debt itself was increased to make pretended payments with the other. In 1822 this fund became, therefore, but nominal; and the payment of a debt of eight hundred millions began to be considered as illusory, except by the forfeiture of the property on the security of which it was borrowed, or by retrenchments in the expenditure of the existing taxes. The entire transaction may therefore now be regarded as a bubble, the anecdote of which will amuse, astonish, and instruct posterity.

A WONDERFUL PEN.

Dr. Warner, some years ago, happened to be in the shop of an eminent stationer in the Strand, when a member of the House of Commons purchased an hundred quills for six shillings. When he was gone, the Doctor exclaimed, 'Oh, the luxury of the age! six shillings for an hundred quills! why it never cost me sixpence for quills in my life.' 'That is very surprising,' Doctor, observed the stationer, 'for your works are very voluminous.' 'I declare,' replied the Doctor, 'I wrote my Ecclesiastical History, two volumes in folio, and my Dissertation on the book of Common Prayer, a large folio, both the first and corrected copies, with one single pen. It was an old one when I began, and is not worn out now I am finished.'

This relation was spread about, and the merit of this pen was esteemed so highly, that a celebrated Countess begged the Doctor to make her a present of it; he did so; and her ladyship had a gold case made, with a short history of the pen wrote upon it, and placed it in her cabinet of curiosities.

THE BOTTLE CONJURER.

The duke of Montague being in company with some other noblemen, proposed a wager, that, let a man advertise to do the most impossible thing in the world, he would find tools enough in London to fill a playhouse, who would think him in earnest. 'Surely,' said the Earl of Chesterfield, 'if a man should say, that he would jump into a quart bottle, nobody would believe that.' The duke was staggered a little: but, for the sake of the jest, determined try the experiment; accordingly it was advertised that, 'the next day (January 17, 1749) a person at the theatre in the Haymarket, would play, on a common walking cane, the music of every instrument now in use, to surprising perfection; that he would, on the stage, get into a quart bottle, without equivocation; and, while there, sing several songs, and suffer any spectator to handle the bottle; that, if any spectator should come masked, he would, if requested, declare who they were; that, in a private room, he would produce the representation of any person dead, with whom the party requesting it might converse some minutes, as if alive.'

In consequence of this advertisement, the theatre was at an early hour crowded with company, who waited till 7 o'clock; then growing impatient and noisy, a person came before the curtain, and declared, that, if the performer did not appear, the money should be returned; on which one in the pit cried out, 'For double prices the conjurer will go into a pint bottle.' A tumult now began, and a person in one of the boxes threw a lighted candle on the stage; the greatest part of the spectators hurried out, and, the mob breaking in, they tore down the inside of the house, and burnt it in the street. During the confusion, the money, which had been secured in a box, according to a contract with the proprietor of the house, was carried off. Several persons of high rank being present, the pickpockets made a good booty; and among the rest, the Duke of Cumberland lost his sword, for which a reward of thirty guineas was advertised, to the no small diversion of those who were in the secret.

HOWARD'S PRISON AMELIORATION.

Mr. Howard was an eccentric man of 18000 per annum, in Bedfordshire. During his travels in his youth, he performed quarantine at Marseilles, and felt the horrors of confinement in an ill-managed lazaretto. He afterwards served as Sheriff of Bedfordshire, and then saw more of the unknown and unregarded sufferings of neglected prisoners. Being uncomfortable in his family, and sufficiently independent, he visited the goals of the neighbouring counties, and finally of all England; and published the results of his observations, in such manner as to excite general interest and sympathy to the subject. He afterwards visited the prisons of every nation in Europe,

and again published his Reports. In a visit to Turkey, in the hope of ameliorating the plague, he died of that disease in 1790.

THE BIBLIO-MANIACS.

Among other follies of the Age of Paper, which took place in England at the end of the reign of George III. a set of book-fanciers, who had more money than wit or learning, formed themselves into a club, and appropriately designating themselves the BIBLIO-MANIACS. One Didden was their organ; and among the club were several noblemen; who, in other respects, were esteemed men of sense. Their rage was, not to estimate books according to their intrinsic worth, but their rarity. Hence, any volume of the vilest trash, which was scarce, merely because it never had any sale, fetched fifty or a hundred pounds; but, if it were but one of two or three known copies, no limits could be set to the price. Books altered in the title-page, or in a leaf, or any trivial circumstance which varied a few copies, were bought by these *sol-disant* maniacs, at one, two, or three hundred pounds, though, in their contents, the copies were not worth more than three pence per pound. A trumpet edition of Boccaccio, said to be one of two known copies, was thus bought by a Marquis of Blandford for 11475; though, in two or three years afterwards he resold it for 1500. First editions of all authors, and editions by the first clumsy printers, were never sold for less than 50, 100, or 1200.

To keep themselves in countenance, these persons formed themselves into a club, and after a Duke, one of their fraternity, called themselves the *Roxburghe Club*. To gratify them, fac-simile copies of clumsy editions of trumpet books were re-printed; and, in some cases, it became worth the while of more ingenious persons to play off forgeries upon them. In 1822 this mania is considerably abated; but, in future ages, it will be ranked with the tulip and the picture mania, during which estates were given for single flowers and pictures; yet beautiful flowers and pictures are justly objects of taste and universal pleasure; whereas, musty old books, without intrinsic merit, possess no claims to high prices, except in the wantonness of wealth and unsoundness of mind. The parties, however, properly denominated themselves *biblio-maniacs*.

THE IMPOSTER OUTWITTED.

When Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was regent of England, in the minority of Henry VI. there came to St. Alban's which was then the residence of the court, a blind beggar and his wife, who for several days walked about the town, asking alms, and telling a plausible tale, of his being warned in a dream to leave Berwick, the place of his nativity, and seek St. Alban's.

This had a wonderful effect upon the minds of the people, who in those days were immersed in idolatry and superstition: and the priests eagerly employed it as a handle to work upon their credulity. Great solemnity was used in presenting the man before the shrine of the saint; and multitudes assembled to witness the issue; when instantly he received his sight, to the astonishment of all the beholders.

This miracle being noised abroad, people far and near came flocking to town, and happy were they who obtained admittance to the person who had been blessed with so signal a mark of divine favour. The affair was universally mentioned with such an air of confidence, that at length the king desired that the beggar might be brought before him; and the duke undertook to examine into the truth of it, for his Majesty's satisfaction. In order to do this, he looked upon the man's eyes, and asked him whether he ever had his sight before.

The beggar protested that he was born

blind, and that, till the day of his presentment before the holy shrine, he had never beheld the light. The duke then looked more attentively at his eyes, and said, he believed him; 'for, friend,' added his royal highness, 'I hardly think you can see now.' The man lifted up his eyes with great devotion, and declared he could see *distinctly*.

'You can,' rejoined the duke, 'then what colour is this garment?' the beggar told him; and upon repeated questions of the same nature, his answer was still ready. The duke then asked him if he could tell the name of every person present. His answer was, that he could not.

'Here, then,' cried his royal highness, 'take this imposter away, and let him be openly set in the stocks; for, though he might have been suddenly restored to his sight, so as to distinguish the difference of those colours, yet he could no more tell the names of those colours by sight, unless he had known them before, than he could the names of every man here present.'

Daniel Bacon, of facetious memory, drove a load of bean-poles from Natick, down to one of the towns in the vicinity of Boston, and seeing a lawyer's office, he stepped in and told the squire that he wanted to ask him a question. Being told that the fee for answering it would be a dollar, Daniel readily observed—'I want you to tell me where I can sell my bean-poles for five dollars; and if you will, you shall have two of them.'

Snob's Hit.—A Shoe-maker was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed, that he had but one objection to them, which was, that the soles were a little too thick. 'If that is all,' replied Crispen, 'put on the boots and the objection will gradually wear away.'

A country editor, asking for an exchange of papers, wrote on the margin of the paper 'Yours in exchange, I'm a pretty good fellow.' This is something like a roguish vagrant, who told the students at Harvard College once, that Old Harvard was the luminary of the country—the seat of learning—please give me a sixpence.

Equality in Despotic Countries.—I have seen a Sicilian Nobleman, a Court favorite, and superintendent of a royal palace, seated on an old chair at his own door, between his cook and his butler, to enjoy a social chat in the cool of the evening. I have also seen a head servant in a family of the first rank help to entertain his master's guests by his skill at billiards in the morning, and by his power of conversation at the dinner-table, where he stood to carve the meat.—*Hughes's Travels.*

Mortar improved by a mixture of Potatoes. It is stated in the Bull. Univ. that M. Cadet-de-Vaux has found mortar, of lime and sand, and also that made from clay, greatly improved in durability by a mixture of boiled potatoes.

Fatal Battle.—At a Logging Bee in Toronto, on the 24th August, a fight took place between George Cooper and Joseph Oliver, which resulted in the death of the latter. We understand that the deceased was buried without an inquest being held; and that no judicial investigation has yet grown out of the fatal rencounter.—*Nia Herald.*

Blessings of Slavery.

IN BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Editor.—You have frequently been told by many of the professed friends of emancipation that you are too severe in your denunciations against slavery and its advocates—that a milder course on your part would facilitate and expedite the accomplishment of the noble object you have in view. You have been advised to abstain from every word that might shock the tender feelings of slave holders and slave dealers. But, sir, we congratulate you on your magnanimity to pursue that course marked out by unerring wisdom, and which must eventually prevail. We are glad to find that neither the smiles nor the frowns of the professed friends of your cause, nor all the threats and persecutions of your avowed enemies, have been sufficient to produce an abandonment of principle, or a dereliction of duty. Had some of your temporising and accommodating monitors seen as much of the evils of the Slave Trade as yourself, they would have caught before this, if their hearts were not callous to every impression of humanity, a spark of that heavenly fire, that first kindled in your soul the holy resolution to preach universal emancipation. But where may the iniquitous system of the African slave trade be seen? we answer, in Baltimore. It has not been many days since a number of our unfortunate fellow beings were carried in a waggon, through some of our back streets, on the way to their miserable destination. But on last sabbath, a day which we should remember to keep holy,—a day on which the President of the United States is not allowed to ride a few miles, —on this day, was seen marching in solemn procession through this republican, nay christian city, a wretched train of human beings, men, women and children, (about 27) chained and handcuffed!!! What say you to this, Mr. Editor, do you think the citizens of Baltimore will suffer themselves to be insulted by such shocking outrages upon decency and morality? No, sir, they will arise in the honest pride of their hearts and scout into contempt the authors and abettors of such exhibitions. While some of these miserable creatures were bitterly weeping on account of being torn from their children and their nearest and dearest connexions, many of our citizens who witnessed the heart-rending scene, could not restrain their indignant feelings, but broke out in execrations, not only upon those who were immediately concerned in the sale and purchase, but upon those who in any way advocated and encouraged the diabolic traffic. But on this subject you are not to say a word—You must hush these things into silence, and join with those who can tell us on the 4th July, in temples dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, that 'the sound of oppression is no where heard in all our happy land,' that 'the voice of liberty resound from the centre to the circumference.' You are to pass by such shocking exhibitions at home and extend your sympathy to the oppressed Greeks in Europe, you are to close your eyes against the horrors of the slave trade in America, and talk about planting colonies on the coast of Africa to break up the slave trade there. You are to shut up your bowels of compassion to the intellectual, moral, and religious wants of the miserably degraded Africans among us, and talk about evangelizing the heathen. May God save you from such consummated hypocrisy and such glaring inconsistencies. Thus, sir, are we to hoodwink the people and sing to ourselves a requiem of easy, easy peace and safety, while the wrath of an incensed God is just ready to be let loose upon us for such gross violations of his holy law. It is not to be expected that we, who encourage, in any way, the barbarous slave trade, shall escape those judgements which are congregating in the stores of heaven, and

which, unless averted by a timely repentance, will inevitably fall with ten fold vengeance upon our guilty heads. When I reflect that such shocking and flagitious spectacles, as chains, handcuffs, soul drivers, and human victims, can be exhibited on the christian sabbath, in the city of Baltimore, and with that impunity, nay, under the immediate inspection of professors of religion, many of whom contribute to the perpetuation of this hellish traffic, in their exercise of the elective franchise—when I reflect that the ministers of the gospel, for the most part, are as silent on this subject as the dead, I tell you, the blood runs cold in my veins. 'I indeed tremble for my country.' We are aware that the statute book of Maryland, so far from denouncing such flagrant violations of the law of God, sanctions the iniquitous traffic, thus affording encouragement to the slave traders to disobey the mandates of the righteous Governor of the Universe. But what will be the end of that people whose laws are framed in violation of those of the great Eternal? The laws of God bid us 'let the oppressed go free,' but the laws of the state of Maryland tell us we may hold the captive in bondage with impunity. Thus what God forbids our state legalizes. What! are we fighting against the Lord of hosts?—the God of battles?—against him 'who smiteth with his arm and the nations sink into nothing?' And can we measure arms with omnipotence? Shall we in the face of heaven and earth sanction that which God has peremptorily forbidden? Shall we license the slave trader to buy and sell his fellow man, and tell him he shall be indemnified? We may do all this, but

'Is there not some chosen curse,
Some secret thunder in the stores of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the wretch
That makes his fortune from the blood of souls.'

We are weary of the subject, and would dismiss it in the language of the celebrated Doctor Clark:—I here, (in his comments on the 7th Chap. 1 Cor.) register my testimony against the unprincipled, inhuman, anti-christian, and diabolic Slave Trade, with all its authors, promoters, abettors, and sacrilegious gains, as well as against the Great Devil, the father of it and them.

G. U. Eman.

Summary.

The Washington papers contain a law promulgated by the Government of Hayti, and communicated to our Department of State, declaring the police to be hereafter observed relative to persons arriving at or departing from that Island. Those arriving must make a declaration of their arrival before a justice of the peace, stating their intention either to sojourn in the country, or merely to pass through it; as also what profession they intend to exercise. The justice will furnish them with a certificate of this declaration, on a stamp of five centimes, to be exhibited when required. Resident foreigners, with specified exceptions, are required to make like declarations; and all persons who harbor them, shall be subject to a fine of \$20. Persons other than Diplomatic and Consular Agents, shall, if engaged in commerce or exercising a trade, make declaration of their intended departure from the island; and masters of vessels receiving persons without a permit showing such declaration, are liable to a fine of \$300 for every such person, to be assessed by the Correctional Tribunal of the place.

Mor. Cour.

Earthquake.—At Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, on Monday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a strange rumbling noise was heard, which lasted a few seconds, and is supposed to have been the effect of an earthquake, scarcely any motion was felt, however, in the houses. Immediately after the rumbling, a strong wind sprang up from the South West, which rendered the waters of Tappan Bay so turbulent as scarcely to be navigable by the ordinary craft. No further account of this incident has transpired.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Melancholy Accident.—We noticed in our last paper, that Mr. Elijah Fitch, late of this town, committed suicide, by hanging at Eighteen mile creek, in Hamburg, Erie county; and we have now the painful duty to state that his wife, Mrs. Sally Fitch, aged twenty years, daughter of Mr. James Prentice, of this town, also committed suicide on Thursday night last four days after, by drowning herself in that creek. Mrs. Fitch was in a low state of health when he committed the unnatural act, and the circumstances so wrought upon her mind as to cause insanity in a few hours after, and it became necessary to watch her constantly. On Thursday night she appeared morose and told her mother she had better go to bed; she accordingly laid down on the bed with Mrs. F. and having been broken of her rest for two or three nights previous, she soon fell asleep, when asleep, Mrs. Fitch, who was so feeble that it was supposed she could scarcely walk, got up unobserved, went to the creek, which was near by, and threw herself in. An alarm was soon given, but she was not found until next morning.—*Palmyra Censor.*

Upwards of Three Hundred barrels of Maple Sugar have been received by the Canal, which has been sold at five cents a pound. Last season we understand, a parcel of about seventy barrels was received. It is supposed the manufacture of this article will increase and that it will soon be one of considerable importance. The supplies of Sugar from New Orleans have already increased to such an amount, that they are rapidly taking the place of Foreign Sugar, and it is supposed by many intelligent persons, that in a very few years the supplies from New Orleans and elsewhere, will be sufficient for the consumption, and that no Foreign Sugar will be required.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The Watersford Reporter, in giving an account of the arrest of John Christie, near the Nine Locks, for the murder of Isaac James, in Upper Canada, has the following:

The waggon and horses were found with him. We understand he discovered great guilt when he was taken—but on the investigation in Troy on Saturday, he and his wife being examined separately, both denied the murder. On examination of one of their children, a boy, four years old, it appeared by his story, that he saw his father murder James, and that his mother assisted in committing the horrid deed!

The fate of the late indictments against Crockford, of Fishmongers-Hall celebrity, has surprised no one. Among the new and interesting matter introduced in the third edition of that admirable *expose*, *Crockford's, or Life in the West*, is a curious description of the mode of managing these things to a successful issue. Crockford, we perceive, entered into sureties at Marlborough-street, on Friday last, to answer a fresh indictment by a fresh victim to the destructive vice of gaming, against which the work alluded to will doubtless continue to prove a most powerful antidote.

Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN.

Alas! the blooming youth is gone!
How swift his days have flown;
He's left his recent bride forlorn,
In bitterness to moan.

The nuptial harp just gayly tun'd,
Is soon to sorrow given;
Alas! his sweetest pleasure's ruin'd!
The golden band is riven.

His flow'ry prospects quickly flee,
His fairest hopes decay;
He bends to nature's stern decree,
Tho' promising and gay.

On yonder frigid couch he sleeps,
From earthly sorrows free;
Oh! youth, approach, and inly weep,
Thine image here to see

Ah! what is youth or beauty here,
Tho' blooming as a flower!
Ah! what is love or friendship dear,
When withered in an hour!

A.

Married.

In this city, by Rev. B. Paul, on the 22d inst.
Mr. David Meed, to Miss Elizabeth Reed.
By the same, on the 23d inst. Mr. James L.
Dolley, to Miss Louisa M. Pigeon.

Died.

In this city on the 29th inst. Mr. Robert J.
Batson.

On the 14th inst, Emeline, wife of Mr. George
S. Knoles, aged 34 years.

On the 25th inst. after a lingering and painful
illness which he bore with the most exem-
plary and Christian fortitude, Mr. Philips Jen-
kins, aged 50 years.

Mr. Jenkins was a native of Philadelphia,
but for many years a resident of this city, and
a useful member of the New-York, African
Society for Mutual Relief.

In this city, on the 23d inst. rM. Scipio White,
a native of Africa, aged 35.

In this city, on the 26th inst. Clarissa Anne
Salesbury, aged 3 years.

In this city, on the 27th inst. Elmira Fran-
ces, daughter of Mr. George Hamlet, aged 2
years and 2 months.

In this city on the fourth inst. Laban Lan-
son, a coloured man, aged 82, and for many
years an inhabitant of this place. He
was a native of this state, and served four
years as a soldier in the Revolutionary
War. During several of the last years
of his life, in which infirmities increased
upon him, his pension from Government was
a timely blessing. The rich consolations
of the gospel of Christ which he had pub-
licly professed to embrace, enabled him to
bear his trials with submission and to hope
unto the end. —N. H. Register.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia dur-
ing the past weeks, ending 25th inst. were 88
9 were persons of colour.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID
WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a
great variety of New and Second handed Cloth-
ing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen
Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most
reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A BOY from the age of 12 to 14 years, in a
Barber's Shop in this city. One from the
country would be preferred.—Enquire at this
Office.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge
of a school in the interior of this State. En-
quire at this Office.

TO LET,

PART of a HOUSE in Grand-street, pleas-
antly situated. Enquire at this Office.
New-York, Oct. 16, 1828.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public in general that he recently opened his
house for the accommodation of genteel Per-
sons of Colour, with BOARD and LONG-
ING. His house is in a delightful part of the
city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing
State and Oliver-street. There will be every
energy used on his part to render the situa-
tion of those who honour him with their pat-
ronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs.

GLOUCESTER & JONES,

Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the
common branches of a good English education:
READING WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRA-
PHY; to which are added the study of the
LATIN language and NATURAL PHI-
LOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female
department will be taught Plain and Ornament-
al NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for
all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy
has heretofore received from a generous pub-
lic, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed
exertions to render it worthy of their continued
patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character
of the academy and competency of the teach-
ers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd
Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm.
Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,

that old and well known establishment.
Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he still continues to make
BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable
prices; and as it is generally known that assid-
uity and despatch are the life and spirit of his
profession, he has no need to publish, "at the
shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a su-
perior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of
his own manufacture, free from the use of vit-
riol; all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his
friends and the public for the very liberal pa-
tronage that he has previously received,
and hopes, by continued efforts, to merit a con-
tinuance of the same.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction
Society re-opened their School on Wednes-
day Evening, the 1st of October last, at No.
96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-street in the
basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult per-
sons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writ-
ing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One
Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be
paid on entering the school. The school will
meet for instruction three times a week, Mon-
day, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7
o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the eve-
nings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to
half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room
being much larger and more commodious than
the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and
we cannot meet the demands of the owner with-
out raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.**J. C. THOMPSON & CO.**

NO 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry
on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment,
and perform their work in a correct and sys-
tematic style, having perfect knowledge of the
business, and been brought up to it. Their
mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Panta-
loons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging,
the only way of cleaning. They respectfully
inform their friends and the public, that they
extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar,
&c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit
and alter, to any size or shape, with new col-
lars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They
will not boast of their art, but leave the work
to prove itself. Where the seams have worn
white in black or blue Coats, they can be re-
stored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

HAIR CUTTING & SHAVING.

PETER LEWIS respectfully informs
his coloured friends and the public gene-
rally, that he has opened a Dressing Room
for the particular accommodation of per-
sons of colour, at No. 167 Duane-street.

Relying on their support, no pains will
be spared to please all who shall honour
him with their patronage.

New-York, Sept 22, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks
to his friends and the Public for their liberal
patronage, and solicits a continuance of their
favours; he has received at his store, No. 1
Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of
superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars, AL-
SO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter,
Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cor-
dials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold
cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free
sugars—they are manufactured by free peo-
ple, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to.
New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a
pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127
Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER.**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public, by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that his *House*, No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* *Oysters*, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced *BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING* *LEGHORN and STRAW HATS* in the best manner. *LADIES* dresses made, and *PLAIN SEWING* done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred. Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to Wealth. And a Penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment.

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE spots, Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day,—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st., all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees, where a pupil having received a regular education, has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING**LEWIS HARRISON**

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry-street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,**

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2.50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure, and pay for, five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOK CLEANERS.**SUPERIOR****POLISHING BLACKING.**

(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by

N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1828

WHOLE NO 85

EXTRACTS

From an Address delivered before the African Grand Lodge, of Boston, Mass. No 459, June 24, 1828, by JOHN T. HILTON, on the Annual Festival of St. John the Baptist.

GENTLEMEN and BRETHREN of the *Mystical Band!* the rolling wheels of time have on this day, brought us round another Anniversary Festival of the nativity of our great head and pattern, St. John the Baptist. And you, brethren, on this interesting occasion, have wisely anticipated the solemnities of the day, by assembling yourselves together at this place, and quitting the different avocations and pursuits of life, to which you are daily called; and here on a level, and within these consecrated walls of the Supreme God, publicly to commemorate the virtues of him, who was ornamental to our Art, and an adorning pillar of piety. How joyous the occasion, how beautiful and interesting the day, to a religious and contemplative mind.

The observance of this day, is an ancient custom, which has been handed down to us by history and tradition, that the living might be benefitted by it, in being made acquainted with departed greatness, not by merely stating the high estimation in which such men were held in their day, for their principles of honour virtue, and piety, but, that the relation of such examples might operate as an incentive to their descendants, to emulate their virtues, by living as they did, and imbibing and cultivating the same principles of religion, philanthropy, and true benevolence.

Furthermore, it is to touch the main spring of hidden genius, that it may burst with brilliant splendour, and vibrate in the path of honour and usefulness, and impel us onward with youthful and mental activity, to fill the stations of our predecessors with equal honour and dignity.

It is for a similar purpose, Brethren, that we have come up hither on this auspicious day, to celebrate as brothers of one House-Hold-Fraternity, the usual exercises; and it has devolved on me as the public organ of your sentiments on this occasion, to make a selection of such topics, as will best comport with the dignity, safety, and best interests of the fraternity at large.

In making this selection, you will permit me, first, to direct your attention to the origin of the Lodge to which you stand so dearly connected, and which this present year completes the forty-fourth Anniversary.

It appears to be a literal fact from the information which I have been able to obtain concerning this Institution, that the first petition for a Charter was presented by our beloved brothers PRINCE HALL, Boston Smith, and THOMAS SANDERSON, to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and

although their petition appeared in proper form, it was rejected. The cause of which, sprang from that difference which colour has established. But this refusal I can with pleasure state, did not dishearten them from their laudable purpose, but rather served as a stimulant to make further trial. And here let us, brethren, indulge the pleasing reflection, (which their actions fully justify) that the Founders and Patrons of our beloved Institution, after being thus denied the means of establishing the object nearest to their hearts, and while consulting on the subject, did exclaim, with all that enthusiasm and vigour of thought so peculiar to them, this shall never discourage nor move us from our object; we have undertaken, and we will accomplish; our purposes are known the end of which we will see; we will therefore petition to foreigners, for that which is denied us at home; we will make our appeal to men, whose philosophic minds will not allow them to refuse any class of people the means of obtaining those blessings which the precepts taught by Free Masonry is capable of imparting on account of the colour of their skin. Accordingly their petition was sent to the Most worshipful Grand Lodge of Scotland, and Lord Howard, Earl of Effingham, then acting as Grand Master, under his Royal Highness; and Henry Frederic, Duke of Cumberland, not deeming it beneath his dignity to claim coloured men as brothers, as soon as it was convenient, transmitted to them a Charter, bearing the Grand Seal of London, accompanied with an elegant book of Constitutional Rules. On its arrival, their hearts throbbed with inexpressible joy and gratitude. With joy to see the fulfilment of their prophecy, and with gratitude, to witness the philanthropic spirit and benevolent kindness of their English friends,

Under this Charter they began their Fraternal Labours, and at its commencement, unquestionably the language of their hearts was, if God Almighty will deign to bless and prosper us in this our present undertaking, we will here in this place, establish an Institution which shall unite the hearts of many of our colour together; and on this day, brethren, we stand as living witnesses to the truth of the above assertion. Moved by its pure principles, and animated by its benign influence, we have been attracted to this place as to a common centre; and on this foundation have we been enabled to establish our Masonic Independence. And here let us adopt the living and dying sentiment of the great American Patriot, "Independence now, and Independence forever."

Since the grant of this Charter the Institution has had an opportunity to rend itself; and at a certain period there appeared some disaffected spirits, who, like the unfortunate Esau, were willing to dispose

of their birthright; and had it not been for the timely interposition of that venerable old man, (whose name is so well known to you that it is unnecessary to mention it here,) who by his wisdom overcame the evil spirit, to our great joy and satisfaction, the consequence of which, might have terminated to the disadvantage of the Institution; but thanks to the Giver of all good, that we have the reasonable hope that it will never revive again, while there can be found amongst the African family, one faithful arm, nerved by the light of reason and justice, to suppress it by the Square.

It should ever be the invariable practice of the wise and prudent, while holding in grateful remembrance the virtues of their friends, by placing a just estimate upon their characters, to keep a watchful and sagacious eye upon the movements of the crafty, that we may avoid being led into those temptations which frequently terminates in the ruin of many.

Is the African Lodge then secure? God protect and nourish it, that it may continue to be so; and in tokens of respect to those worthy foreigners, who so readily granted that Instrument for which our exemplary predecessors applied, and by whose unwearied exertions it was obtained, we will preserve it, yes, and transmit it in its purity, to our Children's Children, that the world may gaze upon it with wonder, and mankind be astonished at the lasting gratitude of Africans.

It appears also that our beloved brother HALL, who took so active a part in obtaining the Charter of your Institution, had the honour of filling the Oriental Chair until death, and after his decease the government fell into various hands, and consequently was subject to alternate changes, according to the wisdom with which it was governed; and like the Roman government, it was difficult to ascertain its precise condition, until within a few years; since which time, it has slowly advanced to such a degree of perfection that it has been enabled to manage itself, and to establish two subordinates, both of which are in a prosperous condition. There are some of our brethren present from one of them, who have come down to unite with us in the commemoration of this ever memorable day, their meeting here, and the friendly salutations between them and the parent Lodge, present us with a picture similar to that of the meeting of the Patriarch Jacob and his son Joseph, while their affectionate feelings was running from breast to breast, and almost kindled into a flame by the ardour of their passion, the parent, being thus overcome with the deep sensations of his soul, could only add and say, it is enough, it is enough, that I see my Son alive and in prosperity.

We use his language when we add and say that it is with joyful eyes we behold

our children of the Harmony Lodge sitting amongst us, and our hearts respond those sentiments of love for their prosperity.

BRETHREN, you have come from afar to unite with us in the Masonic ceremonies of this day; and in the name of the Grand African Lodge and her Officers, I bid you a cordial welcome to her venerable roof. We bid you welcome to this house of the Great God. We bid you a hearty welcome to our solemn feast, and the solemnities of the day. When as a parent we visited you the past year, and beheld the symmetry and beauty of your lodge, the wisdom and prudence with which it was governed, and the apparent decorum throughout the whole of your performances, we were astonished at the progress you had made, and our gratifications to be thus eye witnesses of your prosperity, was beyond expression. The cords of love which bind us together, the firm attachment to the principles of the Order, and the brotherly affection which cements us into one body of friends and brothers, all declare the sincerity of our intentions, and proves the Institution to be productive of the greatest good.

"But the Founders of this Art, where are they? The spirits of our Predecessors have fled; the earth upon they so virtuously trod, still remains; and the starry decked heavens under which they so wisely moved, serve us for a canopy; but they, like the morning clouds, have passed away, and their deeds only have come down to us, to testify in the strongest terms, their fidelity and exalted greatness. Rejoice, Brethren, that your names are associated with men of such imperishable fame, who were the founders and promoters of this Art. Do not their spirits rise on this day, and exhort you not to be shaken by every blast of wind, but to stand firm in the support of your Masonic rights. And while it kindles in your breast a spirit of emulation, may your attention be seriously directed to the place where lies their immortal remains. On the western shores of the Archipelago, sleeps Pythagoras, the great reformer of Masonry, who drew many problems and theorems therefrom; the most distinguishable of which, was Euclid. And east of the Mediterranean, rests the bodies of Solomon and Hiram. It was the custom of these patrons of virtue to worship their God daily, in the *Sanctum Sanctorum*; and to their number we may add the man after God's own heart, who said, 'O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem! let my right hand forget her cunning, and let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I do not prefer thee to my chief joy.'

The Evangelist is not; he also is gone! He, to whom God deigned to reveal his secrets on the Isle of Patmos, is also gathered to them that sleep.

Brethren of the *Mystical Band*, our divine Patron, John the Baptist, is also to be numbered with the dead. Yes, He who was ornamental to our Art and devoted to piety, whose countenance beamed with the light of heaven, and whose virtues we have assembled here this day to commemorate, was cut off in the midst of his usefulness, by the bloody hand of Herod.

But these are not the only distinguished

individuals who have attached themselves to the Masonic body; for we can mention many of modern date, who now sleep the sleep of death. Washington, who stood foremost in the defence of his country's rights, and the rights and liberties of mankind, was a practical Mason; he now sleeps in the bosom of that country, whose freedom he gained by his wisdom and judgment. He was mighty in the field, great and illustrious in the Cabinet. The spot where he now lies, is cherished as sacred, by every friend of liberty. His bright example should be copied by every member of the American family, and teach them, that he, who will deliberately deprive a fellow being of his liberty, merely for the sake of gain, is no friend of his, and are enemies to those laws which he established, and under which they live, and enjoy so much happiness."

"Brethren, we are moving westward, our sun is fast approaching its meridian; and will soon go down and envelope us in the veil of death. Let us be active then, in the discharge of our duties "while the day last, for the night cometh when no man can work."

Let us dwell together in the spirit of unity, and in the bonds of peace; Maintaining the character of our profession, adverting to the nature and uses of our solemnities; and pursue with firmness the tenets of our Order.

Let us endeavour to leave some proof that we loved and cherished the Brotherhood; by regarding the virtues of the dead, and in practising and teaching them to the living; for an example to generations yet to come.

To conclude, let us be honest to ourselves and to the world. Let us endeavour to regulate all our actions by the rule of justice. Improve our time to the best advantage to ourselves and to mankind. Let us be directed to that sure and invariable guide, the divine Oracles of God, which will shield us from all the temptations of life, and which will give stability and firmness to our Institution, and render it impregnable to the attacks of its enemies, making it shine with new splendour and beauty. Finally, my brethren, when we shall have measured out our existence here, and shall have done with all sublunary things, may we be admitted into that Celestial Lodge, not made with hands, Eternal in the heavens. There to enjoy in communion with the Brotherhood, an endless succession of felicity, in the bonds of liberty and peace."

An article from Constantinople, of the 14th. of August, says, that the Sultan is determined on making the most obstinate resistance, and that the war is becoming every day more national. On the heights about Constantinople an army of 200,000 foot and 80,000 horse is to be assembled, under the immediate command of the Sultan himself, Intrenchments are erecting which are to be defended by three hundred pieces of cannon.

There was a good deal of sickness in the Russian army and among the deaths mentioned was that of General Benkerdorf, brother of the Princess Lieven, an officer of great merit.

The Abbe Gregoire, of French revolutionary celebrity, now nearly an Octogenarian, has

recently published an epistle on his favorite subject the emancipation of slavery, and proofs of the physical equalities of blacks and whites. It is addressed to the citizens of Hayti, to whom he gives good advice on the education of their youth, and the cultivation of their intellectual faculties; contrasting their situation with that of millions of the white population of Europe, who, he remarks, have few civil, and no political rights; and advises them to abolish their "military government," as he contends that Liberty has not and never can flourish under it.

Righteous Judgment—Collins, the scoundrelly kidnapper, whose apprehension we noticed a few days since has been tried in Philadelphia, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand dollars, and to undergo imprisonment at hard labour for *twenty-one years*—The evidence was so conclusive against him, that his counsel abandoned his cause. One of the witnesses was a little girl who was recovered from bondage in July last, who identified this fellow as one of the associates of the two Johnsons who are yet at large. Francis, another of the gang, was taken some time since, convicted, and is now fulfilling the sentence of the law in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary.

Mrs. Pike, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Pike, formerly of Waterford, Me has lately fallen a victim to the ignorance and presumption of a steam doctor. The following particulars of the transaction we copy from the Bangor Register.

It is stated to us, that the deceased was a strong healthy woman; that she complained on Friday and Saturday of a cold. On Sunday she appeared rather more ill, though she got up in the morning, mended her bed, and sat up some time.—At noon she was induced to send for a Steam Doctor. After taking, as our informant expressed it, 4 or 5 pukes in quick succession, she appeared much distressed & somewhat deranged, which alarmed her friends. The Doctor gravely told them, that she had some time in her life taken opium, and these appearances were no more than what might be expected, for his medicine was battling the opium, and would soon gain the day. Thus, their apprehensions were quieted, and the operations continued,—alternately puking then raising the steam to the highest power, then dashing on the body the coldest of water all the while pouring down Cayenne, to keep up the inward heat, till Monday night, when the patient expired.

Cider is now selling at Warner, (N. H.) at *fifty cents* per barrel—apples, best engrafted kinds, *seven cents* per bushel; common sorts ten cents. In Boston, good cider sells at \$2, 76 per barrel—best winter apples \$1,00 per bushel.

Primary Schools in Boston. There are, says the Traveller of yesterday, eight districts, embracing fifty seven schools, numbering in all thirty four hundred and thirty six scholars. Of the whole number *two hundred and sixty one* were found qualified for the Grammar School.

Encke Comet. The Boston Palladium states, that the Encke Comet may be seen every clear evening, with the assistance of a common ship telescope. It rises about noon, souths a little after eight, and sets a little before five in the morning.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1828.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

We hate to DUN; but as we prefer "dunning to being dunned," we beg the attention of all our Subscribers who are in arrears to an IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT of our small demands. Those abroad can pay to our Agents;—if not, the amount can be forwarded to us by Mail, at our risk.

SELF INTEREST.

In our last, we gave notice that several persons of colour, residents of this city, had been lately arrested as runaways: since then, we have learned from creditable sources, at home and abroad, that most of those who have been carried back into bondage, have generally been betrayed by coloured persons—brethren of the same flesh and kindred, for the sake of paltry lucre. It is no longer than Friday last, that a female who was arrested as a runaway, had her doom to a life of servitude, confirmed by the oath of a coloured person, who came forward voluntarily on behalf of her master, and testified to her being his slave! It is no longer than last week, since we received a letter from a respectable & intelligent correspondent, who has lately visited the State of Maryland on business, and there saw a man who had been carried back into bondage, who told him in the presence of others, that a certain coloured man, (we believe still in this city,) *did betray him by writing to his Master.* His name can be known by enquiry at this office.

We have often heard, that most of those who are taken up as runaways, ~~are~~ betrayed by our own brethren; but we cannot say that we ever placed implicit reliance in these reports until recently; at present the facts are too strong—we must believe; all doubt is removed. But what is to be done? Are these traitors to liberty—to their kindred—to be suffered to proceed peaceably in their nefarious traffic? It is not our wish to excite the feelings of our readers—as true chroniclers of whatever concerns their present and future welfare, we place all events in which they are deeply interested before them—we would not excite their anger, and move them to the commission of acts contrary to the laws—but we again enquire, what is to be done? What has been done to those who have been traitors to their country—what can we do conformably to the laws against these monsters—who are dead to all that ennobles man?

It is an indisputed fact, that such vile traitors should not be suffered to associate with us: and as much faith as we believe we can confidently put in the world, it would be wisdom in all our brethren who have escaped from Southern bondage, not to trust even their most intimate friends on a subject in which they are so deeply interested.

To a man of feeling, nothing can be compared to Liberty—without it, blessed with all

the comforts and elegancies of this world, life is a blank—he is a mere automaton, moved by the hand and rod of his master—but with Liberty for his portion, with a crust of bread and cup of water, he can gaze abroad upon the earth with thankfulness, and hope for better days.

Again we repeat, it seems a pity that brethren who have escaped from bondage should be so inconsiderate as to settle themselves in large cities like New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston—places which are visited every year by hundreds from the South. Would it not be real wisdom to choose some sequestered country village, where they would be out of danger of losing that liberty which is their inherent right by Nature.

Man was created by his Maker a free agent. Why then should he become subjected to his fellow man? Why should his freedom of action be restrained by so abhorrent a thralldom as slavery?

"O execrable son, so to aspire
Above his brother! to himself assuming
Authority usurped, from God not given.
He gave us over beasts, flesh, fowl,
Dominion absolute. That right we hold
By his donation; but man over man
He made not lord; such title to himself
Reserving, human left from human free."

Domestic Slavery.—The ship *La Fayette*, Capt. Hardie, owned by George C. Morton, merchant of this city, the vessel alluded to in our last, left this port for New Orleans on Tuesday with a cargo of 200 souls for that market. This is the largest number of slaves we ever ~~know to be congregated together, in a domestic slave ship.~~ From the size of the vessel we are under the impression that their situation must be very uncomfortable, especially as they are chained in pairs in the hold. This precaution we understand is adopted lest they should rise on those who are conveying them to a land in which hope never enters, and thus endeavour by violent means to obtain their liberty. Truly the horror of the African slave trade, of which all have heard and read so much, the pursuit of which by an American citizen is piracy, and to such the utmost vengeance of the law is meted, is beginning to loose some of its terrors. For although it is admitted that our laws, lame and relaxed as they are, permit such a traffic, yet the law of public opinion we should think might be brought to act, and if as Christians and Republicans, our citizens were to do their duty, they would soon find a remedy, and apply it; as citizens of a free country the majority of our inhabitants, we are sure, detest it. It wants nothing but a little concert to render this traffic as odious as that pursued by those on the coast of Africa, for in the eyes of justice they are one and the same.—Avarice, base and detestable avarice, is the polar star, which actuates every one so lost to humanity, as to be engaged in its pursuit.—G. U. E.

District of Columbia.—The friends of Emancipation in different sections of the Union are preparing memorials to present to the next session of Congress, on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. We observe that a writer in one of the Washington Journals has taken upon himself to censure the attempt deprecating any interference by persons not residing in the District, as an impertinent intimation. Of his unwarrantable attack on the private character of an individual who stands high in the estimation of the friends of human-

ity we shall say nothing. That gentleman is fully able to vindicate his own cause. Unfortunately for the writer of that essay, the people of the District ask to have this evil removed. We can therefore see no impropriety in the humane and patriotic in any section of the United States, backing their request by memorials or petitions; on the contrary every motive that actuates to deeds of virtue and benevolence, would cause us to step in to their assistance at once to relieve them from what is admitted on all hands to be a disgrace upon the government, who alone are able 'to put away the evil from before their eyes,' and show to the world that, that spot selected by a Washington, as the place from whence are to proceed all laws obligatory on the inhabitants of our republic, should be free and unspotted from any species of slavery.—G. U. E.

The editor of the New England Inquirer uses the following energetic language respecting slavery in the District of Columbia:—

We come now to a topic, on which a few sentences ought to speak volumes. That slavery should exist in the District of Columbia, is beyond endurance. With what emotion must intelligent foreigners listen to the proud declaration in the Capitol, whenever liberty or our republic is immediately or remotely the theme of remark,—while the echoes of the exulting panegyric are silenced by the clanking of chains and the groans of outraged humanity? In this very District!—owned as it is by the Non-slave-holding, as well as the slave-holding States, are THREE OR FOUR FACTORIES OR DEPOTS,* for the keeping of slaves purchased (or kidnapped!) by slave-drivers of Md. and Va. In these dens of abomination the miserable victims are kept, chained and manacled, until a gang or drove is made up for the Southern market. From fifteen to twenty or thirty persons, is believed, make it a regular business thus to deal with human beings in the very District which contains the capitol of this land of equal rights! These facts should ring an appeal in notes of thunder, through every town and hamlet of the friends of liberty.

*We rejoice that something will be done. An effort will be made at the next session of Congress, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Petitions are now preparing in different parts of the country, with reference to this subject.

Execution of Pirates.—St. Christophers papers have been received at Baltimore, containing the particulars of the execution of twenty-eight of the crew belonging to the schr. *Las Damas Argentinas*, for piracy committed on board the English brig *Caraboo*. The number of pirates captured on board the schooner, amounted to 30—of whom 23 had been living, 2 turned King's evidence, 1 was acquitted & were pardoned, and 5 were not tried, it having been ascertained that they joined the schr subsequent to the capture of the *Caraboo*. It is also stated that four others belonging to the crew of *Las Damas Argentinas* have since been apprehended, tried, and condemned, and were to be executed in four days after. The three who were pardoned, escaped death on condition of serving ten years in the British Navy—and, with the five not tried, were placed on board the ship of war *Victor*, the vessel which captured the pirate.

The Dengue in Paris. A disease similar to the Dengue, has made its appearance in Paris. It is stated in a medical journal, that it has baffled all the attempts of the physicians to check its progress. Most of the patients have died.

THE INDIANS.

From Judge Stow's Centennial Address.

There is, indeed, in the fate of these unfortunate beings, much to awaken our sympathy, and much to disturb the sobriety of our judgment; much which may be urged to excuse their own atrocities; much in their characters, which betrays us into involuntary admiration. What can be more melancholy than their history? By a law of their nature, they seem destined to a slow but sure extinction. Every where at the approach of the white man they fade away. We hear the rustling of their footsteps, like that of the withered leaves of autumn, and they are gone forever. They pass mournfully by us, and they return no more. Two centuries ago, the smoke of their wigwams and the fires of their councils rose in every valley from Hudson's Bay to the farthest Florida, from the ocean to the Mississippi and the lakes. The shouts of victory and the war-dance rung through the mountains and the glades. The thick arrows and the deadly tomahawk whistled through the forests; and the hunter's trace, and the dark encampment stained the wild beasts in their lairs. The warriors stood forth in their glory. The young listened to the songs of other days. The mothers played with their infants, and gazed on the scene with warm hopes of the future. The aged sat down; but they wept not.—They should soon be at rest in fairer regions, where the Great Spirit dwelt, in a home prepared for the brave beyond the western skies. Braver men never lived; truer men never drew the bow. They had courage, and fortitude, and sagacity, and perseverance, beyond most of the human race. They shrunk from no dangers, and they feared no hardships.

If they had the vices of savage life, they had the virtues also. They were true to their country, their friends, and their homes. If they forgave no injury, neither did they forget kindness. If their vengeance was terrible, their fidelity and generosity were unconquerable also. Their love, like their hate, stopped not on this side of the grave. But where are they? Where are the villages, and warriors, and youth? The sachems and the tribes? The hunters and their families? They have perished. They are consumed. The wasting pestilence has not alone done the mighty work. No,—nor famine, nor war. There has been a mightier power, a moral canker, which hath eaten into their heart-cores—a plague which the touch of the white man communicated—a poison, which betrayed them into a lingering ruin. The winds of the Atlantic fan not a single region, which they may now call their own. Already the last feeble remnants of the race are preparing for their journey beyond the Mississippi. I see them leave their miserable homes, the aged, the helpless, the women, and the warriors, few and faint, yet fearless still. The ashes are cold on their native hearths. The smoke no longer curls round their lowly cabins. They move on with a slow, unsteady step. The whiteman is upon their heels, for terror and despatch; but they heed him not. They turn to take a last look of their deserted villages. They cast a glance upon the graves of their fathers. They shed no tears; they utter no cries; they leave no groans. There is something in their hearts, which passes speech. There is something in their looks, not of vengeance or submission; but of hard necessity, which stifles both; which chokes all utterance; which has no aim or method. It is courage absorbed in despair. They linger but for a moment. Their look is onward. They have passed the fatal stream. It shall never be recalled by them,—no, never. Yet there lies not between them an impassable gulf. They know and feel, that there is for them still one remote farther, not distant, nor unseen. It is to the general burial ground of their race.

Reason as we may, it is impossible not to read in such a fate, much that we know, and how to interpret; much of provocation to cruel deeds and deep resentments; much of apology for wrong and perfidy; much of pity mingling with indignation; much of doubt and misgiving as to the past; much of painful recollections, much of dark foreboding.

Philosophy may tell us, that conquest in other cases has adopted the conquered into its own bosom; and thus at no distant period given them the common privilege of subjects;—but that the red man are incapable of such an assimilation. By their very nature and character they can neither unite themselves with civil institutions, nor with safety be allowed to remain as distant communities. Policy may suggest, that their ferocious passions, their independent spirit, and their wandering life disclaim the restraints of society; that they will submit to superior force only, while it chains them to the earth by its pressure. A wilderness is essential to their habits and pursuits. They can neither be tamed nor overawed. They subsist by war or hunting; and the game of the forest is relinquished only for the nobler game of man. The question, therefore, is necessarily reduced to the consideration, whether the country itself shall be abandoned by civilized man, or maintained by his sword as the right of the strongest.

It may be so; perhaps, in the wisdom of Providence, it must be so. I pretend not to comprehend, or solve, such weighty difficulties. But neither philosophy or policy can shut out the feelings of nature. Humanity must continue to sigh at the constant sacrifices of this bold, but wasting race. And Religion, if she may not blush at the deed, must, as she sees the successive victims depart, cling to the altar with a drooping heart, and mourn over a destiny without hope and without example.

Let our consolation be, that our forefathers did not precipitate the evil days. Their aim was peace; their object was the propagation of Christianity.

VARIETIES.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

On the illustrious individual now at the head of the Russian Nation—on his personal character and political principles—the entire faith and reliance of the European cabinets repose at this moment for a continuation of that system of universal peace amongst them which has been purchased at the price of so many recent sacrifices. Towards him the eyes of all Europe are at present turned. A young and powerful Sovereign—full of health and energy—beloved by his subjects, to whom he is attached in return—esteemed and looked up to as their natural leader, by one of the finest and most numerous armies in the world—surrounded by a galaxy of Generals, whose names have been entwined with the laurels of the last memorable war—Nicholas the First quits the luxuries of the gorgeous palaces I have described, and stands even now on the threshold of that empire, between which and Russia there are fearful accounts to settle. On his assurance, therefore, that there are no ambitious views connected with his present actions; on his disclaiming all desire of conquest and aggrandizement, must for a short time depend the chance of undisturbed peace or of inevitable war, among those friendly nations that have agreed to remain tranquil spectators of the events

which are about to take place beyond the Balkansky Chain or Bulgarian Alps. Fortunately those assurances have been given, as it is generally understood, and by a monarch whose political life, brief as it has been, has never belied any of those strict principles which in private life have by general acknowledgment been known to guide his conduct.

[Dr. Granville's Travels through Russia.]

TO AVOID CATCHING COLD.

When coming out of the very cold air in which you have long been, avoid heating drinks, or a close room, or a large fire, or an unusual portion of bed clothes. What is termed *catching cold*, ought rather to be termed *catching a heat*, for which the cold only predisposes the body. The old saying "feed a cold, &c." has been a very mischievous one. The pleurisy commences its attack, not while the body is exposed to cold, but after the application of an undue degree of the stimulus of heat and food, and commonly when in bed.

Three Pins Swallowed by a Girl and Discharged at the Shoulder.—Eleanor Kaylock, a strong girl, aged 22, was admitted a patient in the Gloucester Infirmary, May 29, 1766, for a pain in her side, proceeding from three pins swallowed 3-4 of a year before. The occasion of the accident was thus: being employed in the business of a kitchen, as she was scumming the pot, her mouth being open, and three pins in it, she received a quantity of the vapour, which obliged her to swallow, and the pins at the same time passed into the oesophagus, where they remained for eight weeks, notwithstanding various methods were used for their removal, but they were at last forced down by the whalebone instrument used by surgeons for that purpose.

She had a pain in her right side, below the false ribs, which she first felt immediately on the removal of the pins from the oesophagus, and it continued to the time of her admission at the hospital, but was most violent when she moved the trunk of her body forwards round towards the left, or lifted up her right arm. At her admission, and from the time of the removal of the pins, the hoarseness she was troubled with soon after the pins first stuck in her throat continued; she often spit up blood, and had a violent cough, by which, as well as by labour, or any excess of motion, the pain in her side being greatly aggravated, she was obliged to sit or fall down immediately, and could not recover herself, so as to be able to stand, in less than an hour. In these paroxysms she had always a pain in her head, was sick at stomach, and frequently brought up blood.

In this manner things went on to the beginning of August, when a small painful tumour, the size of a man's thumb, appeared on the right shoulder, which disappeared in the compass of a week without coming to suppuration. Afterwards such another small tumour appeared on the left shoulder which increased, and by the care of Mr. Crump, the attending surgeon, was brought to suppuration, and opened by him, August 20, when a large table-spoonful of matter was discharged. On removing the dressings the next day a large quantity of matter flowed out, and with it issued one of the pins. Mr. Crump then examined with his probe if he could find either of the others, but could not; however the day following, the other two pins were also discharged at the same wound. The pins were all of the same length, each measuring five-fourths of an inch.

A case nearly similar is also recorded in the Phil. Trans., No. 461. A small needle being

lodged in a woman's left arm, about six inches below the shoulder, passed thence to her right breast, whence it was extracted many months after it first entered the body. About a month after the accident, she felt a pain above the place where the needle ran in, which extended up her shoulder. It lasted there three or four days, and then returned by fits. About seventeen weeks before the needle was extracted, she felt a pain at her stomach, was sick, and had retchings to vomit. These symptoms continued to afflict her, especially in the morning until within two days of the needle being extracted, at which time she thought a pin had got into her right breast. This directed the surgeon to make an opening there, and he extracted the same needle that had entered at her arm from the part where the pricking pain was after which she had never any return of pain in her breast stomach, shoulder, or arm.—*Phil. Trans*

BARRINGTON THE NOTED PICKPOCKET

The celebrated George Barrington held the office of high constable of Paramatta, in New South Wales, for many years, and, in the faithful and vigorous discharge of his duty, acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of the government. But, in 1804, he was mere living skeleton; and having lost the use of his intellectual faculties, had retired on a small pension allowed him for former service. A melancholy instance of abused talents, and the force of remorse and conscious sensibility operating on a mind capable of better things. This extraordinary character finished his course in December, 1804.

MARRY OR HANG.

In the seventeenth century, the greater part of the property lying upon the river Ettrick belonged to Scott of Harden, who made his principal residence at Oakwood Tower, a border-house of strength still remaining upon that river. William Scott, afterwards Sir William, son of the head of his family, undertook an expedition against the Murrays of Elibank, whose property lay at a few miles distant. He found his enemy upon their guard, was defeated, and made prisoner, in the act of driving off the cattle, which he had collected for that purpose. Our hero, Sir Gideon Murray, conducted his prisoner to the castle; where his lady received him with congratulations upon his victory, and inquiries concerning the fate to which he destined his prisoner. 'The gallows,' answered Sir Gideon; 'for he is said already to have acquired the honour of knighthood; to the gallows, with the marauder.'—'Hout na, Sir Gideon,' answered the considerate matron, in her vernacular idiom; 'would you hang the winsome young Laird of Harden, when ye have three ill-favoured daughters to marry?'—'Right,' answered the baron, who caught at the idea; 'he shall either marry our daughter, mickle-mouthed Meg, or strap for it.' Upon this alternative being proposed to the prisoner, he, upon the first view of the case, stoutly preferred the gibbet to 'mickle-mouthed Meg,' for such was the nickname of the young lady, whose real name was Agnes. But at length, when he was literally led forth for execution, and saw no other chance of escape, he retracted his ungallant resolution, and preferred the typical noose of matrimony to the literal cord of hemp.—Such is the tradition established in both families, and often jocularly referred to upon the borders. It may be necessary to add, that mickle-mouthed Meg and her husband were a very happy and loving pair, and had a very large family, to each of whom Sir William Scott bequeathed good estates, besides reserving a large one for the eldest.—*W. Sc.*

THE AFRICAN COLONY.

The last African Repository contains letters from Liberia as late as the 22d of July. The new settlement at Millsburg is doing well; every man has a good farm of great fertility, in which a plentiful crop is growing and most of them have finished building their houses. A gun house has been built at Caldwell, another new settlement, and the houses at Half Way Farms, a third are completed. The Missionaries who had been sick are recovered and out of danger. A schooner which had previously been seen in company with two briggs of a suspicious appearance, cast anchor in the roads on the 25th of June. The Rev. Lott Carey directed Fort Norris Battery to be manned, and ordered out the two volunteer companies, and also the artillery to protect the beach. A shot fired at a little distance from the schooner, brought a boat to the shore with the captain and interpreter, who reported the schr. to be the Joseph from Havana, which had been three months on the coast trading, but not for slaves—that she had been chased by a patriotic brig and had taken shelter under the guns of the fort, and that they wanted a supply of wood and water. Mr. Carey told the captain that he knew he was engaged in the slave trade, and that he would not aid him; and that moreover he gave him one hour and one only to get out of the reach of the guns of the fort, a privilege of which he immediately availed himself. An additional number of buildings are to be erected at Millsburg for the reception of them 150 to 200 emigrants, and for the purpose of strengthening that settlement.—[*Eve Post*

NEWTON'S PHILOSOPHY.

Sir Isaac Newton, a little before he died, said, 'don't know what I may seem to the world; but, as to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.'—*Spence.*

ORTHOGRAPHY OF I.

Dr. Swift, in a coffee-house, one day, received a letter, in which there was one word which consisted of but one syllable, and that syllable of but one letter, and yet the writer had contrived to have three false spellings in it: viz. eye instead of I.—*Spence.*

Summary.

Thanksgiving.—By the Proclamation of Gov. Pitcher, Thursday, the 4th of December next, is set apart as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout this State.

The Winnebago Chiefs have arrived in Philadelphia. They have visited the Museum, and attended the Arch-street Theatre. Their entrance was greeted by three rounds, to which they replied with their usual emphatic cry. Having comfortably seated themselves, three or four lighted their pipes, and smoked with great composure. The lady occasionally changed her position from the bench to the floor. One chief was remarkably intent upon the business of the stage—he quite put the critics to the blush.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A young man, a foreigner, cut his throat on Thursday morning, in a fit of desperation, with a common pocket knife, in Fifth-street, below German. He was conveyed

to the Hospital, and we learn there are slight hopes of his recovery, and that it is the second attempt; after which he was obliged to be bound with cords.—*Phila. Gaz.*

Melancholy Accident.—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. Daniel H. Barnes one of the associate Principals of the New-York High School. He left this city on Friday last, 24th, on invitation of Gen. Van Rensselaer, and the Trustees of the Institution recently founded at Troy, (the Rensselaer School) to attend its first public examination. He stopped in Columbia County, to visit some friends; and on Monday, on his way to Troy, in a stage, in descending a hill, the driver having been thrown from his seat, Mr. Barnes, in attempting to jump from the carriage, fell and fractured his skull. He died in a short time after. *Ev. Post.*

Fire at Auburn.—A fire broke out in the paint-shop, in the yard of the State Prison, at Auburn, a few days since, which destroyed a great quantity of Coopers' ware, paints, and other combustibles in the shop. A pile of 400 cords of wood took fire, which so heated, and filled with smoke the cells of the North Wing, in which 600 convicts were sleeping, that their shrieks were appalling. All were, however, saved. The prisoners conducted orderly, and many of them performed daring exploits to subdue the flames.

A gentleman passed through Centreville, Md., and states, that during the heavy wind on Monday, 20th ultimo, a fire commenced in the village of Warwick, Del., which consumed half the town.

A letter from Sackett's harbour, dated Oct. 19, states that a Durham boat, with a cargo valued at \$3,600, the property of Festus Clark, has been capsized between Galve and Fox Island, and lost with the cargo. The captain (Pike) and two passengers were drowned.

A report has reached Bowling-Green, Ky. that Isaac B. Desha has murdered another individual, (the friend with whom he travelled to purchase mules,) is now condemned, and sentenced to be hung in the Province of Texas.

The indefatigable High Constable Hays, has succeeded in getting into his possession the counterfeit plates of the following Bills:—The Phoenix Bank \$2—Manhattan \$5—Bank of New-York \$1—and Mechanics \$2, which terminated in a commitment of the individual against whom the suspicion rests, for a future examination.

A few days ago a professional gentleman of this town, we are informed, left a valuable gold watch upon his desk, which was soon after seen in possession of a cat, who was hurrying down stairs with it in her mouth, with as much haste and anxiety as if it had been prey of a different description. On being examined, the works were found much injured; and the watchmakers stated it was the third instance, within their knowledge, in which watches had been damaged in a similar way.—*Hut Ad.*

Abduhl Rahahman.—The Rev. Mr. Gaillardet is preparing for the press a detailed statement of the history of the Moorish Prince, which will be published in a pamphlet form. A striking likeness of the Prince has been executed by Mr. Inman. It is now in the hands of the engraver, and, as we understand, will form one of the illustrations of the *Talisman*, to be published by E. Bliss, before the holidays.

Dancing Houses.—We are glad to perceive that the Police, are paying attention to these sinks of abomination. They have existed immemorially in this city, and many thoughtless servant girls, misled into them, have, from the acquaintance contracted in them, successively taken all the degrees in infamy. It is not only the lower class of apprentices, but young men who would feel disgraced by being detected in visiting them, who frequently haunt these places, consorting, knowingly or unknowingly, with prostitutes and pickpockets, as well as with those who are to become so by such associations.—Alderman Valentine, with a posse of constables, translated the contents of one of these establishments to the watch-horse the other evening. Forty-seven were brought up next morning in the Police office, and seventeen sent to the Penitentiary as vagrants. Among the number brought up were several females, servants in respectable families.—*Spect.*

A man named Tierny, living at No. 1 White-street, was killed in the dead of night on Tuesday, by Francis Powers, who having just returned from a dance at a grocery, accidentally discharged a pistol at him.

Sweet Potatoes. The last New-England Farmer states, that sweet potatoes were never so abundant in that part of the country, as they have been this season. Some of them which grew from slips, purchased at the seed store in Boston, have yielded one bushel to five hills, while the common potatoe, planted side by side, yielded only one bushel to thirty hills.

Charles Coates, a Thames waterman, has succeeded in his undertaking to row a boat on the Thames, 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours. It is stated that he found it extremely difficult at times to keep awake.

Free Masonry. Proposals have been issued by Samuel L. Knapp, Esq. for publishing by subscription a work entitled "The Genius of Masonry, or a Defence of the Order." The author's object is to diffuse correct information on the subject of an institution that has recently become a theme of the most virulent abuse; and in the prosecution of this design, he disavows all political or sectarian views.

"I was charmed," says Lord Orford, "with the answer of a poor man in Bedlam, who was insulted by an apprentice, because he would not tell him why he was confined. The unhappy creature at last said, 'Because God Almighty has deprived me of a blessing which you never had.'"

Hereford, March 25. William Summers and John Lappin executed. At the tree the hangman was so intoxicated, that supposing that there were three to be executed, he was going to put one of the ropes about the parson's neck, as he stood in the cart, and was with much difficulty prevented doing so. A. D. 1738. *Catalogue of Remark. Events.*

Acquittal. John Daily and Elkanah Rider, on a trial for highway robbery, said to have been committed on the person of Isaac Ormans, at Freetown, July 25th, 1827, were acquitted by the Judicial Court, in Taunton, during the last week. The Columbian Reporter of Wednesday, contains an account of the trial at length.

Corporal Gloyd and musician Glenn, of the U. S. army in Arkansas, were recently killed by some Pawnee Indians, and scalped.

New Orleans. Letters from that city, to the 3d inst. state that the yellow fever became very fatal during the preceding week, carrying off a good many persons. A paper from that city as late as Oct. 4th states, "that the weather is cool and pleasant, and our city not so healthy as it was in the early part of last week."

Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.
TO ADELINE.

Among the village maidens gay,
'Thou art the lovely queen;
Neatly deck'd in fine array,
Yes, lovely ADELINE.

Thy form is delicately fair,
And artless is thy mien;
And other charming graces rare,
Adorn thee, ADELINE.

The crimson rose that paints thy cheeks,
As blooming as sixteen;
Thy vestal modesty bespeaks,
Oh! lovely ADELINE!

Thine eyes and tresses, black as jet,
Thy countenance serene;
Thy shapely features, fitly set,
Oh! lovely ADELINE.

Thine accents, oft as morning dews,
Bespangling the green;
While gentleness thy heart imbues,
Oh! lovely ADELINE.

Oh! hadst thy mind been polish'd bright,
Those graces rarely seen;
Might beam with more refulgent light,
In thee, sweet ADELINE!

THE PLACE OF REST.

I AM weary of my life, I am tired of the earth,
Of its dark sorrows and boisterous mirth,
Of its changeful scenes, its uncertain joys,
Its wo that frowns, and its pleasure that cloy,
Of its dreams that delude the youthful breast:
—Would that I could find me a place of rest!

I sought in a land far beyond the sea,
Where the flowers came forth in radiance,
Where shone the clearest and sunniest sky;
But, alas! I found that the flowers would die,
That clouds would o'ershadow the heaven's
blue breast;
And I left it,—for me 'twas no place of rest!

I returned again to the spot of my birth:
But change had come on its cheerful hearth;
Some were now wanderers o'er the far wave,
Some were at peace in the lonely grave:
There were still some hearts that were not estranged;
But, except their affections, all things were changed!

There were voices beloved, but the tremulous tone

Told of the years that had over them gone:
There were brows, that, scarce touched by
time's darkening wing,
Looked like the lingering flowers of spring;
There were smiles, but they only shone on decay,
Like the fading light on the dying day.

There were heads with whose sunny clustering hair

Was mingled the early snow of care;
There were eyes,—but where was the once
bright hue?

A mist of tears had come over their blue;
Oh! I brook'd not to look on such altered
things,

And I stayed not there my wanderings.

I went to fair cities, and in the crowd
I mingled awhile with the gay and the proud;
I strove to be happy, I strove to smile,
But the days pass'd heavily all the while;
And thought every hour with mirth was fraught
It bore not within it the peace I sought.

I fled away into solitude,

I hoped to find by mountain and wood;
But, alas! when the spirit would use its
wings,

And mingle with grand and glorious things.

'Tis fetter'd by clay to its mortal sphere:

—Rest there was none for my bosom here.

I sat me down 'neath the midnight sky,
The bright stars sparkled like gems on high:
Before me lay the mighty deep?
Still murmuring on its peaceless sleep—
And thought, as I looked on its heaving breast,
"There is, indeed, no place of rest!"

But there came a still small voice through the gloom,

"Thing of the dust! return thee home;
Is it thine to repine at the will of him
Before whom yon glorious stars are dim?
Pray that sins may be forgiven;
Hope for a resting-place in heaven."

MARY ANNE BROWNE.

From the *New-York Observer.*

THE CAPTIVE AFRICAN CHIEF.

A Poem delivered at the Anniversary of the
Porter Rhetorical Society Andover, September
13, 1828 by AMOS BLANCHARD.

'Twas on that glad and glorious morn
Rejoicing freemen love so well,
A Chief, from distant Afric torn,
Lay chain'd within his prison cell;
And, as from troubled sleep he rose,
His own, his country's burning woes.

Rush'd on his soul,—and in his eye,
There flash'd the fire of deep despair:
What reck'd he, though the cloudless sky
And dewy earth were smiling there,
Fresh as when morn o'er Eden broke,
And songs of new made birds awoke,

But when the song of triumph came,
From those who had his race oppress'd,
He burst in wrath the troubled flame
Which fiercely burnt within his breast.
His fettered limbs he sternly view'd,
And thus his strain of grief pursued:

"What mean those shouts so wild and gay.

Which long have burst upon my ear?

Why wake those martial tones to-day,

Which swell so free and loud and clear:

Why does the cannon's thundering voice

Bid all around, without, rejoice?

"Ah, this is freedom's festal morn,

When the proud tyrant's chain was broke!

When from the white man's neck was torn,
The galling load of slavery's yoke!

This is the cause why bells are rung,

And music on the gale is flung.

"Proud day!—upon thy glad return,
Joy brightens in the patriot's eye:
Millions of hearts with raptures burn,—
E'en sorrow's self forgets to sigh:
On high the eagle banner floats,—
Loud sounds the trump and bugle's notes!

"Joy spreads o'er all the land,—from where
The North's wild mountains bleakly rear
Their snowy summits high in air,
And thousand streams are sparkling clear,—
To where the Southern valleys shine
With cotton flowers and rice and vines,

"And jess' mine bowers their fragrance shed,
And sweetest songsters wake their lay;—
To where the Western waters, spread
Beneath the heaven's unclouded ray,
Smile at the setting sun's decline,
And with a flood of glory shine.

"From lake and island, shore and bay,
From scenes were the bright sunbeams ever
Send down their glad and genial ray;
From hill, and plain and mighty river,
Millions of happy souls rejoice,
And give their varied transports voice.

"But to the fetter'd captive's mind,
Who torn from friends and home away,
And in the dungeon's gloom confin'd,
Condemn'd to pine from day to day,
These sounds of reckless joy and mirth
Fall like the cold damp clouds of earth

"Upon the coffin lid—and bear
My spirit back to the lov'd hours,
Where first in early childhood's years,
I sported in the orange bowers,
By Niger's stream, all wild and free,
A mountain-child of liberty.

"But when the ruffian white man came,
To barter for his 'custom'd horde,
He gave my father's cot to flame,
My mother to the sword:
He bare me far across the wave,
A vile, degraded, Christian slave.

"They tell me that this land is free;
That here the exile seeks his rest;
That heaven design'd these realms to be
The asylum of the oppress'd:
A soil no tyrant's feet hath trod,
But freedom's bright and blest abode.

(To be Continued)

Married.

In this city, on the 29 ult. by the Rev. Benjamin Paul, Mr. Simon Wilson, to Miss Meliah Meed.

Died.

In this city, on Monday last, Mr. Lawrence D. Regulus, a native of St. Thomas, aged 25 years.

EVENING SCHOOL.

The Subscriber proposes opening an Evening School for the instruction of Coloured Adults, in READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. on TUESDAY EVENING next, 11 inst. in a central part of the city. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, please to enquire at No. 149 Church-street.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

New York Nov. 6, 1828.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing, and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: right and altar, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

HAIR CUTTING & SHAVING.

PETER LEWIS respectfully informs his coloured friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Dressing Room for the particular accommodation of persons of colour, at No. 167 Duane-street.

Relying on their support, no pains will be spared to please all who shall honour him with their patronage.

New-York, Sept 22, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Gosben Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A BOY from the age of 12 to 14 years, in a Barber's Shop in this city. One from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at this Office.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge of a school in the interior of this State. Enquire at this Office.

TO LET.

PART of a HOUSE in Grand-street, pleasantly situated. Enquire at this Office.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1828.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs.

GLOUCESTER & JONES,

Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00
Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.	

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,

that old and well known establishment, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received, and hopes, by continued efforts, to merit a continuance of the same.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general, that his *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS**, in the best manner. **LADIES** dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 20, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the **Clothes Dressing** in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by **STEAM SPONGING**, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.**LEWIS HARRISON,**

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1828.

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.**

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,

NEW-YORK.

The price is **THREE DOLLARS** a year, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2.50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per-cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.
Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Richmond, Salem.

Connecticut.—John Shields, New-Haven.
Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich

Rhode-Island—George C. Willis, Providence.

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Louisiana.—Peter Howard, New-Orleans.

N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick; Mr. Charles Anderson, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George Waterloo.

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Haiti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.**SUPERIOR****POLISHING BLACKING.****(FROM LONDON.)**

Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by

N. VANLEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 86

EXTRACTS

From an Enquiry concerning the Intellectual and Moral Faculties, and Literature of NEGROES; by H. GREGOIRE.

HANNIBAL.

The Czar, Peter the first, during his travels, had an opportunity of knowing Annibal, the African negro, who had received a good education; and who, under this monarch, became in Russia, lieutenant general and director of artillery. He was decorated with the red ribbon of the order of St. Alexander Nevski. Bernardin St. Pierre and colonel La Harpe, knew his son, a mulatto, who had the reputation of talents. In 1784, he was lieutenant general in a corps of artillery. It was he, who under the orders of prince Potemkin, minister at war, commenced the establishment of a port and fortress at Cherson, near the mouth of the Dnieper.

AMO.

Antony William Amo, born in Guinea, was brought to Europe when very young, and the princess of Brunswick, Wolfenbuttel, took charge of his education. He embraced the Lutheran religion, pursued his studies at Halle, in Saxony, and at Wittenberg, and so distinguished himself by his good conduct and talents, that the rector and council of the university of the last mentioned town, thought themselves obliged to give a public testimony of these in a letter of felicitation. In this they remark that Terence also was an African;—that many martyrs, doctors, and fathers of the church were born in the same country, where learning once flourished, and which, by losing the christian faith, again fell back into barbarism.

Amo, skilled in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, delivered with success, private lectures on philosophy, which are highly praised in the same letter. In a syllabus, published by the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, it is said of this learned negro, that having examined the system of ancients and moderns, he selected and taught all that was best of them.

Amo became a doctor. In 1774, he supported a Thesis at Wittenberg, and published a dissertation on the absence of sensation in the soul, and their presence in the human body. In a letter which the President addressed to him, he is named *vir nobilissime et clarissime*. This may be intended as a compliment, but it proves, at least, as well as the preceding, that the university of Wittenberg, concerning the difference of colour in the human species, did not possess those absurd prejudices of so many others who think themselves enlightened. He declared that the discrimination of Amo underwent no change, because it was well executed. The work

indicates a mind exercised in reflection. The author endeavours to ascertain the difference of phenomena which take place in beings simply existing, and those endowed with life—a stone exists, but it is without life. It appears that our author had a particular predilection for abstruse discussions; for being appointed professor, he, the same year, supported a Thesis, analagous to the preceding, on the distinction which ought to be made, between the operations of mind, and those of sense. The titles of these two dissertations prove, that Amo, the author of the first, was also author of the second.

LISLET GEOFFROY.

L'Islet Geoffroy, a mulatto, is an officer of artillery, and guardian of the *Depot* of maps and plans of the Isle of France. The twenty-third of August, 1786, he was named correspondent of the academy of sciences. He is acknowledged as such in the *Cronnoissance des temps* for the year 1791, published in 1789, by this learned society, to whom Lislet regularly transmitted meteorological observations and sometimes hydrographical journals. The class of physical and mathematical science of the national institute, thought it their duty to adopt the members of the academy of sciences as correspondents and associates. By what facility it is that the Lislet forms the sole exception? Is it owing to his colour? Let us banish a suspicion which would be an outrage against my colleagues. Certainly Lislet, during the last twenty years, instead of losing reputation, has acquired new claims on the esteem of the learned.

His map of the Isles of France and Reunion, delineated according to astronomical observations, the geometrical operations of La Caille, and particular plans was published in 1797, year 5, by order of the minister of marine. A new edition corrected from drawings transmitted by the author, was published in 1802, year 10, it is the best map of those Isles that has yet appeared.

In the almanac of the Isle of France, which I have not been able to find at Paris, Lislet has inserted several memoirs, and among others the description of Pitrebot one of the highest mountains of the Isle. The fact was communicated to me by Mr. Aubert du Petit Thouars, who resided ten years in this colony.

The Institute, which has become the Legatee, of several academies at Paris, will doubtless publish a precious collection of manuscript memoirs, deposited in the Archives. We find there the relation of a voyage of Lislet to the Bay of St. Lucie, an island of Madagascar, it is accompanied with a map of this Bay, and of the Coast. He points out the exchangeable commodities, the resources which it presents, and which would increase, says he, if instead

of exciting the natives to war, in order to have slaves, they would encourage industry by the hope of an advantageous commerce. The description he gives of the customs and manners of the Malgaches are very curious. They discover a man versed in botany, natural philosophy, geology and astronomy;—and yet this man never visited the continent to improve his taste and acquire knowledge. He has struggled against the obstacles created by the prejudices of the country. It is reasonable to suppose that he would have performed more if brought, in his youth, to Europe, and breathing the atmosphere of the learned, he had found around him something which would have powerfully stimulated his curiosity and fructified his genius.

Some person belonging to the expedition of Captain Baudin, informed me, that Lislet, having established a scientific society at the Isle of France, some whites refused to be members, merely because its founder was a black. Have they not proven by their conduct that they were unworthy of this honour?

JAMES DERHAM.

James Derham, originally a slave at Philadelphia, was transferred by his master to a physician, who gave him a suburban employment, as a preparer of drugs. During the American war, he was sold by this physician to a surgeon, and by the surgeon to doctor Robert Dove, of New Orleans. Derham, who had never been baptized, had this ceremony performed, and was received into the English church. Learned in languages, he speaks with facility, English, French, and Spanish. In 1788, at the age of twenty-one years, he became the most distinguished physician at New Orleans. "I conversed with him on medicine," says Dr. Rush, "and found him very learned. I thought I could give him information concerning the treatment of diseases, but I learned more from him than he could expect from me." The Pennsylvania society, established in favour of the blacks, thought it their duty, in 1789, to publish these facts, which are also related by Dickson. In the domestic medicine of Buchan, and in a work named *Medecine du voyageur*, by Duplaint, we find an account of the cure for the bite of a rattle-snake. I know not whether Derham was the discoverer, but it is a well known fact, that for this we are indebted to a negro, who received his freedom from the generally assembly of Carolina, who also decreed him an annuity of £100 sterling.

THOMAS FULLER.

Thomas Fuller, born in Africa, residing at the distance of 100 miles from Alexandria, in Virginia, was

to read or write, excited surprise by the facility with which he performed the most difficult calculations. Of the different methods employed to put his talents to the proof we select the following: One day he was asked, how many seconds of time have elapsed since the birth of an individual, who had lived seventy years, seven months and as many days? in a minute and a half he answered the question. One of the interrogators takes his pen, and after a long calculation, pretended that Fuller is deceived—that the number he mentioned was too great. No, replied the negro, the error is on your side, for you have forgotten the leap years. His answer is found to be correct. We are indebted for this information to Dr. Rush, a man equally respected in Europe and America. His letter is found in the voyage of Stedman, and in the fifth volume of the *American Museum*, which appeared several years ago. Thomas Fuller was then seventy years old. Brisson, who had known him in Virginia, gives the same testimony of his talents. There are examples of other negroes, who, by memory performed the most difficult calculations, and for the execution of which the Europeans were obliged to have recourse to the rules of arithmetic.

EXTRACTS

From the Supplement to the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, for June, 1828.

Law and Practices of Manumission in the Spanish Colonies.

"Any Slave, on proof given to the Governor of bad treatment by the owner, may insist on being transferred to another master, at such price as may be settled between the purchaser and the seller: and if the latter is exorbitant in his demand, the Governor is to name a third person as umpire.

"Any Slave, who, by his industry and economy, has raised a sufficiency to purchase his manumission, may demand his freedom from his master, on paying an equitable price; and if the master should prove unreasonable, the Governor, on the application of the Slave, is to appoint two appraisers, who are to fix the price.

Slaves in the Island of Cuba may be divided into two classes; those in *Venta Real*, that is, who may be sold by the master for any sum he chooses to demand; and *Coartados*, that is, those whose slavery is limited by a price being fixed on them which cannot be increased at the will of the master.

Slaves may require their liberty by the mere grant of their master, or by testament, and the only formality necessary is a certificate called a *Carta de Libertad*. No security is required, as in the British Islands, that they shall not become a charge to the parish. But masters are not allowed to emancipate old and infirm slaves, unless they provide for them.

If a slave can prove that a promise of emancipation has been made by his master, the latter will be compelled to perform it; and wills relating to this subject are always interpreted most favourably to the slaves.

Slaves may also obtain their liberty by

purchase; but the master is not allowed to fix an arbitrary price, but if he and the slave cannot agree, two appraisers are named, one by the master, and the other by the Protector of slaves, and the judge names an umpire. The law exempts all sales of this description from the six per cent. duty attaching to all other sales. A master is compelled to sell his slave if the purchaser engages to emancipate him at the end of a reasonable time. Masters who use their slaves ill may be compelled to sell them: and in case of their not being *coartado*, by appraisement. It is the universal custom to give liberty to slaves rendering services to the states, the Government paying the master for them.

A slave once emancipated cannot again be reduced to slavery. Various instances to this effect are cited by Mr. Kilbee; among others, the following:—

A slave applied to a judge to be valued, in order to purchase his liberty; the master objected, saying it was impossible he could legally have acquired so much money. The court acknowledged, that the illegal acquirement of the money was a bar to the demand of the slave; but held, that such illegal acquirement must be proved by the master, as it would be hard to oblige the negro to account for all the money he had ever received.

Next to obtaining his liberty, the great object of the slave is to become *coartado*. This consists in his price being fixed; the master giving him a document, called *escritura de coartacion*, by which he binds himself not to demand more than a certain sum for the slave, which sum is always less than his actual value, but has no relation to the price paid for him.

As slaves may acquire their liberty, so may they be *coartados* at the pleasure of their master. They may become so too, by paying a part of their value. This arrangement is scarcely ever objected to; if it were, the slave has only to apply to a court of justice through the Protector to be valued, and, then, on paying fifty or a hundred dollars, his master would be obliged to give him an *escritura*, expressing that he was *coartado* in the difference between the sum paid and his estimated value. Thus, if a slave be valued at 600 dollars, and pay his master 100, he will remain *coartado* in 500; and no greater price can be demanded, whether he be sold to another master, or he himself purchase his liberty. The slave also who is already *coartado* in a certain sum, may pay any part of it, not less than fifty dollars, and his master is bound to receive it. Again, if a master be about to sell his slave, the slave may oblige the purchaser to receive any part of the purchase money, and to remain *coartado* in the remainder; and for the part paid no tax is exacted, nor indeed for any money paid by slaves towards obtaining their liberty, for becoming *coartados*, or for diminishing the sum by which they may be already *coartados*.

It is a disputed point, whether a slave can oblige his master to sell him if he can find a purchaser who will *coartar* him. This practice, being liable abuse, is generally discouraged, unless the purchaser be willing to *coartar* the slave in considerably

less than his value; in two-thirds of it, for example; in which case, no judge would refuse the demand for a change of masters, the meliorating the lot of the slave, and advancing him in the way of obtaining his liberty, being held paramount to all other considerations. In all cases, however, where a slave demands to be sold to a purchaser who offers to improve his condition, either by engaging to emancipate him at the end of a reasonable time, or by agreeing to *coartar* him, or by diminishing the sum in which he is *coartado*, the original master will have the preference, and need not sell him if he be willing to confer the same benefit on the slave which the purchaser proposes to confer.

The *coartado* slave has the great advantage, that, if hired out by his master, or as is more common, allowed to hire himself out, he is only bound to pay to his master one real a day for every hundred dollars in which he is *coartado*. Thus, if *coartado* in 500 dollars, he pays five reals a day; if in 450, four and a half, and so on; Sundays and certain holidays being excluded: while the master of a slave in *venta real* is entitled all the money the latter can earn.

The law is, that a *coartado* slave is as much a slave as any other, except as regards his price, and the quota he is to pay his master, if hired out. The master, therefore, is as much entitled in law to his personal service, as to that of a slave in *venta real*. But this is somewhat modified in practice. If a slave descend to his master *coartado*, or becomes so in his service, the master may require his personal service, and the slave cannot demand to be allowed to work out. But when a *coartado* slave is sold, it being the custom for the slave himself to seek for a new master, he uniformly stipulates beforehand whether he is to serve personally, or to work out, paying the usual daily quota; and judges will always compel the master to observe such stipulation, unless the slave should neglect to pay; when the only remedy is to exact his personal service. It is not uncommon, therefore, for a master wishing to employ his *coartado* slave who has stipulated to be allowed to work out, to pay the difference between the sum the slave ought daily to pay to him, and the wages usually earned by the slave. In this case alone is the slave paid for his labour by the master, except, indeed, he is employed on Sundays or holidays.

During illness *coartado* slaves who work out are exempted from paying any thing to their master, who, on the contrary, is bound to maintain and assist them as other slaves.

The sum in which a slave is *coartado* may be augmented by the amount of any damages the master may be made to pay on his account, by a court of justice. But if the slave neglects for some time to pay the daily sum due to his master, this cannot be added to his price, because it was his master's fault not to have had recourse in time to the proper remedy of compelling the slave's personal service.

The law which so eminently favours the slave, does not neglect his offspring. A pregnant Negress may emancipate her unborn infant for twenty-five dollars; and

between the birth and baptism, the infant may be emancipated for fifty dollars; (double the price as stated by Mr. Walton: see p. 254,) and at any other time during childhood, its value being then low, it may require its liberty, or be *coartado* like other slaves.

In administering this system in the country parts, where there are few magistrates, there may be abuses; yet in Havannah, and other large towns, it is efficiently observed. Indeed, to the honour of the island be it said, this is the branch of the laws which is best and most impartially administered.

Wages are high in Cuba; a common field Negro earns four reals a day, and is fed; a mechanic ten reals to three dollars a day; and a regular house-servant twenty to thirty dollars a month, besides being fed and clothed. With such wages the *coartado* slave is able to pay the daily quota to his master, and to lay by something for the attainment of his liberty. This could not be done were wages much lower.

The large White population, too, is a great advantage to the slaves, from the facility thereby afforded to change masters, and thus remedy many of the evils attending their state. The lot of household slaves, who derive most benefit from this circumstance, is particularly favourable. They are almost always caught some trade, and by well employing their leisure hours they may easily acquire their liberty in seven years. Field slaves, too, have their advantages. They are by law entitled to a certain quantity of ground, with the produce of which, and the breeding of pigs and poultry, they may well look forward to acquiring money to become *coartado*, and even to be emancipated. It is also highly advantageous to the slaves that public opinion is favourable to granting them their liberty; and all respectable men would feel ashamed to throw obstacles in the way of their becoming free; on the contrary, masters are generally very willing to assist their slaves in the attainment of this most desirable object. The effects of this system are seen in the state of the population. The last census makes the Whites 290,000, the free People of Colour 115,000, and the Slaves 225,000.

Such is the substance of Mr. Kilbee's statement; and it may well put to shame both the law and the practice of Slavery in the British Colonies, and in the United States.

Baltimore Harbour. A Steam Dredging Machine, constructed under the direction of the Port Wardens, for the purpose of deepening the basin, and keeping the channel clear of obstructions, has been successfully put in operation within a few days.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light

Stop the Murderer.—The following account of the route taken by George Swearingen, late Sheriff of Washington County, who murdered his wife, in his attempt to escape, is given in an extract of a letter from Pendleton county, Virginia, to the Editor of the Rockingham Register:—From the Baptist association on the Big Copon to which he was traced, he crossed the mountain

into Hardy county, he then directed his course up the South Fork, through Pendleton, (up which river he went on the 17th Sept.) frequently stopping to inquire the way to Green River in Kentucky. I directed him to go down the Cow Pasture river through Bath, thence on to Lewisburgh &c. He is doubtless the same man, answering to the description given of him exactly. He was riding a dark bay horse, with a woman riding on the same, behind him, he wore a white hat with crape on it, a blue surtout torn on one sleeve.—He said he had relations living on the green River in Kentucky; he travelled very slow.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1828.

SELF-INTEREST.

We are sorry to inform our readers that the business of arresting persons of colour as runaways from the South, is daily taking place in this city, and appears to be followed so systematically that we know not when an end will be put to it. Since our last, we have learned that the villain who testified against the young woman, was her own cousin! where is the man of colour, whose feelings do not burn with indignation while perusing these few hasty lines: for our part, we cannot describe ours while penning them, and inscribing the name of *MOSES SMITH*, formerly of Baltimore, Md. as the informer referred to. We would proclaim his name with that of one *NATHAN GOOMS*, of this city, (formerly from the South) from Maine to Georgia, that our brethren may be on the alert against their base and infamous practices. We have other names in our possession, but though some men would be led to draw conclusions against them, still we have charity enough for the present to hope better things;—at least, we shall delay publishing their names for a while.

In our humble opinion something ought to be done to arrest this infamous business. We leave it to older and wiser heads what course to pursue. We are sorry to see our brethren so unconcerned on the subject; and we are also sorry, that through the haste and rashness of one, the informer first mentioned, escaped from those who were in pursuit of him. We would have our brethren abroad keep a lookout for these villains, as we are confident they will find but little peace if they remain in this city. It is certainly common cause, and how divided soever we may be on other subjects, we should unite in this for the protection of ourselves and families. We believe any man of colour who will betray one who is a runaway, would not hesitate one moment towards assisting to kidnap those who are free.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pythias is under consideration.

HAYTIEN SPURIOUS COIN.

[Without note or comment, we present our readers with the following letter from Port au Prince, by the schooner *Lady Sarah*, lately arrived at Baltimore. This course we are compelled to adopt from the foolish idea having entered the brains of a few, that we entertain a personal pique against the individual implicated. The original can be seen at this office.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1st. 1829.

Mr. Editor:—I yesterday received a letter from Port au Prince, from a respectable friend of mine, by the schooner *Lady Sarah*, which arrived in 20 days, with a request that I should send you the following copy.

PORT AU PRINCE, Oct. 9, 1828.

Business is quite dull, the market being full of all kind of produce. I have received the *Freedom's Journal*, which took such an active part in exposing that notorious fellow (Hamilton,) who attempted to defraud our government, and I will assure you that the Haytiens in general have highly approved of the Editor's conduct, and have expressed a wish that he should have a more full account, and publish it in his paper. We have also seen his piece that was published, which is, in our opinion, a full confirmation of the facts: he also promised to give the names of the party concerned, but has not as yet, and I will thank the Editor of the Journal to remind him of his promise, as we are anxious to know who they are: we have strong suspicion of the concerned, and think by urging the affair we might get some further information. Now I will give you a few more particulars as regards this fellow's villainy—when the vessel first arrived, he tried to smuggle some breast-pins ashore, which was heard of by the officers, and the vessel was closely watched;—he then tried to get the money ashore, and succeeded in getting about \$800 up to the store of Squire and Albrett, which was discovered to be spurious by the Haytian clerk. Hamilton was immediately sent for, and told to make his escape, to effect which they gave him about 18 doubloons. This fellow, Hamilton, went on board and threw some of the counterfeit money overboard, and then came ashore and went to his wash woman and paid her off in spurious coin, and thereby obtained his clothes. Now I think this piece of his villainy should be given to the public, as he well knew that the woman was poor, and had no other way of getting her livelihood than by her industry. The President has offered a reward of \$300 for him. He is to be shot at any time he might be caught. This Proclamation was read all over the Island, and we would be happy to see it published in the *Freedom's Journal*, and all the distant papers. I have conversed with a gentleman from Richmond, Virginia, who says he knew this fellow from his boyhood. This gentleman says, that Hamilton is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and that he learnt the Barber's trade, (he was commonly called Jerry) and was noted as a great rogue when a boy, having been guilty of many low tricks and but little thought by the respectable people of colour. All this tends to blacken his character, and we entertain a hope of yet catching the rogue, and making an example for justice—dose not sleep.—Mr. Editor; as this letter was written in French, I had to get it translated according to my friend's request, so you must excuse all deficiencies, and oblige a

BALTIMOREAN.

From Port-au-Prince.—Letters of recent date from Port au Prince, state, that great excitement was felt there, in consequence of the continuance of the practice of introducing spurious coin into the country. The authorities were, generally speaking, disposed to lay all the blame to the Americans, and our countrymen doing business there, were somewhat apprehensive that unfavourable consequences might arise prejudicial to their interests, in consequence of this suspicion. Circumstances had however occurred, calculated to allay the feelings against the Americans. Two Frenchmen (one or both of whom were from Baltimore) had been arrested for passing spurious coin, and letters intimate the probability their lives would pay the forfeit for their illegal and unjustifiable conduct.

From the Georgetown Columbian.
SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There is no sight more offensive, in the eyes of a moral and religious people, than that which frequently occurs in our streets, by the exhibition of droves of negroes—being possessed of like passions and like affections as ourselves, chained together, and transported from their headquarters on High street, to a strange land, to be enslaved among strangers. I witnessed a scene of this kind a few days ago.—It pained my very soul; and the frequency of these heart-rending spectacles, which have caused so many bitter pangs to our citizens, have forced from me the public expression of the sentiment, that it is high time that something was done to prevent its repetition.

The Slave Trade, it must be admitted, is disgraceful to human nature, and one but those, who are possessed of all the worst passions, of which a depraved heart is susceptible, can, in my opinion, engage in it.—These, I assure, are the sentiments of a large majority of this community. Can we then, without sinning in the sight of heaven, suffer this infamous traffic in human souls to be carried on, under our eyes, without making a single effort to prevent it?

The question of Slavery, I grant, is one of a peculiar character, and should not be touched in this region, except with prudence and discretion. It is not my purpose in these remarks, to call in question the right of masters over their slaves. The Constitution and Laws recognize this kind of property and they are paramount to individual opinion; and under present circumstances, I am inclined to the belief, that negroes in general, are better situated as slaves, when well treated, than they would be if free. It is the abuse of the principle which I wish to see remedied.

When dealers in human flesh—disregarding the laws of God and humanity, and in opposition to the feelings of the community, attempt to carry on the slave trade, under the most aggravating circumstances, as it is in this place—calculated to awaken the sympathies, and sorrows of every individual, susceptible of a generous emotion, it becomes the duty of those, whose feelings are thus outraged, to raise their voices in the most decided condemnation.—What are its consequences? When the negro buyer comes among us, and advertises his infamy—the avarice of the master is at once addressed, to obtain that, the love of which is declared in holy writ, to be the root of all evil; and if pecuniary embarrassment affords no excuse to deaden his sensibilities, he often finds one in the bad conduct of a slave, either real or imaginary—and thus, unconscious possibly of the motives which influence him, he is seduced to cut asunder the tenderest ties, which he never would have thought of, had not this envoy of sin and agent of wickedness come among us, and tempted him with his gold.

The liveliest imagination cannot depict, in strains of sorrow becoming the subject, those scenes which sometimes occur among us. It is only necessary to state the condition of slaves in general, to form some conception of their feelings when sold into far, far distant climes. Very many of them are raised in the families of their masters, and often the play mates of their children. Their ties, by early association, are thus formed, as strong to the white part of the family, as to their own colour and condition. Without minds sufficiently cultivated to view themselves as citizens of the world, dependent more upon intellectual resources for enjoyment, than upon location—the objects of sense which surround them, constitute their chief pleasure—to sever which, is to destroy all their peace. We may easily conceive of their happy condition at their natal home. After the labours of the day, ima-

gine the assembled group in the kitchen—husband and wife—father and son—mother and daughter, pleased that they are once more brought together in peace and quietness, to spend in rustic amusements, a leisure moment before the hour of rest. But in the midst of their joy and tranquility, the bell rings—the servant flies to the door and announces a stranger. It is the merchant of human flesh. He has seduced the master: and this house of happiness becomes immediately that of mourning. The sprightly son and endearing daughter are torn from their parents—parents who have been faithful and honest servants. The husband from the wife—the wife from the husband. In the midst of the horrors of the scene, methinks I hear the sympathising daughter of the master say, Papa, what have John and Sally done, that you should turn them away? Have they done any thing they deserve punishment? No, my child, but they are black, and I want money to burl up for old age, or to spend in pleasure and dissipation. But papa, what will aunt Fanny do when John and Sally are gone? She will have no son nor daughter to comfort her old age—to bring her water, and to carry her breakfast when sick. See, papa, aunt Fanny cries for the loss of John and Sally. Wouldn't you cry, Papa, if any body were to send me away? But no appeal can reach him—avarice, or pleasure, or pride, has taken possession of his soul.

It requires no effort of the imagination to conceive of the desolation which reigns in every family and neighbourhood, at the loss of children, companions, and friends—thus dragged from their fond embrace, to spend a miserable existence in some other and unknown clime. Trace their first steps from the home of their birth, and we see the fond son "cast a longing, lingering look behind," to catch the last glimpse of a father, a mother—but this only adds poignancy to the grief of the separation, to see the sorrows of their friends poured forth in cries and tears. There is not scarcely a sand in High street, which has not been moistened by the tears of broken hearted, bereaved parents—scarcely a breeze passes, but what is filled with their sighs, whenever the slave dealer locates himself among us. But their sorrows cease not, when the sounding of their chains cease to vibrate upon our ears.—They are conveyed to shores, where not a countenance is seen that smiled upon their youth—where no friend is found to converse about those days of youthful sports which add so much to the enjoyment of life.

Without reciting those personal hardships and sufferings which they may have to encounter through life, I would point to the closing scene, where friends and kind relatives are most needed, to soothe amidst scorching fevers and racking pains—you look in vain for the fond mother, the tender sister, to administer to their wants, or close their dying eyes. But this is not all. What negro buyer ever felt an interest for the souls of their slaves? Not one. They feel but little, if any, for their own.—Whether divine influence ever shed its quickening and inspiring beams upon them—whether they enjoy the delightful and comforting communications of grace or not—it is of no consequence to them. They never yet taught one to bow the knee at the throne of mercy—nor pointed one to the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world. Indifferent alike to their spiritual peace here, and eternal hopes, their only object is to make them beasts of burden.

Are not these facts? They cannot be doubted for a moment. I would appeal then to the moral and religious part of our citizens to meet this subject fairly and candidly. Look it full in the face, with all its appalling realities—and if you have been educated in the lap of ease and refinement; if you can weep in the

softness of pathetic emotion and tenderness, over the distresses of a fictitious narrative, and yet behold without emotion—without feeling a lively interest in this subject, and a sincere desire to prevent the recurrence of these disgraceful exhibitions, I envy not the quietude of such insensibility. It is to be hoped that we are not willing that the slave dealer—a being, who has less claims to the mercy of God, and the sympathies of man, than almost any other character, shall be permitted to wound, by these exhibitions, the best feelings of our nature, without an effort to prevent it? If we are, we must shoulder the awful responsibility of being accessories to this traffic. We have borne this burden long enough; it is time to lighten our shoulders of its weight.

But it may be asked, how is this evil to be remedied? I answer, petition to Congress to pass a law on this subject, and there is no doubt but our request, if reasonable, will be granted.

WILBERFORCE.

VARIETIES.

SOME MARVELLOUS THINGS RECORDED BY THE ANCIENTS.

Writing Elephants.—Cælius Rhodiginus, lib 12, cap. 3 says that the elephants have been sometimes known to write.

Large Tortoises.—Diodorus Siculus, in book 4, cap 18, tells us, that the tortoises in the Indian Sea are so large, that the people sail in their shells on the rivers, even as well as in little cock-boats.

A Dumb Man Speaks.—Aulus Gellius, lib 4, cap. 9, says, that the son of Croesus, born dumb, seeing a soldier of the Persian troops about to kill his father, cried out aloud in this manner, "Oh! do not kill the king."

A woman becomes a Man.—Pliny says, (see also Cicero de Divinatione,) that Lelia Cossuria, being a woman, was turned into a man upon the day of her marriage.

N. B. The author of Tom Jones says, Pliny lies for lying sake.—(*Voyage to Lisbon*, p. 9.)

Large Ants.—Rhodius, lib. 5, cap. 12, says, the ants in India are larger than foxes.

Men, whose hearts have been covered with Hair.—Pliny, lib. 11, cap. 3, tells us, that men have been found with their hearts rough or hairy, and he that hath it so is a valiant man, and stoutly disposed, as was experimented in the dissection of Aristomenes, who, with his own hand, slew three hundred Lacedonians in one battle.

Women more modest when drowned than Men.—Pliny tells us, that a dead body in the water, if it be a man, in rising, hath his face upwards towards heaven; but if it be a woman, she ariseth with her face downward.

A talking Ox.—Livy gravely relates, that an ox, in full market, cried out—"Rome! take care of thyself."

A talking Dog.—Pliny, in his 8th book, tells us, that a dog spoke when Tarquin was driven from the throne.

A talking Rook.—Suetonius says, a rook exclaimed in the capitol, when they were going to assassinate Domitian, "*Est-tai panta kalos.*"—Well done, or all is well.

An old Gentleman who drank no Liquid.—Pliny in his *Natural History*, lib. 7. c. 18, tells of a gentleman, whose name was Julius Viator, at Rome, who, having been prescribed not to drink largely, in all his old age forbore to drink at all. Cœlius tells a similar story of one of Tomacelli of Naples.

A Woman sleeping two months.—Plutarch tells us, out of another author, that the nurse of one Timon, used, after the manner of some beasts, to lay in a torpid state for two months, after which she revived.—(*Plutarch de symp. quest. 9.*)

Alexander the Great emitting a fragrant Odour.—Quintus Curtius says, that there issued a fragrant odour from Alexander the Great, somewhat like, we suppose, what we perceive when passing Rigge's, the perfumer's shop. Our Sir Thomas More thought he smelt odorously.

A Serpent one Hundred and twenty Feet long.—The same author says, that the artillery of Regulus, in Africa, had to contend with, and at length killed, such a serpent by stoning him; the serpent's hide was sent to Rome.

34. *A Man born a Laughing.*—Pliny says, (*Nat. His. l. 7. c. 16.*) that Zoroaster laughed the same day wherein he was born; and that the brain of this young philosopher so panted and beat, that it would raise up the hands of those who laid them on his head, and which Pliny pronounces an excellent presage of the great learning Zoroaster attained to.

36 *Five hundred thousand Wild Beasts killed in the Colosseum.*—Historians say, that on the first day of the opening of the Colosseum, at Rome, Titus produced five hundred thousand wild beasts which were all killed in the arena.

Some time ago, Lord N. happen to drive out in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, was accosted by a poor person in want of employment. His lordship asked him many questions, and amongst others his name, and what business he followed. He said "his name was *Pew*, and was a labourer." "Why, *Pew*," replied his lordship, "you should have had a *Permanent* situation in the church."

Arabic Sayings.—Reside where thou wilt acquire knowledge and virtue, and they will stand you in the place of ancestors: that man is he who can say, "see what I am," not he who says, "see what my father was." When God would display in broad day, a virtue hidden in the shade, he excites against it the tongue of the envious. If the flame did not catch every thing surrounding it, the exquisite perfume of the aloes would be unknown. This life is but a fragile fragment: senseless is he who attaches himself to it; what is past is dead what is to come is hidden: thou hast only the moment in which thou breathest. Thy life is divided into two portions: consider what they are: that which is gone, is a dream: that which remains, a wish.

The following strange and incredible story appears in the *York Herald*:—"Last week a man passing through York, who is subsisting upon precarious charity, and who calls himself Wm. Leek; and describes himself as having formerly been at sea, and who is labouring under the following very remarkable affliction. There is every external evidence of a living creature, apparently the size of a rat, being in his stomach. It is incessantly in motion, except when the poor fellow eats and drinks, and then the moment the act of swallowing commences it may be observed to rise towards the throat, and, from the form the man's stomach assumes, it seems to be busily engaged in devouring the food he is taking. When he drinks on applying the ear to his stomach, a sound resembling that made by a dog or a cat when lapping water, may be distinctly heard; once a month this unseen reptile, or whatever it is secretes the food it has taken, and the effects upon the man is melancholy in the extreme. The anguish he suffers throws him into fits, in the paroxysms of which he used to tear his flesh to such a degree that his teeth have been forced out by the gags which it has been found necessary to put in his mouth—the marks of the bites are still visible on his left or as he termed it his larboard arm. He has been labouring under this singular malady three years, and the only account he can give of its origin, is the drinking about that time of some water out of a stagnant pond in the fens of Lincolnshire. He says he has been in the London Hospitals, and minutely examined by Sir Astley Cooper, who pronounced his case a very singular one, but for which he could prescribe no remedy. He informed us that he had poison administered to him to the greatest extent that the faculty durst prescribe, but it had produced no effect upon the strange tenant of his stomach. He spoke with much resolution upon his hope, that after his death, the opening of his body might unravel the mystery, and perhaps be of service, should any other individual fall into a similar misfortune.—He is obliged to take meat with him when he retires to rest, for though while he sleeps the motion in his stomach ceases, yet he is not always to repose long before he is awaked by a craving for food, which he is obliged immediately to administer. The case is certainly a most extraordinary one and there is from frank manners of the man, no reason to suspect any deception—indeed the nature of the external evidence is such; as in our opinion, to prevent its possibility.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF VORACITY IN RATS.

A labourer, in the employ of Mr. Lagbourn, of Witney, near Oxford, in August 1809, having retired, greatly inebriated, to recover from a debauch was attacked by some rats. The liquor and sleep had so overpowered the unfortunate man, that he was incapable either of repelling them, or calling for assistance. He continued in an agonized state for two hours, when his groans attracted the notice of a person passing the door, and who, on entering, found a number of rats, of a large species, assembled round the feet of the sufferer, seven of whose toes had been completely devoured by them.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

It is not known to whom we are indebted for the invention of the ingenious and useful art of making clocks of metal, for measuring time, and striking the hours. The first clock we hear of in England, was placed in the old clock-tower, which formerly stood opposite the gate of Westminster-hall, and is said to have been purchased with part of a fine of eight hundred marks, or 520*l.* imposed upon Ran dolph de Hengham, chief justice of the King's bench, in 1238. Soon after this, another clock which cost no more than 30*l.* was set up in the

cathedral of Canterbury, in 1292. These most ancient clocks were probably imported from abroad, or at least made by foreign artists.

About seventy years after this, King Edward the Third invited three clock-makers of Delft to come into England, and granted them a protection to exercise their trade in any part of the kingdom. By these means, before the end of the fourteenth century, clocks became common in our cathedrals and conventual churches. Chancer one of the best of our old poets, who lived at this time, compares the crowing of a cock to a church organ for sweetness, and to a church clock for exactness as to time.

Of the astronomical clocks, one of the first was made by an abbot of St. Alban's in the reign of Richard the Second. It represented the revolutions of the sun and moon, the fixed stars, and the ebbing and flowing of the sea. When he had finished it, so deficient were at that time in the knowledge of mechanics, that he was obliged to compose a book of directions for managing and keeping it in order, lest it should be ruined by the ignorance of the master.

Watches were also made, or at least used, in England, not long after the beginning of the fourteenth century.

One which belonged to Robert Bruce, who was King of Scotland from 1306 to 1309, was in the possession of his late majesty; and that which belonged to Oliver Cromwell is still preserved in the British Museum. The King of Scotland's is not of a large size than those which are at this day used: and Oliver Cromwell's instead of a chain, winds up with cat-gut.

Pendulum watches were invented by Dr. Hooke, about the year 1658.

About a hundred years ago, Thomas Tompion was celebrated as the best watch-maker in Europe. He was originally a farrier, and began his great knowledge in the equation of time by regulating the wheels of a jack to run exact. He was watch-maker to Queen Mary the Second; and died November the 20th, 1718.

GOLD MONEY.

It may perhaps appear strange, that Henry III. in 1257, in the height of distress for want of money, should be the first Prince that ever coined gold in England. The piece he caused to be struck was of pure gold, about the size of a shilling; and was to pass in the common proportion of gold to silver for twenty pennies of the latter metal. It is not said for what reason but only, that in the month of November that year, the citizens of London petitioned against it, and Henry consented to call it in.

Of this curious coin, which has a full length figure of the King on one side, sitting on his throne, three specimens only are remaining, one of which is now deposited in the British Museum. It is called the gold penny of King Henry the Third.

Till Edward the Third's time we had no more gold money. But he, by the advice of his council, in 1344, commanded florins of gold to be coined to pass for six shillings, half florins to pass for three shillings, and quarter florins for one shilling and sixpence. A few months after, however, the name and value of the coins were changed; and gold nobles, half nobles, and farthing nobles, were made known by proclamation, the first to go for six and eight pence, and the others in proportion. The noble had the figure of the King represented armed in a ship, in commemoration, it is supposed of the naval victory he had obtained. Such were the earliest gold coins of England.

WORSTEDS.

Worsted stuffs are said to have derived their name from the town of Worsted, in Norfolk,

the place where they were first manufactured. They are mentioned in the public instruments of the time of Edward the Third, in whose second year, 1328, the weavers and workers of them were enjoined by Parliament to work them up to a better assize than they had done; and an enquiry was ordered to be made after the behaviour of Robert, the alnager (or measurer) of them. In the thirty-seventh year of Edward the Third, 1364, the merchants were in the habit of coming into England to purchase them; and a few years after, in 1377, considerable privileges were granted to the workers.

Poetry.

From the New-York Observer.

THE CAPTIVE AFRICAN CHIEF.

A Poem delivered at the Anniversary of the Porter Rhetorical Society Andover, September 13, 1829 by AMOS BLANCHARD.

(Concluded.)

"Oh God! and do they vainly jest?
With glozing lies their speeches frame?
Is not the negro here oppress?
Where is the burning blush of shame?
Where is compassion, mild and fair,
To save our race from deep despair?"

"Long has our blood reek'd up to heaven;
Long have our limbs their scourges torn;
Long on the cold night-winds of heaven,
Our sighs the hoarse sea-gale has borne,
And in their ship's accursed hold
Unholy things our woes have told."

"Parent and child,—each tender tie,
Which human hearts to ether bind,—
Have all been cut remorselessly,
To glut the white man's sordid mind;
And powerless, bleeding Afric lies,
And hears her hapless children's cries."

"Oh thou who reigns in realms of bliss,
And listens to the captive's groan!
Shall we not be reveng'd for this?
Shall they not for our blood atone?
Will not the sword of justice sweep,
And teach their callous souls to weep?"

"Yes, they shall weep; but bloody tears
Shall from their glazing eye-balls swell;
Mothers and tender maidens' fears,
With infants' wail, shall be their knell,
When o'er their heads destruction fell
Shall sweep their plains from deepest hell."

"Ah then a dreadful recompense we'll take,
On those whose soil our tears have wet,
Our fierce revenge we'll madly stake
At founts were passed the bayonet:
Then, then, the oppressor's soul shall feel
The insulted negro's vengeful steel."

"In the high domes where music swells,
With bursts of sweetest melody,
Affrighted shriek and dying yell
Shall drown the midnight revelry,
While all around, heaven, earth, and air,
Shall redden with the crimson glare."

"Of burning towns, and cities fired
As when of old the Indian sent
His war-whoop through the forest wide,
And the still calm of midnight rest,
With sounds which told of coming woes,
And the hush'd heart with horror froze."

"Remember Hayti, and the hour
When France's proud squadrons sunk away,
Before the stern relentless power
Of those who broke the tyrant's sway,—
And freedom on the mountain air,
Spread out her banner free and fair!"

Thus felt and sung a Chieftain's child,
From Housa, fast by Niger's wave,

Who, in the hour of battle wild,
Was made a captive and a slave,—
He felt within his generous soul,
A fire that would not brook control."

When all without was glad and free,
But he within the prison's gloom,
From out his grated cell could see
The pride of youth and beauty's bloom,
In gay procession sweep along,
And heard them chant sweet freedom's song."

Long, long he gazed, till through his veils,
He felt the blood in anger rushing,—
Then as from clouds surcharged with rain,
Tears from his eyes profuse were gushing,
And down he sank o'erwhelm'd with woes,
And wearied nature sought repose."

Awhile sad sobs convuls'd his frame;
Awhile his thoughts all troubled were;
Now seem'd his father's cot in flame,
Now shrieks and curses rent the air,—
He hears his mother wildly call,
He sees his brothers, bleeding, fall."

The scene is changed—on the lone shore
Of his loved land he fettered lies;
He leaves it to return no more,
No more to see the twilight skies
Where Tombut's spires in splendor shine,
All brightly in the sun's decline."

The hold sends up th' unearthly groans
Of those who madly wish to die,—
Hoarse through the shrouds the sea breeze
moans,—
Shrill sounds the startled sea-mew's cry;
Out through the gloom the lightnings flash,—
On high the mountain billows dash."

Deep darkness shrouds the waters o'er;
Louder, and louder, blows the gale;
And now the fierce tornado's roar
Drowns e'en the captives' piercing wail;
Down sinks the ship, the crew, the slaves,
Beneath the wild and weltering waves!"

Changed is the scene,—a holy calm
Spreads o'er his soul, and whispers peace.
Cool comes the gentle air-like balm,
And bids the man of passion cease;
Bending in beauty o'er his head,
The bright blue arch of heaven is spread."

Joy to the slave, his chains are broke!
Vanish his prison-walls like shadows;
No more he'll wear the galling yoke,
But soon will roam his native meadows,
Where sounds than wild birds' songs more
sweet,

Will the returning exile greet."

Changed is the scene,—his free bark goes,
Merely over her homeward way;
Gently around the soft breeze blows,
Such as comes from the groves of Araby,
When brightly the summer ocean smiles,
And sparkling in sunlight lay the isles."

On highland, and cape, and winding shore,
He sees the golden harvest wave;
From river, and creek, and bay, no more
The felon sail bears off the slave;
And scenes where late echo'd the captives' woes
In beauty, and peace, and joy, repose."

He roves through his native bounds again,
With a glowing heart and a flashing eye;
But a change has come over both hill and plain,
Since in chains and in sadness he pass'd them
by;

Then curses were heard and shrieks and wails,
Where now the glad song of the reaper prevails"

And now in the ancient groves no more,
The rites of his once dark faith are done;
Dread Obi's terrific reign is o'er,
And deeds such as stained the blushing sun;
And bright o'er her troubled sky is seen,
Love's rainbow from the clouds between."

From the stormy Cape to the Nile's dark shore,
The darkness of ages rolls away;
As the morning mists from the mountains hoar,
Goes up before the rising day,
And minds, like her forests, long dark as night
Now joy in the rays of heavenly light."

Oh blest is the hour, when the Sabbath morn
Sends the peal of its bells her valleys through,
And wide on the passing gale is born
The song of love that is ever new,
Which first on the dawn of a Saviour's birth,
Brought tidings of joy and peace on earth."

Now he stands on a cape which o'erlooks a
scene,

Where a city's domes and minarets shine,
Where below in the bay the white sail is seen,
And round on the hill blush the purple vine,
And he hears the bell send its summons to call
The willing crowd to the sacred hall."

With the eager press he along is borne,
To a lofty dome where, in bright array,
Youth, manhood and age, on the holy morn,
Have gathered to hear, and praise, and pray,
And give to God, in their thankfulness,
The increase of hearts which his mercies bless."

Now the choral hymn of praise swells high,
More sweet than ever was borne by the breeze
O'er the Summer seas, when the waves hush'd
lie,

By the feeble sea-nymphs' symphonies:
For these strains ascend to the God of heaven,
For freedom from sin and slavery given."

Oh never did music more sweetly steal,
On the sleeper's ear in the hour of repose,
Than the words which the holy page reveals,
Of an end which shall come to the captive's
woes;

When peace o'er the earth shall her wings ex-
pand,
And in blessings descend on his native land."

But hark! I hear a sound of woe,
That steals along the sea-girt shore,
And freshly bids our tears to flow,
For Ashmun's brief career is o'er."

Ceas'd be the strains of Fancy's lay,
Let Joy's exulting throbb be still,—
The star of Afric's brighter day
Seems lost in Sorrow's night of ill."

Dim'd is that eye which brightly shone,
Quench'd is that spirit's generous fire,
Mute is that tongue whose every tone
Could hope in drooping breasts inspire."

The mind to plan, the soul to dare,
A feeling heart, were thine to claim;
And faith, which every ill could bear,—
And love, of purest holiest flame,"

Gather ye round his tomb,—but bring
No wreaths of fading flowers;
Nor there a dirge of sorrow sing,
Ah no; let silent grief be ours."

Departed one! 'tis not for thee,
That tears are shed above thy grave,
We mourn for those, the lately free,
Beyond the dark sea-wave."

Thou hast no need of sculptured line:
To point us where thy ashes lie,
A better monument is thine,
A people's grateful memory."

There is no higher mead of fame
We can on the bestow,
Than that with Mills we place thy name,
And Wilberforce, below."

Married.

In Schenectady on the 27th ult. By the Rev.
Mr. Van Vechten, Rev. THEODORE SED-
WICK WRIGHT, to Miss FENEBA T
ROBISON.

In this city on the 7th inst. By the Rev. Benjamin Paul, Mr. Thomas Brown, to Miss Rebecca Watson, — Mr. Jacob Harmon, to Miss Eliza Hull. — Mr. Ezekiel Sachel to Miss Ann Henrick.

EVENING SCHOOL.

The Subscriber's Evening School for instruction in **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.** will open on Monday Evening next, 17th inst. on the first floor of the *Manumission Society's* School Room in Mulberry-street, near Grand.

For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, please to enquire at No. 149 Church-street.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

New York Nov. 6, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 161 Greenwich street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support. — Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 15th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness — the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught **ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION**, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms — \$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings*, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: red and altar, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

HAIR CUTTING & SHAVING.

PETER LEWIS respectfully informs his coloured friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *Dressing Room* for the particular accommodation of persons of colour, at No. 167 Duane-street.

Relying on their support, no pains will be spared to please all who shall honour him with their patronage.

New-York, Sept 22, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO — Coffee, Teas, Flour, Gosheu Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars — they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A BOY from the age of 12 to 14 years, in a Barber's Shop in this city. One from the country would be preferred. — Enquire at this Office.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge of a school in the interior of this State. Enquire at this Office.

TO LET.

PART of a HOUSE in Grand-street, pleasantly situated. Enquire at this Office.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1828.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs.

GLOUCESTER & JONES,
Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY**; to which are added the study of the **LATIN** language and **NATURAL PHILOSOPHY**, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught *Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING*, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well-known establishment,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make **BOOTS and SHOES** to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, at the shortest notice.

ALSO — He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of **LIQUID BLACKING**, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received, and hopes, by continued efforts, to merit a continuance of the same.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general; that his **House No. 28 Elizabeth street**, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best **Refreshments** Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1823.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING** LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE—Oil, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

**PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.**

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.



THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
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Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 98
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
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NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS

**SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING.**
(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VL. IX.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21 1823

WHOLE NO 87.

From the Monthly Anti-Slavery Reporter.

SLAVERY.

On the 18th July, 1823, on presenting a petition from the inhabitants of Bristol, against slavery, Lord Gower took occasion to make the following remarks, on what had fallen from the Duke of Wellington on a former day:—

"I feel strongly the inconvenience of raising a debate on an important subject like this in presenting a petition; but I see no other opportunity but the one I now take of endeavouring as succinctly as I am able, to bring before your lordships the present state of slavery in the West-Indies and the very imperfect manner in which, as it appears to me, the Colonial legislatures have carried into effect the intentions of Government. In the present state of the House, and at the present period of the session, this must be to me as well as to your lordships, any thing but an act of self-indulgence. If, indeed, the motion had been brought forward, notice of which was given in the other House of Parliament by an honourable and learned gentleman, who has so ably and so powerfully exercised his talents in behalf of the negro race, and who, from the state of his health, and certainly from no relaxation of zeal in this cause, was obliged to forego the execution of his purpose, I should have felt myself absolved from the duty of now drawing your lordships' attention to the subject.

"In alluding, as I shall feel it my duty to do, to what fell from the noble Duke on a former occasion, I assure him I should greatly blame myself if I should appear for a moment to lose sight of those deep obligations which we owe him. But I desire more particularly to bear in recollection those valuable services which the noble Duke rendered in the abolition of the foreign slave trade; and to keep steadfastly in view that heart, and zeal, and spirit, which he carried into his negotiations on that subject, and the warm and generous solicitude which he showed to procure from foreign powers, as far as treaties could secure it, the abolition of that nefarious traffic.

"It will be in the recollection of your lordships, that, in 1823, a very considerable feeling was excited throughout the empire against Colonial slavery, which communicated itself to Parliament, or at least was strongly recognized by Parliament; and the general impression seemed to be, that slavery was a grievous and opprobrious evil, opprobrious under any circumstances, but doubly so in the case of a country which, like our own, glories in its freedom. This feeling, I say, was strong and general, but it was mixed up, in the minds of many, with fears that the

degradation of the slave had unfitted him for instant freedom, and with considerations of existing institutions and rights of property involved in the question; and the prevailing opinion seemed to be, that though it might be hazardous to attempt to abolish slavery at once, yet measures should be immediately taken which should operate gradually in bringing about its early and final extinction. With this view certain resolutions were afterwards adopted, with the unanimous consent of both Houses of Parliament. Those measures were chiefly directed to raise the moral and social character of the slave, to give him the protection of law, to diminish those almost immeasurable distinctions which separate the negro slave from his white proprietor, and sink him to a level scarcely human;—and, in short, gradually to fit him for that state of entire freedom for which it was assumed that he was not then ripe. Now I cannot at all agree with the noble Duke, when, on a former evening, he described in the West India legislature as having adopted those measures, if not in all their details, and to the full extent which was recommended, yet as having adopted them in principle. Now, to me it appears that, in any sense in which the word principle is commonly used, the manner in which the Colonial Assemblies have framed their laws is really an evasion, rather than an adoption, of the principle of the measures suggested to them. The noble Duke would not say that a soldier, who should comply with one or two trifling orders which cost him no trouble or self-denial, while he resisted all the important orders issued to him, and even used, like Jamaica, the language of defiance, had adopted the principle of subordination. If such a compliance were an admission of the principle, it is at least an admission of no value whatever. And as it is only in such a way that these legislatures have adopted the principle recommended to them, it is only another term for resistance to all that constitutes its spirit and essence, or that gives to it any real or practical value.

"I really wish the noble Duke would look into what has been done by these legislatures, and compare it with the measures prescribed by the Government: he will then see that those very measures which are assumed to have a tendency to elevate the slave in the scale of being, to improve his moral and legal condition, and to prepare him for the enjoyment of freedom, are precisely the measures in which they have shewn the greatest unwillingness fairly and effectually to concur.

"I am unwilling to refer to particular instances of cruelty as demonstrative of the physical condition of the slaves; but, until it can be proved that the law which pervades all nature, ordaining the increase of the species, is not arrested in the West Indies, I must consider the physical condi-

tion of our colonial slaves to be greatly inferior to that of any class of men in a state of freedom. But the improvement of their mere physical condition was not, after all, the main object of Parliament, except as a means to their improvement in those great, high, and everlasting distinctions which the Author of being has established between man and the brute creation. It was with the view of establishing more broadly and increasingly these distinctions, that measures of amelioration were proposed which, while they produced immediate benefit to the slaves, must, in their results, have proved no less beneficial to the masters themselves. Now, when we find that there has been an utter rejection of all these important measures, I cannot understand with what propriety the Colonial Assemblies can be said to have adopted their principle. It might have been expected that, even from motives of prudence, they would have acted differently. But in truth, as the noble Duke must acknowledge, they have scarcely done any thing to carry the resolution of Parliament, and the recommendations of Government into effect. The legislature of Jamaica has passed only one Act on the subject, and that has been disallowed by the Government, specifically, indeed, because its provisions infringed the rights of religious worship. But this is, of itself, a proof of the little disposition existing in that colony to follow up the spirit of the parliamentary resolutions. There were many other objections to the Act, and among the rest, its having evaded that most important recommendation the appointment of a Protector of Slaves, an appointment without which there can be no security that any of the other measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave, even if adopted, would be properly enforced. Such conduct can surely prefer no claim to any expression of satisfaction on the part of his Majesty's Government. A similar defect occurs in the Act of the Legislature of St. Christopher's. There they have not only evaded, they have wholly rejected the recommendation.

"But what I would especially impress on your Lordships, is, the formidable obstacle which slavery itself presents to the execution of any proposals for ameliorating the condition of the slaves. Is it to be supposed that in a country, the very atmosphere of which is tainted and saturated as it were with slavery, there should not be an unwillingness to give effect to the recommendations of a Parliament composed of men who value freedom? Without meaning to deny that acts of kindness and humanity may be exercised towards the slaves by many individuals in the colonies, or that many colonial proprietors resident in England, are desirous to promote the improvement and comfort of their slaves; still, I must complain of the ten-

guage used by both, as to what has been done in the Colonies, language wholly unwarranted by facts, and which of itself proves the baneful influence of slavery on those who live under it, or who think themselves interested in upholding it.

"I have no doubt of the steady purpose of the Noble Duke, and the good intentions of His Majesty's Government generally, to carry the resolutions of Parliament into effect; but I regret that they do not seem to take a due estimate of the obstacles which oppose themselves in the Colonies to the accomplishment of that object. Among those obstacles, I reckon that line of insubordination, I may say, of defiance, adopted in some of the Colonies, in opposition to the wishes of Parliament. I am, certainly, far from desiring to do any thing injurious to the West Indian Colonies; but I must condemn and deplore the tone in which they have spoken and still speak. And I conceive your Lordships are bound, by a sense of what is due to the dignity of Parliament, to see that its resolutions are carried into effect; and that the Government, of whomsoever it may consist, owe it to Parliament and the country, to take such steps as shall put an end to the insubordination and defiance with which these resolutions have been met abroad.

"My Lords, I am well aware of the charges made against those who view the subject as I do. One is, that their object is instant abolition, without reference to the consequences it may involve. This is not a fair charge on the great body of the abolitionists. If what I say should bring on me such an imputation, let me be looked on as a visionary who would pursue his object reckless of consequence: such an opinion would not give me much disquietude. But, let not the views of an individual, even if I entertained them, be attributed to the whole of those who concur in the general object. I claim no exemption for myself from such a charge; but I do claim for that large body who have approached Parliament with their petitions upon this subject. I do claim for that most numerous, highly respectable and intelligent portion of the community, that they shall not be stigmatized as rash and inconsiderate zealots, regardless of others' interest, and only intent on realizing their own theories. It is due to the character of those individuals to defend them from such unjust imputations. Some of the petitions have been signed by men distinguished alike by their public acts and private virtues. Clergymen, the most eminent of the Established Church, have affixed their signatures. We have had a petition to the same effect from the University of Cambridge. In short, many of the petitions on your table have been signed by men, whose qualities of mind and heart entitle their prayers to your Lordships' most serious consideration; men who have acted from no selfish motives, and who are no less distinguished by their moderation, than by their other estimable qualities. For such men, my Lords, who through life, have been conspicuous for the most scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of others, I do claim that they shall not be charged with a design to injure and destroy them, when they come forward to complain, that, the imperfect manner in which the resolutions of Parliament have been carried into effect has compromised the honour of the Crown and the dignity of Parliament, has put to hazard the security of our Colonies, and has frustrated the paramount claims of humanity and justice. The enlightened individual to whom I allude may be fairly considered as representing the opinions on this question of the best portion of the community. By such men have measures, the most beneficial to the country, been first brought to the notice of Parliament and they show that they recognise the trans-

scendant merits of the noble Duke, when, acting on the principle that the character of public men is a public possession, they urge him to pursue, on this question, the same decisive and energetic course he did in achieving those resplendent triumphs which adorn his name and connect it with the brightest glories of his country. If the Duke acts on this suggestion they have no doubt, and I concur with them in thinking, that it will be attended with similar happy results. But, while the pay this just tribute at the noble Duke, they think that if the language of approbation be held out, where that of censure is rather called for, the result must be glorious to the Government, who advised it, however that Government may be constituted. No: ought they who object to the want of decisive tone, on the part of the Government, to be accused of recommending harsh measures towards the colonies that resist the repeated recommendations of the legislature and the executive. I would be the last to recommend such. But it is obvious, and ought not to be overlooked, that should they still persist in their contumacy, it would be easy for Government at once to bring them to a sense of their duty and of their true interests by only proposing to withdraw its troops from the West Indies, a proceeding which would leave them exposed to the outrage of a multitude exasperated by continued oppression and neglect, and by the disappointment of every hope they have been taught to cherish."

A SCHOOLMASTER'S 'BOARDING ROUND.'

Extract from the Journal of a Vermont Schoolmaster, published in a Vermont paper.

Monday.—Went to board at Mr. B.—s, had a baked goose for dinner; supposed from its size, the thinness of its skin, and other venerable appearance, to have been one of the first settlers of Vermont made a slight impression on the patriarch's breast. *Supper*—cold goose and potatoes; family consisting of the man, good wife, daughter Peggy, four boys, Pompey the dog and a brace of cats—fire built in the square room about nine o'clock, and a pile of wood lay by the fire place, saw Peggy scratch her fingers, and could not take the hint—felt squeamish about the stomach, and talked about going to bed; Peggy looked sullen, and put out the fire in the square room; went to bed and dreamed of having eaten a quantity of stone wall.

Tuesday. Cold gander for breakfast, swamp tea and some nut-cakes; the latter some consolation. *Dinner*—The leg, &c. of the gander done up warm—one nearly despatched. *Supper*—the other leg, &c. cold; went to bed as Peggy was carrying the fire to the square room dreamed I was a mud-turtle, and got on my back and could not get over again.

Wednesday.—Cold gander for breakfast; complained of sickness, and could eat nothing. *Dinner*—Wings, &c. of the gander warmed up did my best to destroy them for fear they should be left for supper; did not succeed; dreaded supper all the afternoon. *Supper*—Hot Indian Jonny cakes, and no goose; felt greatly relieved, thought I had got clear of the gander and went to bed for a good night's rest; disappointed; very cold night, and could not keep warm in bed; got up, and stopped the broken window with my coat and vest; no use; froze the tip of my nose before morning.

Thursday.—Breakfast; cold gander again; felt very much discouraged to see the gander not half gone; went a visiting for dinner and supper; slept abroad, and had pleasant dreams.

Friday.—Breakfast abroad. Dinner at Mr. B.—s; cold gander and hot potatoes; last very good, eat three, and went to school quite contented. *Supper*—Cold gander, and no potatoes bread heavy and dry; had the head ache and could not eat; Peggy much concerned; had a fire built in the square room, and thought she and I had better sit there out of the noise; went to bed early; Peggy thought too much sleep bad for the head ache.

Saturday.—Breakfast; cold gander and hot Indian Jonny cake; did very well; glad to come off so. *Dinner*—Cold gander again. did not keep school this afternoon, weighed and found I had lost six pounds the past week; grew alarmed; had a talk with Mr. B. and concluded I had boarded out his share.

[From the N. E. Paladium.]

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—The following story was told me, yesterday, by a friend from Vermont, which interested me so much, that I have thought it would be acceptable to your readers, and might induce some persons when under strong temptation to steal, to inquire, *what will it cost?*

A well dressed man called at the tavern of Mr. B. of W. in New Hampshire, and asked the Landlord whether he kept that house a year before. Mr. B. told him he did. Then, sir, said he, I want to speak with you aside. The tavern keeper followed the man into the further part of his barn, when with shame depicted in his face, and embarrassment in his manner, the stranger took from his pocket a silver spoon, and told him that about a year before he breakfast at his house, and stole the spoon he then held in his hand. That he, soon after committing the theft, mounted his horse and rode off; but had not gone far, before he was strongly inclined to return and replace the spoon on the table; that fear of being seen, prevented his doing it. He rode on, continually looking over his shoulder, to see if an officer was not in pursuit of him. At length he alighted, and buried the spoon under a bridge, thinking, he should by so doing, escape detection, and the landlord would not be much injured by so small a theft. The man went home to Connecticut; but peace of mind he had lost, and could not find it again at home. After enduring mental torment for a whole year, he "came to himself," and resolved to return to New Hampshire, and confess his fault, and make restitution. The landlord asked the penitent stranger if he was poor. He said he was not—that he possessed a large estate, and needed nothing this world afforded—that now the spoon was restored, he could breathe freely again, if the landlord would forgive him. The innkeeper gave him his hand, and compelled him to come in, and tarry at his house a night without expense.

C. T.

The Wandered Wren.—A singular and interesting occurrence took place in Queen

street last week. A respectable woman who resides there having left her child, an infant two years of age, to play about the door till she attended to some household duties, went when she was disengaged to look for her charge. The urchin could barely crawl, and she expected to find him at the door cheek. There however, it was not and the mother in considerable alarm called on several neighbors, to enquire if they had seen her child. No one had seen it; and as a considerable time had now elapsed in making fruitless enquiries, the anxiety and fears of the poor woman became proportionally augmented. Parents can only judge of her feeling when no trace of her child could be found. The neighbours kindly assisted in making strict inquisition in every well, pig-sty, hen-roost, or out-of-the-way corner, for the wandered wean. He was however nowhere to be found, and as a last resource, they then resolved that the bell should be sent through the town. In the mean time the mother, in a state bordering on distraction, went into her own house to rumage again every hole and bunker, and bed and cupboard. While thus employed one of her sympathizing friends happened to cast her eye on the gable of a neighbouring house, and there with surprise and horror, discovered the lost child perched on a ladder, and within a few steps of its very top, apparently quite delighted with its state of exaltation. A lady endeavoured to induce the ambitious mite to come down; but no it shook its head and sat fast.—She then tried to go up the ladder, but half up, her head grew giddy, and she was obliged to descend without accomplishing her object. The mother by this time was informed that her child was found, but her feelings may be more easily guessed than described when she saw its danger. The ladder was long enough to reach the eaves of a three story house, and within four steps of it was her child, holding firmly by one of the bars, and looking quite complacently on the faces below. With trembling steps the agitated mother cautiously ascended the ladder, but when within arm's length of her infant, and on the point of laying hold of him, he, as if to mock the agony of his parent, clambered up the remaining steps, and straddling across the topmost bar, held out his little hands and smiled, as if proud of his daring feat. The mother at last folded the object of her fears and affections to her fond bosom, and descended with her precious burthen in safety shedding tears of gratitude and breathing a heartfelt prayer to that providence which had so miraculously preserved her dear little pet.

Paisley Advertiser.

Singular Gourmand. Recent accounts from Modena mention a curious instance of folly and varice. A barber of that city had a considerable time evinced at intervals symptoms of monomania. He was thought quite cured when a short time ago, after showing signs of melancholy for a few days he cut his throat with his razor. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, but in vain, for at the end of four days he died. From some particular ap-

pearances, he was opened, and of the astonishment of the operators, the discovered in his stomach 59 Venetian sequins, 72 Imperial ducats, Roman and Dutch, 18 half roubles of Parma, 2 Louis, 3 half sovereigns, and a quarter rouble. It appeared that the unfortunate man had swallowed the whole some few moments before he had cut his throat—and that he could not have recovered, even if he had not committed suicide.—*French paper.*

SUMMARY

Good Farming.—J. ... Boylston, Esquire of Princeton, Mass. has raised this year, from three and a half acres and twenty-eight rods of ground, two hundred and twenty-six bushels of corn,—averaging 61 1/2 bushels of shelled corn per acre; and also, on the same land, 50 carts loads of pumpkins, and 120 bushels of turnips.

IRELAND

The troubles in Ireland appear to increase.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.—The 67th Regiment of foot arrived here to-day from Manchester, and will embark to-morrow morning for Ireland.

The Irish.—For the last few days a considerable number of day patrol have been stationed around one particular spot near Oxford-street and the corner of George-street, St. Giles's, London, about which groups of Irish are constantly congregated. Their numbers have latterly increased enormously, but we will not pretend to say for what purpose the officers were placed there. Our readers may guess, and time will show.—*Morning post.*

Report says that the Cabinet are engaged in framing a bill for the emancipation of the Catholics. We hope this report may be true, for we are convinced that every day's news will more confirm the opinions which we have often expressed on the necessity of yielding the just claims of our Catholic brethren. We trust too, that the measure now in course of preparation may be a full and complete one, for no other would release us from the agitation of the question. The Catholics might, some years ago, have accepted with gratitude something short of absolute and unqualified emancipation; but that day has passed.—The whole population of Catholic Ireland is deeply impressed with the justice of their claims, and nothing short of justice will satisfy them. In the mean time we rejoice to perceive that troops are pouring into the North of Ireland, for we feel assured that the tranquillity of that Kingdom is more endangered by the intemperance and blood thirsty violence of the Brunswick Clubs, than from any other cause. What does the Bishop of Down mean, by permitting one of his clergy to retain the power of administering the sacrament, after uttering a wish for the shedding of human blood.—*Live Chron.*

Address of Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the people of Tipperary, in which, after thanking them for attending to their own and their country's true interests, by putting an end to the sanguinary factions which had prevailed so long amongst them, he, with great energy, and at great length, enforces this advice of the Association for the discontinuance of meeting which have no longer an object, but are mischievous in a high degree. He speaks of a plan for the general pacification of Ireland, by which the people will be divided into clubs of about 120 each, and which he means to submit to the Association, when properly matured.

Outrage on Mr. Steele.—On Saturday last there was a meeting held in Limerick, for the purpose of instituting a Brunswick Club, at which there was a singular dearth of property and influence in the country. Towards the close of the proceedings Mr. Steele, the able liberal, and influential advocate of his Catholic countrymen, who thought it his duty to attend the meeting as a member of the Association was treated with the most ruffian violence in attempting to address the Chair, or rather on showing himself, and finally forcibly ejected from the room. The excitement produced by this violence amongst the Catholics, was very great, but Mr. Steele, who preserved the greatest coolness, calmness, and temper, throughout, succeeded, by his entreaties and exertions, in preventing any violent manifestations of the popular indignation. Mr. Steele, our readers are aware, in a Protestant and a magistrate.

Protestant Declaration.—This important document continues to receive the signatures of the most influential men in Ireland. At the head of the list in the Duke of Leinster, and his Grace is followed by four Marquisses, thirteen Earls, five Viscounts ten Peers, and a long roll of members of Parliament and gentlemen.

An Honest Advertiser.—The following notice (says the *B. Chester Observer*) is from the *Yates Republican*, and we would recommend it to the careful and prayerful consideration of all, especially professors of religion, who are engaged in furnishing the means of self destruction to our citizens.

"I have discontinued the distilling business, and have on hand, for sale, very low for ready pay or approved credit, a full set of distilling apparatus, consisting of two worms, a copper boiler, and iron cylinder. The cylinder is large and uncommonly powerful. I have no doubt that with skilful management, the whole establishment would produce daily,—a sufficient quantity of whiskey to kill fifty men.

Longevity of the Russians.—It must be admitted, at the same time, that cases of longevity are not only much more common, but are also more extraordinary in respect to a greater duration, in Russia than in any other part of Europe. Thus, from the report of the Holy Synod, published in 1827, it appears that there were living in 1825, among those who professed the Greco-Russian religion throughout the empire not fewer than 848 men who were a hundred, and more years old; among whom, 32 had passed the age of 120, four were between 125 and 130; and 4 others between 131 and 135 years of age. The Gazette to the Royal Academy published, in the month of January of the present year, a statement of the progress of the population in Russia at far as it concerns those who profess the Greco-Russian, in the course of 1826. This document contains results still extraordinary; for, out of 606,881 males who died that year, 2,785 had passed the age of 90 years; 1432 that of 95; and 518 that of 100. Among the latter, 38 were more than 115 years of age; 24 more than 120; seven more than 125; and one was 160 years old at his death.—*Dr. Granville's St Petersburg.*

Married.

On the 18th inst. By the Rev. Thos. Lyle Mr. THOS. ZABRISKIE, of New-York, to Miss ELIZABETH PETERSON, of West Chester county.

At Middletown (Conn.) By the Rev. Mr. Bangs Mr. KENT COTTON to Miss SUSAN FREDMAN both of that city.

In this city on the 6th inst. By the Rev. Wm Bearian, Mr. Josiah LANDING to Miss Deborah MARY, both of this city.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION

To form a just estimate of the meliorating influence of education, man must be contemplated in the rudest state of barbarism (for every advance from that state involves a degree of mental acquirement) in contrast with the same being imbued with the light of intelligence. Much has been said of uncultivated tribes, whose innocence of life, and apparent magnanimity, indicate a susceptibility of enjoyment, remote from the complicated cares of polished society, and all the ills that flesh is heir to; and it has been hence gravely argued that civilization has done nothing for the happiness of man. But, where are those happy beings who, without subordination and constraint, enjoy security of person or property; who rear up families without cares or anxieties; who associate together in harmony, the weak and the strong enjoying all things in common, without bickerings and animosities; or where is the favoured chance, however prolific, which will supply even the necessities of the virtuous and its riches? There is no such land; and it were needless to combat a doctrine for sum of which is that "ignorance is bliss," and that the cause of misery is affixed to the cultivation of intellect. Add to this, the beautiful remains, that of the human soul, without education, is like marble in the quarry, which shows none of its inner beauties till the skill of the sculptor fetches out the colours;—and it will only be found that the ignorance, the ardour, the magnanimity of uneducated man is but the poetical dream of the enthusiast, or the theme of the misanthrope, who in revenge for the just scorn of the polished world, dresses up the savage with fancied virtues and perfections. Even Virgil's shepherds would lose all claim to our admiration, were they deprived of the powers and their love of song, and of the pastoral life of a polished state of society, and left with the vacuity of mind which the mere tending of a flock would induce. In selecting a subject for examination, it matters not whether he be taken from amongst the Asha trees, who immolate thousands of human victims to propitiate the shades of their heroes, or exhibit the uncontrolled power of their princes; or from the shivering Esquimaux, feasting in genuine luxury on the nauseous entrails of a fish, and the current of whose soul is as cold as the fields of ice that surround him. Some tribes, from a variety of local circumstances, are more unsocial; others, from the necessity of herding together, are of a more gentle and mollified character; but in all there are hideous perversions of the noble uses to which man is purposed. To speak generally, the savage confesses no law but physical force. The delicate operations of nature never arrest his attention. He is contented to scratch where he can, and to supply his wants in the general scramble with the brutes. The world is to him bounded by his own little horizon, and all is equal and profitless that is not directly fashioned to administer to his appetites. The fair earth is to him a flat, with little more that is more than if its products were deposited on the lifeless canvas. The idol of his adoration is a block or a stone, and he is beset with the most ridiculous superstition, or the most horrid and murderous fanaticism.—Destitute of all excitement to industry beyond the pursuits of the chase, his mind broods in listlessness, or seeks activity in the plunder and destruction of his fellow men. He knows not the value of honesty and adroitness in spoliation is, with him, a virtue. His affections are as inconsistent as his life is wandering. There is oft a treachery in his friendship, and where his enmity is directed—"Hope withering flies and Mercy sighs farewell." Even in our own polished state of society the ignorant man is often wholly

useless, or wholly mischievous. His mind is prone to take an erroneous bias, and to re-venge itself upon society for its defects. And how many do we find whose lives are but as "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing!"

It is refreshing to turn from the desolate picture of ignorance; and consider the influence of learning, as the great civilizer of man. Education softens the asperities of his nature, and mingles all those mutual kindnesses and affections which give a new charm to existence. It inspires him with a desire for elegance and comfort, and induces that application by which he can derive both from the rudest materials. It assuages the rigours of war, and even blends humanity with revenge; and it uproots ungenerous prejudices, and implants good fellowship by inspiring its possessors with mutual respect. Learning and its concomitants have conducted in a high degree to our domestic dignity and enjoyment. In the earlier ages, when war was a trade and force a valuable distinction, men placed but little value upon the gentler sex. Women were regarded as mere household creatures, entrusted to the drudgery of the loom; and the softer feelings of the sex were despised or extinguished. But learning has taught us to ascend to this fairest portion of the creation, her proper station in society, and the enjoyments at home, and the tender links of kindred, with all those humanities and charities which give the whole fabric of society, have been the invaluable result.

VARIETIES.

O'HELLO

In 1788, Othello published at Baltimore, an essay against the slavery of negroes. "The European powers, (said he,) ought to unite in abolishing the infernal commerce of slaves: it is they who have covered Africa with desolation. They declaim against the people of Algiers, and they vivify, as barbarians, those who inhabit a corner of that portion of the globe, where ferocious Europeans go to buy and carry away men, for the purpose of torture; and these are the people who pretend they are christians, while they degrade themselves by acting the part of an executioner. Is not your conduct, adds Othello, when compared with your principles, a sacrilegious irony? When you dare to talk of civilization and the gospel, you pronounce your anathema. In you the superiority of power produces nothing but a superiority of brutal barbarism. Weakness, which calls for protection, appears to provoke poor humanity. Your fine political systems are sullied by the outrages committed against human nature and the divine majesty."

When America opposed the pretensions of England, she declared that all men have the same rights. After having manifested her hatred against tyrants, ought she to have abandoned her principles? We ought to bless the measures taken in Pennsylvania in favour of the negroes, and we must execrate those of South Carolina, who have lately prevented the slaves from learning to read. To whom shall these unfortunates then address themselves? The law either neglects or calumnies them.

CUGOANO.

Ottobah Cugoano, born on the coast of

Fantin, in the town of Agimaque, relates that he was dragged from his country, with twenty other children of both sexes, by European robbers, who brandishing their pistols and sabres, threatened to kill them if they attempted to escape. They confined them with others, and soon, says he, I heard nothing but the clanging of chains, the sound of the whip, and the howlings of my fellow prisoners. He was a slave at Grenada, and was indebted for his liberty, to the generosity of Lord Hoth, who carried him to England. He was there in 1788, in the service of Cosway, the first painter of the prince of Wales. Piatoli, author of a treatise in Italian, on the situation and dangers of burial grounds, which Vicq D'Azir, at the request of D'Alembert, translated into French. Piatoli, who, during a long residence at London, was particularly acquainted with Cugoano, then about forty years of age, and whose wife was an English woman, praises highly this African; and speaks in strong terms of his piety, his mild character and modesty, his integrity and talents.

HORN-BE CRUELTY.

A lady in 1821 having occasion to stop at a poultry-er's in Leadenhall market, she saw the man picking a fowl, which, to her surprise and horror, she found to be alive! She related the fact to the master, who was engaged at the time at a distant part of the shop, and whom she imagined to be ignorant of the barbarous fact; but her surprise was greatly increased, and her indignation roused, by his coolly replying, "Madaam, we always do so! For feathers from a live fowl are more valuable to the upholsterer than when taken otherwise!"—For want of preventive laws we can neither eat nor sleep, without encouraging the most frightful enormities.

ORIGIN OF PARLIAMENTS

Caesar acknowledges that the *Commune Concilium* Britanni chose Cassibelanus for their leader; and Owen Pughe, the celebrated Welch antiquarian, has proved from that Tryads, or ancient records of the Britons, that the *Kyffry-then* of the ancient British, was the *Commune Concilium* mentioned by Caesar, afterwards called the *Witena-Gemot* of the Saxons, and which assumed the name of *Parliament* in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who had received his education in France.

That this was a representative assembly elected by the people, is proved by the Saxon view of Frankpledge, so ably demonstrated by that learned and venerable patriot, the late Granville Sharp, esq.; and that not only the Legislative Body, by every executive officer from the Tythingman to the Alderman, or chief magistrate of a country, was elected by the respective hundreds annually assembled in the County Court.

The learned Seldon also proves from Hovedon, that the Conqueror assembled a Parliament in the year 1070, the fourth year of his reign, which was composed of twelve representatives returned out of every county; who confirmed the laws of Edward the Confessor, which the King bound himself to keep, but never adhered to his solemn engagement.

The assembling of a formal parliament composed of four representatives from each county, in the 49th Henry III. was what Carew calls "throwing off the yoke of the Conqueror, and the redemption of the people from slavery."

THE THREE RUNAWAYS.

Lord Camelford, when once dining with

Burdett and Tooke, lamented that his education had been greatly neglected, adding, that 'he regretted exceedingly, that he had run away from the charter House.' On this, Sir Francis with a deep sigh, observed, 'that he had also to lament that he had run away from Westminster.' Mr. Horne Tooke, however, consoled them both, by observing, 'that he too had run away from Elton!'

CARDS.

The general opinion respecting the origin of playing cards, is that they were first made for the amusement of Charles the sixth of France, about 1392, at the time he was afflicted with a mental derangement. But a prohibitory edict against the use of them appears to have been made in Spain as early as 1531, which has inclined several modern writers upon this subject to refer the invention of cards from France to Spain.

An author of our own country, however, has produced evidence of a game, entitled 'The four Kings,' being played in England as early as 1277, the sixth year of King Edward the First; and thence, with some degree of probability, conjectures that the use of playing-cards was then known in England; though, for the space of one hundred and eighty six years afterwards, we read nothing of them.

One of our acutest writers on the subject states it as his opinion that the Arabians were the inventors of cards, which they communicated to the Greeks of Constantinople from whom the knowledge of their use was probably obtained by the Europeans during the crusades.

At the time that cards were first introduced they were drawn and painted by the hand; the discovery of printing with blocks of wood, by which they could more easily be executed, and in greater numbers, probably made the playing with them more general, and certainly reduced the price of the cards.

A great number of the games which were anciently played with cards are now gone out of use, and even their names forgotten. Different games are likewise played in different nations. *Lansquenet* is a French game; *Bas-set* is said by Dr. Johnson to have been invented at Venice; and *Ombre* was brought from Portugal by the Queen of Charles the Second. *Quadrille*, which is now so much played by elderly ladies, is a sort of *Ombre* with a fourth player. *Whist*, in its present state of improvement, has not been played above sixty years.

WHITTINGTON AND HENRY V.

Whittington came to London a poor boy, and, in 1389, served the office of sheriff; and was three times lord mayor.—Having invited Henry and his Queen to an entertainment at Guildhall, immediately after the conquest of France, he caused a fire to be made of precious woods, in which he burnt bonds of the King's to the amount of 60,000*l.* due to various companies, which Henry had borrowed to pay his army in France; he then told the King that he had bought up and discharged those debts, and made him a present of them. Besides this act of public spirit, he founded and endowed several charities.

CONDITIONAL VERDICT.

A poor man, who was very obnoxious to the wealthier part of the population of the town of Wigan, in Lancashire, was tried at the quarter sessions for a misdemeanour. After hearing evidence on both sides, and after a very learned and impartial summing up from the chairman, the jury were ordered to withdraw to consider their verdict. After a quarter-of-an-hour's consultation, they returned; and the foreman, (a fat substantial burgher,) said, 'Not Guilty, —if he'll leave the town.'

DR. SOUTH.

Dr. South, when he resided at Caversham in Oxfordshire, was called out of bed on a cold winter's morning by his clerk, to marry a couple who were then waiting for him. The doctor hurried up, and went—sluering to church; but, seeing only an old man of seventy, with a woman about the same age, and his clerk, he asked the latter, in a pet, where the bridegroom and bride were, and what that man wanted. The old man replying, that they came there to be married, the doctor looked sternly at him, and exclaimed, 'Married! Yes, married!' said the old man, hastily; better marry than do worse.' 'Go, get you gone, you silly old fools!' said the doctor; get home, and do you worst.' And then hobbled out of church in a great passion with his clerk for calling him out of bed on such a ridiculous errand.

THE YULE CLOG.

The Yule clog is a great log of wood sometimes the root of a tree, brought into the house with great ceremony, on Christmas eve, laid in the fire-place, and lighted with the brand of the last year's clog. While it lasted, there was great drinking, singing, and telling of tales. Sometimes it was accompanied by Christmas candles; but in the cottages the only light was from the ruddy blaze of the great-wood fire. The Yule clog was to burn all night; if it went out it was considered a sign of ill luck.

The Yule clog is still burnt in many farm-houses and kitchens in England, particularly in the north, and there are several superstitions connected with it among the peasantry. If a squinting person come to the house while it is burning, or a person bare footed, it is considered an ill omen. The brand remaining from the Yule clog is carefully put away to light the next year's Christmas fire.

SPIDERS.

Elias Ashmole says, in his Journal, '1681, April 11, I took, early in the morning, a good dose of elixir, and hung three spiders about my neck, and they drove my ague away—*Deo gratias.*' Still the remedy, choice as it is, either as a marmalade, or by way of charm, is not always effectual; for, in the year 1777, died John Ross, LL.D. professor of languages in the king's university, Aberdeen; and his death was occasioned by swallowing a spider in a glass of claret. Upon dissecting, his stomach was found to be ulcerated, and extended beyond the ordinary size.—*Recreative Rev.*

FORKS.

The vulgar proverb, that 'fingers were made before forks,' has perhaps a more common meaning than the generality of readers might suppose.

Forks for the table have not been invented much more than two hundred years. In early times they were not known even at the entertainments of a sovereign; but the guest who sat nearest to a joint held one part with his fingers while he carved the other with his knife. They appear to have had their origin in Italy; and to have been introduced into this country either in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, or in the beginning of the reign of James the First.

They were not very common till after the restoration.

FATAL PROLOG.

A few years since, on a wedding-day, in a family in Norfolk, by the way of pastime after dinner, the party assembled played at 'hide and seek.' It being the turn of the bride to hide herself, she soon disappeared, but on searching could not be found. The mirth was soon converted into sadness, as in truth she could no where be found, or made to hear the

earnest calls made for her. In fact, she never again made her appearance, nor could she be found or traced, notwithstanding the diligence and labour exerted. At length, in two or three years after, by some chance, an old oak chest was opened, when, with horror, her faded remains in her wedding garments were found within it. It was then discovered, that to hide herself, she had got into the chest, which shut with a spring lock, and being very close, had produced alarm, fainting, and suffocation, and hence she was neither seen nor heard, nor could she hear or answer.

SPECTACLES.

Among the numerous discoveries in experimental philosophy which are to be found in the works of Roger Bacon, may be reckoned his reading-glasses, which magnified letters for the use of old men and those whose eyes were weak.

The invention, however, has been claimed for one Salvino, of Florence, who died in 1317; who it is also said, refusing to discover the art of making them, to a monk of Pisa, the latter, by the dint of his own ingenuity and application, discovered the secret for himself.

Spectacles being certainly known in two principal cities of Italy it may be presumed that the use of them became general throughout Europe in the early part of the thirteenth century.

Subsequent improvements in the formation of glasses, with the adaptation of them to different sights, have rendered spectacles one of the most beneficial and important discoveries that have been ever made, for a large portion of mankind, in the decline of life.

Imprisoned Authors.—Numerous examples prove, that confinement is not injurious to study. It was in prison that Boethius composed his excellent book on the consolations of Philosophy. Grotius wrote in prison his commentary on St. Matthew. Pelisson, during five years' imprisonment, resumed his studies in Greek, philosophy, and theology, with a diligence which produced the greatest success. It is said that it was on board the galleys in Barbary, that Michael Cervantes composed his Don Quixote, the master-piece of Spanish literature.—*Table Talk.*

Mr. Lindlay, the celebrated violoncello player, travelling some time ago in a stage coach, by some accident the coach was overturned. Luckily no injury was sustained by any of the passengers; but Mr. Lindlay, feeling a natural anxiety for his best friend and travelling companion, his violoncello, when the coach was got up and most of the passengers in their seats again, proceeded to examine whether his instrument had received any damage, and drew his bow across the strings to try if he could detect any difference in the sound.—Where may we look for sympathy if we find it not in the fair sex?—A lady in the coach, hearing the tones, but not seeing how they were produced, feelingly exclaimed 'Bless me! that poor gentleman must be severely hurt!—how he groans!'

Language.—The Abbe De Lisle says that the Arabs have one hundred and fifty words for a lion, and three hundred for a serpent!

"BLUE MONDAY."

Perhaps it is not generally known that the reason why the shoemakers do not work on the Monday, originated in the following tradition. While Oliver Cromwell lay encamped at Perth he received the intelligence of the death, by self destruction, of John Monday, one of his most zealous and active partizans, who lived at a village which now bears his name a little to the north of Danhead. Out of respect to the memory of hoest John, the Lord Protector issued a proclamation through Perth, wherein he offered a reward to the person who should compose the best lines on the death of Monday. Among the claims for the promised reward was a worthy son of St. Crispin, belonging to the "Fair City," who *verbatim*, repeated the following lines:—

"Blessed be the Sabbath day,
And cursed be worldly pelf;
Tuesday will be in the week,
Since Monday's hanged himself."

Cromwell was so well please with this *jeu d'esprit* of the Suter's that the reward was not only awarded him, but he also ordered that the shoemakers should have henceforth the Monday of each week as a holyday.

Perth Courier.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

The ship Blossom lately arrived in England from the Pacific Ocean, during her absence, touched at that celebrated little spot, Pitcairn Island. This paradise of latter days, as some navigators have called it has been in danger of suffering from a visitation which threatens to prove as fatal to the earthly happiness of its inhabitants, as did the entrance of the serpent into Eden.

The first settlers at Pitcairn's Island, without looking forward to the natural increase of their colony, selected for a residence a situation from which delightful as it has been esteemed, their descendants are fearful of being expelled by famine. John Adams the founder of this once happy society, and the father of no small portion of it, still survives, though he is far advanced in life. He has maintained his patriarchal sway over the inhabitants of Pitcairn, for nearly forty years. It was in the year 1789 we believe, that a part of the crew of the British ship Bounty, rose up in a mutiny, and having committed their officers and several of their own mates, in an open boat to the mercy of the waves, proceeded with the vessel to Otaheite. One party remained there and were afterward carried to England—tried and convicted, though subsequently pardoned by the king, the others, under the guidance of a romantic youth, sought for an abode in one of the solitary islands of the Pacific, accompanied by those females their passion for whom it is said instigated them to violent proceedings against their commander, Lieut. Bligh. They chose a location which was admirably adapted to the purposes of concealment, as its rock bound coast would prevent the safe landing of any party that might be sent in pursuit of them. Here they remained in safety, though an expedition was fitted out by the British Admiralty with the express design of searching out their retreat. That expedition was a fruitless one. Twenty years passed on and no stranger had yet approached them. A second generation had grown to maturity upon the Island of

Pitcairn, when chance led Capt. Mayhew Folger of Nantucket, to its shores, which he had found laid down in Carteret's chart as uninhabited. His astonishment when he was hailed from a canoe by several young men, who declared themselves natives of the place, and yet who spoke the English language, may be easily imagined.

He was conducted to a village of surpassing neatness and beauty, and introduced into a community where vice was unpracticed because unknown. At that time there were 38 inhabitants, besides small children. In 1814 Sir Thomas Staines counted 40.

Since that period, an occasional visitor at Pitcairn has brought some brief narration of its condition, confirming the details previously laid before the public, of the rapid growth of its population, and of their undiminished felicity. The Blosson, however, is the bearer of bad tidings concerning them. They have expressed anxiety to be transferred to another part of the globe and have petitioned the government of England to grant them a settlement in New-South Wales.

Some of the incidents to which we have alluded above, have been the theme of Mary Russell Mitford's muse as well as that of Byron—*Boston Daily Adv.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.**DORCAS ASSOCIATION.**

To do good and to communicate, forget not. Paul.

Mr Editor:—To be a friend to the poor is one of the greatest characteristics of the christian religion, and is highly honourable to human nature. We have always opportunities of exercising our benevolence for 'the poor ye have always with you,' says Christ. My object in reminding you of these truths, is to reach through your valuable paper, the ears and feelings of those who have something to spare for the needy.

Your readers generally know that the children of our colour have opportunities for gaining useful knowledge without respect to the condition of their parents; whether rich or poor, in an institution in this city, which is believed to be equal at least, to any establishment of the kind among whites, in this country: I mean the African Free Schools.

Many of the children who have the advantages of these seminaries have not suitable nor comfortable clothing to attend school in, and are therefore, for a great part of the year deprived those opportunities of learning, which might prove to them invaluable blessings. I wish by this means to call the attention of our more prosperous brethren and sisters to this subject, and and hope, when they are informed how useful the might be, that they will help the needy in their distress. I am informed that about a year ago, a considerable number of our female friends, formed themselves into a Society, under the title of the African Dorcas Association; for the purpose of making up garments for the children belonging to these schools males and females, and to receive for this purpose such donations in materials, garments hats shoes, &

as may be sent them.

I have been present on a Wednesday afternoon, (the regular time of meeting) when a large committee of our own colour had assembled at the African School in Mulberry St. to cut and fit garments for destitute children. It was an interesting sight; they will have a rich reward. This society has already done much good; but requires aid from those who are able to bestow something to promote its humane object. I have no doubt that many of our white friends would contribute largely (and some have already (if they but knew of an institution such as is here noticed). The inclement season is just commencing; no time should be lost in giving publicity of the existence of a society which does so much honour to our colour.

Articles of clothing, materials, & I understand may be left at the School room in Mulberry St. at P. S. Titus' 457 Pearl St or at Mehlon Day's 376 Pearl St.

'Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. Psalm 41:1.

CATO.

Poetry.

From the Boston Recorder

THE SLAVES' SOLILOQUY.

The sultry day is done! How joyously
The cooling breeze (that all day long has slept)
In thicket, grove and bow'r, or half awake,
Has softly nestled on the fragrant breast
Of violet or rose, pill'ring (their sweets?)
Springs from the mountain's top, with wings
new nerved,
Laden with health and beauty!

Yet not to me—

'Twas accident that made it burst but now
Its pinions o'er my brow and fan my cheek;
'Tis on its way to bless you happy group,
Who on the Balcony with songs and mirth,
Hail its glad coming. What tho' my poor brow
Throb with excessive heat and pain and toil—
Shall the pure air of Heav'n that sports so free
In glorious liberty o'er sea and land,
Fan a poor slave? No, in its fitful mirth
As it flits by, it taunts me.—What care I?
Should it resuscitate my fainting frame,
'T would be that I might better toil and serve
My master on the morrow.

What is't to me

That Nature's hand hath made the lovely earth
So passing fair, and given it such a sweet
And smiling grace that all, but slavery, smiles
In joyful sympathy?—'Tis nothing to me—
I cannot pluck a violet from its bed,
And breathe its sweets and say 'for me thou
bloomest.'

The very birds, whose music is so sweet
To the poor peasant when at early dawn
'They at his cottage casement call 'awake.'
And with their matin songs it vite him forth
To voluntary toil;—yes, even they,
Knock at my heart as with a dagger's point
By their blest songs of fearless liberty.

Cease! may not these be woes of fancy's make?
A slave may breathe the air, and scent the rose—
And hear the warblers sing, as freemen do;
Cheer up, poor slaves. I'll pluck this beautiful
rose

And bear it my boy—my darling boy,
My boy? My darling boy?—oh, burst my heart!
He's not my boy, he is my master's slave!
Hence! scentless rose!—There's nought on
earth for me;

That which should be to man a source of bliss
Is bitterness to me. Each sense, each wish,
Each natural affection of the soul,
Must be denied; aye, when that prattling thing
'Bone of my bone,' clings to my neck with
smiles,

Aid fond caresses and my warm heart springs
To meet his love, I must away with him,
And teach my heart, and his heart too, the ways
Of hatred. Why should my spirit cleave to that
Which subject, not alone to that decay
And transmutation common to all things,
(Such as alone should make a wise man blush
That his proud reason should lay by its
strength)

And suffer him to love, aught that his heart
(Compell'd him to) but liable to that
Which sinks the natural ills of human life
To a mere dream of woe, compared with it.
Nay slave, love not the boy, nor her who bore
him;—
To-morrow's sun may see them torn away
From me forever!

Oh Heaven! whate'er, beneath thy broad ex-
panse,

There is of bitterness; whate'er hath been
Of physical distress, to tear the frame,
Or mental woe to prey upon the heart;
Whatever dreaded or endured, in life
Or death; it is comprised in Slavery!

ZELIA.

Died.

In this city, on 18th inst. Mr. John D. Lewis,
aged 39.—On 15th inst. Mr. Lucas Peterson aged
37.—On 15th inst. Mr. Samuel Berry, aged
39.—On 16th inst. Ann Brainer, aged 8.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grate-
ful thanks for past encouragement, while by in-
creased exertions, and by the known character
and the utility of my school, both to individ-
uals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with
my condition, built at my residence on 18th
street, sufficiently distant from the centre of
business, a commodious school house, and hav-
ing every convenience that could be expected
from my prescribed circumstances, for the ac-
commodation of a respectable school of Free
Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my
exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will
be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution
the friendly attention of those gentlemen who
charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia,
callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your
love for your country, by your commiseration
for degraded man, encourage an institution which
has for its object, no less the honour of society
than individual happiness—the elevation of the
free people of colour from mental thralldom,
from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAM-
MAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC,
GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with
the necessary subordinate branches of educa-
tion.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in
advance.

Those who live remote from the city may
be accommodated with board, for six dozen
boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10. 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge
of a school in the interior of this State. En-
quire at this Office.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction
Society re-opened their School on *Wednes-
day Evening, the 1st of October* last, at No.
96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the
basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult per-
sons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Wri-
ting, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One
Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be
paid on entering the school. The school will
meet for instruction three times a week: *Mon-
day, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings*, at 7
o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the eve-
nings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to
half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room
being much larger and more commodious than
the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and
we cannot meet the demands of the owner with-
out raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 103 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry
on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment,
and perform their work in a correct and sys-
tematic style, having perfect knowledge of the
business, and been brought up to it. Their
mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Panta-
loons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging,
the only way of cleaning. They respectfully
inform their friends and the public, that they
extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar,
&c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit
and altar, to any size or shape, with new col-
lars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They
will not boast of their art, but leave the work
to prove itself. Where the seams have worn
white in black or blue Coats, they can be re-
stored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks
to his friends and the Public for their liberal
patronage, and solicits a continuance of their
favours; he has received at his store, No. 1
Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of
superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. AL-
SO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter,
Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cor-
dials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold
cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free
sugars—they are manufactured by free peo-
ple, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
At 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the
New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and
complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all
sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c.
from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and
effectually restoring them to their original col-
our, most respectfully solicits the kind Patron-
age of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest man-
ner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall
be, to perform all his engagements with Jus-
tice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public in general that he recently opened his
house for the accommodation of genteel Per-
sons of Colour, with BOARD and LODG-
ING. His house is in a delightful part of the
city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing
State and Oliver-street. There will be every
energy used on his part to render the situa-
tion of those who honour him with their pat-
ronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs.
GLoucester & Jones,
Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the
common branches of a good English education:
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRA-
PHY; to which are added the study of the
LATIN language and NATURAL PHI-
LOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female
department will be taught *Plain and Ornamen-
tal NEEDLE-WORK*, and *DRAWING*, for
all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy
has heretofore received from a generous pub-
lic, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed
exertions to render it worthy of their continued
patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character
of the academy and competency of the teach-
ers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd
Mr. Scott. Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm.
Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading
and Spelling, \$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing 2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. 2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar,
Geography & Natural Philosophy, 4 00
Latin and Greek Languages, 5 00
Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,
that old and well known establishment,

Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he still continues to make
BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable
prices; and as it is generally known that assid-
uity and despatch are the life and spirit of his
profession, he has no need to publish, "at the
shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a su-
perior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of
his own manufacture, free from the use of vit-
riol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his
friends and the public for the very liberal pa-
tronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID
WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a
great variety of New and Second handed Cloth-
ing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen
Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most
reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP,

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a
pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127
Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107, Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

THE subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS**, in the best manner. **LADIES** dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.**LEWIS HARRISON,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.



THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75c.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.
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Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Remond, Salem.

Connecticut.—John Shields, New-Haven
Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich

Rhode-Island—George C. Willis, Providence.

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N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick; Rev Mr. Charles Anderson, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

**SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING.**
(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by

N. VANLIEW, 580 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER, 5, 1823.

WHOLE No. 86.

From the *Monthly Anti-Slavery Reporter*.

SLAVERY.

(Continued.)

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON then spoke to the following effect:—"I can assure the noble Lord that if he imagines that any thing which fell from me on a former occasion was meant to cast any reflection on those who are anxious to prove the condition of our Colonial slaves, with a view to the final abolition of slavery, he is much mistaken. I said nothing of the kind. If any thing I said could justify that construction, I trust I shall convince the noble Lord before I sit down, that I have not disapproved of their conduct in urging that the measures recommended by Government should be carried into effect. Why; Parliament itself is a party to those measures which they pray may be enforced. The Government proceeded upon the resolutions of the House, and if I disapproved of the one I must disapprove of the other. But I approve of both.

"I stated, on a former occasion, that the principle of the measures recommended by Government had been adopted in nearly all the Colonies, and that in Jamaica the principle of a Protector of slaves was recognised. The noble Lord must be aware that there is a difference between the adoption of a principle, and of a particular measure involving that principle. The legislature of Jamaica did adopt the principle of appointing a Protector of slaves, though not in the way recommended by Government. Their mode of establishing the principle of protection was by appointing the vestries of the several parishes protectors. I wish they had proceeded on a different plan, but still I am glad that something has been adopted which will in any manner give protection to the slaves. It will be the business of Government and of the local authorities to see that due protection is given; and if the present means should fail of affording due protection, then such measures as will ensure it must, from time to time be recommended. This was what I meant when I said the principle of the measures recommended by Government had been adopted—Now if that be the case, how could the noble Lord compare the conduct of Jamaica to that of a soldier who obeys some one order and refuses to obey others? Jamaica is not bound to obey the orders of a Secretary of State as a soldier is bound to obey the orders of his officer. The noble Lord does not mean to say, that the Jamaica legislature is not independent. If so, and Jamaica be not bound to obey the orders of the Secretary of State, it is a matter of congratulation to find, that in such an important particular as that of a Protector, it has adopted the principle of the recommendations made by Government, and that the legislatures of the other islands have also so far adopted

their principle as may lead finally to the accomplishment of the wishes of Parliament and of the country on this important question.

The noble Lord says I expressed satisfaction with what had been done. It is true I did. But if he understood by this that I am not disposed to go further, he has quite mistaken me. When the Government proposed these measures, they knew they proposed them to legislatures which possessed the power to adopt, to modify, or reject them. And, having that power, Government cannot interfere and force these measures upon them. Does the noble Lord wish us to use force? If so, I tell the noble Lord that we have not the power of enforcing them, if we wished to do so. We have not the power of governing those Colonies by force any more than we have the power of governing this country by force. We can only govern them, as this country is governed, by means of laws which are enacted by the sanction of the Houses of Legislature. I want to know whether I am to attempt force and irritate them by harsh language, or rather to encourage and persuade them? Certainly I would choose the latter mode, and encourage them to do that which will be alike beneficial to them and to this country, and is in accordance with the unanimous wish of the Government, the Parliament, and the people of this country. I cannot conclude without reminding the noble Lord that he must not expect, that in proportion as the legislative assemblies assent to the wishes of this country, in the same proportion laws will emanate from them on the subject which will bear the scrutiny of the acute mind of the noble Lord and his friends, or will come up to the perfection of British legislature. Time is necessary for perfection in all things and legislation is not exempted from this general rule. The enactments of parties not possessing our advantages ought to be treated with some indulgence; and to attempt to exercise force, or to give any other cause of irritation, would only do harm and retard the accomplishment of the object the noble Lord is so desirous to attain.

Can the above speech really have been spoken by the noble Duke, to whom it is attributed? We cannot doubt it, having had the mortification of hearing it ourselves and being able to vouch for the general accuracy with which it has been reported. Neither could we have entertained much doubt of its purport, but for the following conversation which took place a few days after, viz. on the 25th of July, in the House of Commons.

Sir George Murray, in answer to the speech of Sir James Mackintosh, which is inserted above, observed, that he considered the present Government as fully pledged to adhere to the resolutions of 1823, which he conceived, reflected the highest credit on the Parliament that adopted them; and were equally necessary whether we re-

garded humanity, justice, or self-interest. Government, he admitted, was bound to pursue such a system, as while it should be most beneficial to the slaves, should respect the rights of private property and the general well being of the Colonies. This system consisted in ameliorating the condition of the slaves; and all measures tending to that object, were, in his opinion, most desirable. He would not now go into detail, but this he would say, that he fully and entirely concurred with the friends of the negroes in the feeling they entertained, and was desirous the slaves might ultimately participate in all the advantages enjoyed by their fellow men.

Mr. Buxton heard the Right Honourable Gentleman with the more satisfaction as he had read, with surprise and alarm, certain expressions said to have been uttered by a noble Duke in another place; expressions which if correctly stated, would lead to a belief that the solemn pledge made in this House, in 1823, was to be frittered away to a mere recommendation to the Colonies to do what which we wished them to do. On the speech to which he alluded, he should have felt it his duty to comment at some length, but for what now fallen from the Right Honourable Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. Peel said, he felt quite sure that Honourable member (Mr. Buxton) had given to the speech of his noble friend an interpretation totally different from that intended by him. When the Honourable member stated that his noble friend's speech went to fritter away the pledge given in 1823 a pledge to which the present ministry felt themselves bound to adhere, he had altogether mistaken the meaning meant to be conveyed by his noble friend. "In deed," he added, "I feel it but just to the cause which the Honourable member advocates to make this statement, as my noble friend feels not only bound to redeem, but is desirous of redeeming that pledge. When, however the Honourable member looked to the speech attributed to my noble friend, he should have taken into consideration the speech to which it was an answer. My noble friend was, perhaps, upon that occasion, repelling some intimation of a desire to interfere at once with the Colonies by physical force, and was recommending that course which was most desirable, namely, that the reform should be effected by the planters themselves, who, in doing so, would best consult their own interests and those of their slaves. And, if my noble friend did hold this language, I am sure the House will think with me, that he did so with a view to the advancement, and not to the injury, of the cause which the Honourable member appears to have so much at heart."

As these conversations have an important bearing on the Anti-Slavery question, we have thought it right to record them nearly as they were delivered, that our read-

ers may be able themselves to judge of their import, and also to appreciate the value of the few brief remarks we shall now make upon them. We should have been satisfied, indeed, with Mr. Peel's disclaimer, on the part of the Duke of Wellington, of the more obvious import of certain part of his speech; but, as that speech stands recorded in the public Journals of the country, and will naturally carry with it the weight attached to the Duke's eminent services and distinguished character, no less than to his high station as the head of the Government, we shall be excused for endeavouring respectfully to obviate the injurious effect which, if it were to pass without any comment, it might be calculated to produce on the public mind.

I. We are bound in fairness to commence with acknowledging that nothing can be more satisfactory than the frank and liberal terms in which both the noble Duke and the two Secretaries of State have borne testimony to the rectitude of the views and conduct of the abolitionists: who it is fully admitted, ask for nothing, and urge nothing, which they are not fully entitled to require, under the solemn act of Parliament of this country, and which the Government and the Parliament are bound to fulfil. Sir George Murray declared that he fully concurred with the friends of the negroes in the feelings they entertained; and the Duke of Wellington, that he could not disapprove of their proceeding without disapproving also of the conduct of Parliament, and of the Government of which he himself has formed so essential a part.

SLAVERY

A series of public meetings have recently been held, in London, numerous and respectively attended, the object of which was the formation of a society for the gradual abolition of slavery all over the world, in the manner which shall be most conducive to the interest and well being of the slave, and which shall make to the proprietor all the compensation which he is, or may be thought, entitled to claim, thus combining the advantage of all classes with obedience to the dictates of religion, reason and humanity. The committee appointed to consider the plan proposed, have approved of it, published their report, and been re-appointed in order to carry into effect the measures requisite for effecting the formation of the society, and promoting its object. The committee in their report, state, that, in their selection of the means best adapted to expedite the termination of slavery, the first thing, which demanded their attention was the strong necessity of adopting such means in order to obviate the dreadful consequences which may result to Europe and America from the unmitigated continuance of the present system for another half century. In order show that they are not actuated by visionary apprehensions as the convulsions which may ensue, or as to the necessity arising thence of fixing a definite period for the extinction of slavery throughout Europe and America, they state, that, in the southern districts of the United States alone, the black population amounts to more than two millions; in Cuba, 600,000; in Hayti, 500,000; in the other West Indian Islands, about a million; that, in the extensive district, in South America, from Venezuela to Rio de la Plata, the black are to the whites as seven to one; and that, in the Brazil, the slave trade is still

carried on with the greatest vigor, as it is also in the Danish, French, Dutch and Spanish colonies. Taking, these facts in to consideration, with the hostility towards which is felt by the blacks, and which must continue to be felt so long as the latter are regarded as a proscribed & degraded class, the committee have come to the conclusion that this oppressed and deeply injured class may become a terrible scourge to lands defiled by slavery, and even to the rest of the world, a catastrophe which can only be obviated by the timely removal of the existing cause.

The committee ascribe the little progress hitherto made in the cause of amelioration and emancipation, to the fact that the true interests of all the parties concerned have not been steadily kept in view, and they state that, for the benefit of the negroes themselves, the object should be the termination of slavery in such a manner as would secure to its subjects a blessing rather than a curse. They state it as their opinion, that any forcible attempts to secure immediate emancipation would issue not only in the destruction of a large amount of private property, acquired under the sanction of the British nation, if not to the destruction of the colonies themselves, as part of the British empire, but also to the great and irreparable injury of the negroes themselves. The committee, therefore, describe the disarming of the hostility of the planters, and securing their co-operation in attempting the regeneration of the negroes, as a matter of policy, expediency and justice. They are unanimously of opinion, that it is only by such co-operation that the object of the friends of emancipation can be attained, and that such co-operation can only be the result of adequate security to the planter that he shall not endure any loss, but that to which, as one of the parties to the evil sought to be destroyed, he is fairly liable. The following are the objects of the society, as stated in the ninth and tenth regulations.

9th. That one object of the society shall be to obtain from the different governments of Europe and America, a concordat for the effectual suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, as early as possible, and the total extinction of slavery by the termination of the present century.

10th. That efforts be made from time to time, on the part of the society, to obtain an act or acts of Parliament for effecting the following purposes:—For the equalization of the numbers of the sexes, and the promotion of marriage among the slaves. To give the slaves one day in the week for appropriation to their own concerns, in addition to the Sabbath, and for the more effectual suppression of all traffic on the latter day. To confer freedom on the first born child [or, in case of its death, the next in succession,] of every slave, upon its attaining the age of twenty-one calculating from the termination of the year 1830; such children to be supported by the owner during this term, and to be provided, at its expiration, with half an acre of land, half of which shall be cleared, and contain a habitable hut, consisting of two rooms; and also, with one year's provisions. In case any female, who shall become entitled to her freedom under this act, shall have chil-

dren born to her during her period of slavery, shall have, in addition to the above, one year's provision for every child she may have at the time of her emancipation. For the emancipation of the two eldest children of every slave who shall be born after the expiration of the first twenty years from the passing of the last mentioned act, under the regulations already prescribed; and for the manumission of every child who shall be born after the fortieth year from the passing of that act, under the same regulations. For the establishment of a tribunal for fixing the value of any slave desirous of purchasing his freedom; such value in any case not to exceed a certain sum to be specified in the act. To compel every free person who shall have a child by a slave to purchase its freedom, at the time of its birth, and to provide for its maintenance and education.

Other chief objects of the society are the promotion of the emigration of white persons to the colonies; the establishment of agricultural plantations in the colonies; and moral and religious instruction of the negroes.

On the whole, we think such society very likely to attain the great object for which it is instituted, though by an apparently tedious process. If it be impossible to devise a plan for the immediate extinction of slavery, the next most desirable project is that which shall accomplish it in the least possible time, and in the most perfect manner practicable.

Liverpool Mercury.

A Bargain—Dr. Philip, during his travels in Africa met one day with a poor bushman in the desert. He was seated upon a stone, and at his side lay his bow and arrows, and his spear, and an implement for digging roots out of the ground. The Doctor wanted to buy from him some of these things as curiosities. The man had got into the habit of prefacing or concluding every sentence by the expression, "Do you see me?" The following dialogue occurred:—"Well will you sell me your bow and arrows?"—"Why, do you see me, I would sell them at once; but, do you see me, if I sell them, I cannot shoot game."—"Well will you sell me your spear?"—"O yes I would sell you my spear, sure enough; but, do you see me, I sell you my spear I cannot defend myself, do you see me?"—"Well, will you sell your root-digger?"—"Sure, I would sell it to you; but then I cannot dig roots, do you see me; so I should starve, do you see me?"—"Well, but suppose I were to send you to a missionary station, where you could live by working, and be safe from your enemies; would you sell these things to me?" The moment this was hinted to the poor bushman, he started up and exclaimed, "Why then, do you see me, take them all for nothing; I shall not need them there, do you see me?" Such, happily, is the prevailing feeling in South Africa, in regard to the missionary stations. Their very name is 'a tower of strength.'—*World*

Anecdote of the King.—The following anecdote which is highly creditable to the parties concerned, is now in circulation:—Some time ago an illustrious personage, wishing to take the sacrament, sent for the Bishop of W—to administer it.—The messenger having loitered on his way, a considerable time had elapsed before the Bishop arrived, and some irritation had been manifested by the illustrious person-

age in question. On the arrival of the Rev. I relate, his delay was complained of, and its cause explained. His—immediately rang his bell, and commanded the attendance of the messenger. On his entering the room, his—rebuked him sharply, and dismissed him from his service. Having done this, he addressed the Bishop thus: "Now, my Lord, if you please, we will proceed." His Lordship, with great mildness, but at the same time with firmness, refused to administer the sacrament whilst any irritation and anger towards a fellow-creature remained on the mind of his illustrious person.—His—suddenly recollecting himself, said, 'My Lord, you are right,' and then sent for the offending party, whose forgiveness and restoration to favour he pronounced in terms of great kindness and condescension.

From the Ohio Monitor

AMERICAN COLONIZATION.

The following project of Col. Watson, for the benefit of the free people of colour in this state, we think, is entitled to their consideration. They would undoubtedly, enjoy themselves better in a community separated from the white people; and so far from this plan conflicting with that of the colonization of them on the coast of Africa, it is but an additional measure for the melioration of such as partake not of that. Though we are not as much disturbed with the settlement of black folks amongst us, as some persons yet, when it would be for the mutual benefit of both casts, we feel induced to present it to their consideration, with our wish for its success.

Important to Free People of Colour.

Columbus, Ohio, 17th. Nov. 1828.
David Smith Esq.

Editor of the Ohio Monitor.

Sir—When I advert to the great number of people of colour, who inhabit this State [there are more than 200 in this place] I am forcibly struck with the advantages which they and the community at large, would derive from the formation of a separate community of their own. To them, in concentrating and developing the resources of their industry, where none but their own colour would sort for a permanent residence, and to the community at large, in preventing that intermingling of white and coloured servants which has a tendency by false pride on the one hand, and imaginary degradation on the other, to destroy the usefulness of both. I am Sir, the proprietor of lot No 27 in sec. or quarter 3, of township 2, range 2, containing 100 acres, situated equi-distant from the towns of Cambridge and Washington, in Guernsey county, viz. five miles from each with the National turnpike passing through it. It is surrounded by highly cultivated farms, with brick buildings, and is well watered by three known springs, and the one immediately on the road, has never been known to fail. There is also an abundance of timber for the purposes of building and fuel and the soil on the road is well adapted to the making of brick. If from 50 to one hundred persons would form an association for founding a town at this place I would cause one to be laid off under the name of *Africania*, in that form which the course of the road and the beautiful level on the hill, so readily point to, that is to

say, into a lower and upper town, and would give lots in fee, to such as would build on and occupy them for *three years*, and I would further enter into obligation with the settlers, not to grant any lots to others than free persons of colour.

I am sir, with respect, Y. M. O. S.
JOSEPH WATSON.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, December 5, 1828.

OUR LABOURS.

Of all avocations, we from sad experience know that of an editor's to be the most trying. To suit the taste of a few is always difficult; more especially where the great body consider themselves as competent judges, and more than qualified, to issue such a publication as ours. We do not intend to complain; but we really hope, some of our learned advisers will undertake the publication of a journal; they will then find, that it is invariably easier to advise than to perform. While upon this subject, we cannot refrain from expressing our contempt of those individuals, who would rob us of our hard earned labours by running about, and filling the ears of some with a long list of their contributions to the Journal. We acknowledge, that with the exception of the article upon *Mutability of Human Affairs*, we have not written any thing relating to Africa centuries ago; not that the subject was uninteresting, but because many abler pens had handled it in a manner, we had no hopes of attaining, long before the appearance of the Journal. We wish to claim no more than what has really emanated from our pen, and to put an end to all doubts about the matter, we intend publishing a list of contributors to our columns at the close of our labours; when no doubt, many who now wear borrowed plumes, will appear in their true feathers. There is nothing like truth; it will bear its due weight, when the airy whisperings of A. B. C. sink into merited oblivion. We know not who A. B. C. are, nor do we care; our only hope is, that these gents will undertake the publication of a paper for the edification of unenlightened brethren. After its appearance, from its original matter, no doubt, vice will disappear, and ignorance hide its unfashionable head from among our community.

Our course has always been an independent one: we would not be dictated by a certain professor; and we are sure we shall not bear it from others. Did we consider the usefulness and respectability of the Journal to consist in the quantity of its original matter, we assure our readers, we could fill our columns weekly with matter, considered by the writers as original, but in our humble opinion, unworthy even of a place in our columns. In literature as in politics, we wish for no king, no dictation.

LAND OF LIBERTY.

The business of arresting our brethren as runaways is still daily occurring in this city. For the last week, our Police court, has been constantly crowded by brethren, interested in the cause of some dear relative or friend, whose

trial was going on, or would perhaps occur during the day. Again we warn our brethren who have cause to fear apprehension to be on the lookout as we have heard, that a Slave holder, has hinted the determination of himself and others to have five hundred at least, out of this city, during the winter.


The members of our Manumission Society, have been unwearied in their labours of love—but the duty has been so constant and pressing, that we think something should be done by us to lessen their burdens. Perhaps the formation of such a society as the *Protecting Society*, of Philadelphia for the preventing of kidnapping and man-stealing, might be of incalculable benefit; we ought and must do something, besides spending hours and of late days, as lookers on and interested, though idle spectators.

We are happy to announce that the case of Eliza Garnett, for whom so general a sympathy was felt, has terminated favourably, and we wish it were in our power to say the same generally of cases of this nature. Their success of late, has rendered slave holders, quite forgetful, that they are in a free State, and this remark we are induced to make, from the fact that in two, or not three cases, they have been bold enough during the evening to enter the dwellings of our brethren without any authority or civil process whatever, but mere physical force having four or five men in company, and carry them off without a hearing or trial. While upon this painful subject, we cannot refrain from execrating the conduct of those traitors who make it a business to betray their brethren; and from the proceeds of their accursed gains dress genteelly, and are received into society. *Beware of such, they are snakes in the grass, charming unwary birds.* The oldest residents hardly ever knew of times of more excitement; but amidst all these trying scenes, it is cheering to have it in our power to record an instance of benevolent feeling from a citizen, in behalf of one of our brethren, whose cause had terminated unfavourably. His offer, was to give fifty Dollars, towards rescuing him from bondage, if there were any likelihood of a sum being raised for that purpose. If we take into consideration, that this man was a poor man; that his offer was to rescue a man of colour, we shall then estimate it as highly as we should.

To us he is a stranger and probably ever will be, but our constant prayers shall be, that he may be rewarded an hundred fold for his benevolent offer in the cause of suffering humanity.

The Mouse Trap.

We cannot descend to answer the 'Mouse Trap', unless its author, JEREMIAH HAMILTON of *Haytien--Spurious--Coin* renowned, will condescend to avow himself as such. Anonymous letters and publications we always consider beneath our notice.

 We have to apologise to our readers for the non-appearance of the Journal on the 21st. Non-payment on the part of subscribers was the sole cause.

THE HARMONITES.

[Rapp's new establishment is at Economy, Pa. a few miles below Pittsburg, on the Ohio. He and his people are Germans.

From the Duke of Saxo. Wenar's Travels.

At the inn, a fine large frame house, we were received by Mr Rapp, the principal at the head of the community. He is a gray-headed and venerable old man, most of the members emigrated twenty-one years ago, from Wirtemberg along with him.

The elder Rapp is a large man of seventy years old, whose powers, age seems not to have diminished, his hair is gray, but his blue eyes, overshadowed by strong brows, are full of life and fire. Rapp's system is nearly the same as Owen's community of goods; and all members of the society to work together for the common interest, by which the welfare of each individual is promoted. Rapp does not hold his society together by these hopes alone, but also by the tie of religion, which is entirely wanting in Owen's community; and results declare that Rapp's system is the better. No great result can be expected from Owen's plan and a sight of it is very little in its favour. What is most striking and wonderful of all is, that so plain a man as Rapp can so successfully bring and keep together a society of nearly seven hundred persons, who in a manner, honour him as a prophet. Equally so for example is his power of government, which can suspend the intercourse of the sexes. He found that the society was becoming too numerous, wherefore the members agreed to live together as sisters. All nearer intercourse is forbidden as well as marriage both are discouraged. Some marriages, however constantly occur, and children are born every year, for whom there is provided a school and a teacher. The members of the community manifest the very highest degree of veneration for the elder Rapp whom they address and treat as a father. Mr. Frederick Rapp is a large good looking personage, of forty years of age. He possesses profound mercantile knowledge, and is the temporal, as his father is spiritual chief of the community.

All business passes through his hands, he represents the society, which notwithstanding the change in the name of residence, is called the Harmony society in all their dealings with the world. They found that farming and cattle raising to which the society exclusively attended in both their former places of residence, were not sufficiently productive for their industry, they therefore have established factories.

After dinner we visited the village, which is very regularly arranged, with broad rectangular streets two parallel to the Ohio, and four crossing them. Many families still live in log houses, but some streets consist almost entirely of neat well built frame houses, at proper distance from each other; each house has a garden attached to it. The four story cotton and woollen factories are of brick; Mr. Rapp's dwelling house not yet completed, and a newly begun warehouse, are also of brick. In the cotton and woollen factories, all the machinery is set in motion, by a high pressure engine of seventy horse power, made in

Pittsburg. The machine pumps the water from a well fifty feet deep sunk for the purpose. The community possess some fine sheep among which are many Merinos and Saxon; they purchase wool, however, from the surrounding farmers, who have already begun to raise it to bring to Economy. As soon as the wool is washed, it is picked by the old women of the community, who work in the fourth story whence it is conveyed by a sort of tunnel into the lower story. The wool is then separated according to its qualities into four classes, dyed together in the dye-house near the manufactory, returned to the mill, where it is combed, coarsely spun, and finally wrought into fine yarns by a machine similar to the spinning jenny. As soon as spun, it is placed in the loom and wrought into cloth, this is placed in a steam fulling mill so arranged that the steam from the engine made to answer the purpose of soap and fuller's earth, which is a great saving.

The warehouse was shown us, where the article made here for sale or use are preserved and I admired the excellence of all.

The articles for the use of the society are kept by themselves, as the members have no private possessions, and every thing is in common; so must they in relation to their personal wants be supplied from the common stock. The clothing and food made use of are of the best quality. Of the latter, flour, salt meat, and all long keeping articles are served out monthly; fresh meat on the contrary, and whatever spoils readily, is distributed whenever it is killed according to the size of the family, &c. As every house has a garden, each family raises its own vegetables, and some poultry and each family has its own bake oven; for such things as are not raised in Economy, there is a store provided from which the members with the knowledge of the directors, may purchase what is necessary, and the people of the vicinity may also do the same.

We saw a small deer park in which the elder Rapp had amused himself in taming some bucks and does, which would eat out of his hand. We saw also here a noble young moose deer, which was as large as a stout ox.

Mr. Rapp finally conducted us into the factory again, and said that the girls had especially requested this visit, that I might hear them sing. When the work is done they collect in one of the factory rooms, to the number of sixty or seventy, to sing spiritual and other songs. They have a peculiar hymn-book, containing hymns from the Wirtemberg psalm-book, and others written by the elder Rapp. A chair was placed for the old patriarch, who sat amidst the girls, and they commenced a hymn in a very delightful manner. It was naturally symphonious and exceedingly well arranged. The girls sung four pieces, at first sacred, but afterwards by Mr. Rapp's desire, of a gay character. With real emotion did I witness this interesting scene.—The factories and work shops are warmed during winter by means of pipes connected with the steam-engine. All the workmen, and especially the females, have very healthy complexions, and moved me

deeply by the warm-hearted friendliness with which they saluted the elder Rapp. I was also much gratified to see vessels containing fresh smelling flowers standing on all the machines. The neatness which universally reigns here, is in every respect worthy of praise.

VARIETIES.

Receipt for making Tattlers.

Take one handful of the vine called *runabout*, the same quantity of the root called *numble-tongue*, and a sprig of the herb called *backbite*, (cut either before or after dog-days)—a table spoonful of *don't-you-tell on't*, six drams of *malice*, and a few drops of *envy*,—which can be purchased at the shops of Miss Tabitha Teatable, and Miss Nancy Nightwalker. Sift them well together and simmer them for half an hour over the fire of *discontent*, kneaded with a little *jealousy*—then steam it through the cloth of *misconduct*, and cork it up in the bottle of *malevolence*, hang it by a *skewer of street-gossip*, shake it occasionally for two or three days and it will be fit for use.

Let a few drops be taken just before walking out, and the subject will be enabled to speak all manner of evil, and that continually.

N. B. Should a neighbourhood at any time be troubled with too much tattling, just administer a small quantity of *do-as-you-would-be-done-by* and the operation will cease.

POWERS OF MACHINE: Y.

At some of the Manchester cotton mills, yarn has been spun so fine as to require 350 hanks to weigh one pound avoirdupois. The perimeter of the common reel being one yard and a half, 80 threads or revolutions would measure 120 yards, and one hank seven times as much, or 840 yards; which, multiplied by 350, gives 294,000 yards, or 167 miles and a fraction. Ten guineas have been given to Mr. Stead for Kirkstall, near Leeds, by the Merino Society, for yarn spun by this machine. The pound of yarn produces 95 hanks, of 560 yards each in length, 53,200 yards, or 30 miles, and 400 yards, to a pound of wool.

LADY ANNE CARR.

Lady Anne Carr, daughter of the Countess of Somerset, so well known in history for her participation in the infamous murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, never heard of her mother's crime till she read of it in a pamphlet, and was then so affected with horror, that she fell down and was found senseless with the book open before her. But, though the guilt of her mother was not likely to influence her conduct in any other way than by inspiring her with a more serious attention to the duties of morality, the Earl of Bedford, father of her suitor, with a natural feeling opposed their union; and his son had leave to choose in any family but that. But as a strong mutual attachment subsisted, and Lord Somerset made great sacrifices to promote the marriage every obstacle was finally vanquished, and Lord Russell in the summer of 1637, received the hand of Lady Anne Carr, and by her he had seven sons and three daughters.

ROYAL MODESTY.

King Charles II. asked Stillingfleet, how it came about, that he read his sermons before him, when he was informed he always preach-

ed without book elsewhere. He told the king that the awe of so noble an audience, where he saw nothing that was not greatly superior to him; but chiefly the seeing before him, so great and wise a prince, made him afraid to trust himself; with which answer the king was very well contented. But pray, said Stillfleet, will your Majesty give me leave to ask you a question too? Why do you read your speeches, when you can have none of the same reasons? Why, truly, Doctor, says the king, your question is a very pertinent one and so will be my answer. I have asked them so often, and for so much that I am ashamed to look them in the face.

ADMIRAL MILBANK.

Several years since, the bargemen of his Majesty's ship, Berwick, then at Spithead, quarrelled with the bargemen of the ship which Admiral Milbank then commanded as captain, and the latter were heartily drubbed, to the no small mortification of the Admiral, who was, in his younger days, exceedingly athletic, and somewhat addicted to boxing. A few days after, the admiral called the boat's crew together, upbraided them for a set of cowards, dressed himself in a common jacket and trowsers, and observing the Berwick's barge rowing ashore to Portsmouth beach ordered his own to be immediately manned; and, thus disguised, took an oar as one of the crew. The coxswain, as particularly directed, ran the head of his barge against the Brunswick's barge quarter; in consequence of which a broadside of oars were given and returned, which produced a challenge to fight with more substantial weapons. The admiral, as champion of his crew, beat the whole of the other barge's crew, one after the other (eleven in number), to the great joy and admiration of his sailors; and, then making himself known, went and visited his friends in Portsmouth, as though nothing had happened.

An Inference. A servant had lived many years with a Clergyman, and his master took occasion to say "John, you have been a long time in my service; I dare say you will be able to preach a sermon as well as I." "Oh no, sir," said John, "but many an inference I have drawn from yours." "Well," said the Clergyman, "I will give you a text out of Job; let me hear what you infer from it; And the asses snuffed up the east wind." "Well replied John, "the only inference I can draw from it is, that it would be a long time before they would grow fat upon it."

From the Bunker Hill Aurora.

Journeyman Hat ers. Perhaps there is no class of men, more united in the bands of good fellowship and feeling than are the hat manufacturers. The man of sensibility, who will look into their actions, will find much to interest and please him. The *Jours*, as they are technically called, are remarkable for their travelling propensity, and it is seldom one is met with that has not seen almost every part of the U.S. They scarcely ever remain in one shop more than three months. Owing to this wandering disposition they are sometimes pinched with poverty but notwithstanding this, they are the most independent men in the world. They travel along life's thorny path, totally regardless of the future, and perfectly happy with the present. The travelling *Jour* meets a friend wherever he finds a brother of the craft, and in the settled parts of the U. S. hat factories are seldom more than a day's journey apart. It would be deemed an act of disgrace for one *Jour* to neglect another while he had any things wherewith to help him. The travelling *Jour*, when he arrives at a manufactory, first makes himself known to the head

journeyman, who immediately gives notice to the master or owner of the establishment that there is a *man on turn*. If the master is in want of another hand, he enters in to an agreement; If not, he orders stock to be weighed out sufficient to make three hats, and lets the *Jour* work it up, and gives him his pay, (about three dollars,) and the *Jour* then proceeds on to the next factory. This is called giving him a *paper*. In case the planks in the factory are all full, and there is no room for the *man on turn*, then the employed *Jours* make up a purse which is sufficient to help their brother to the next shop. Sometimes there is a turn out for higher wages. When this is the case, though all the *Jours* in the country were to pass through the place, not one would engage at a less price than that demanded by those who had made the turn out. A shop from which there has been a turn out, is called a *foul shop* until the seceders return, and every *Jour* is bound in honour to avoid it.

The Murderer taken. George Swearingen, high sheriff of Washington county, Maryland, who recently murdered his wife, and absconded with a Woman with whom he had kept up an illicit intercourse, has been taken in Virginia and lodged in jail.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For Freedom's Journal.

Mr. Editor.—I enclose you for publication in your very useful paper some observations upon the history of our colour, which I have extracted from the "African Repository and Colonial Journal" for March 1825. You will find that our origin is such, that no one, however exalted his station in life, need be ashamed of having descended from black parentage. We may be very degenerated people, so are the Greeks, but this is the result of circumstances not within our control, but that our origin is a reproach to us, I most positively deny. We ought to cultivate all the social virtues, improve our intellect, and render ourselves worthy of our origin.—*Washington City November 20th 1828. A Constant-Reader.*

OBSERVATIONS

On the early history of the Negro Race To those who are at all acquainted with the early history of mankind, it must afford a curious commentary upon the mutability of human affairs, to hear the strange conjectures which are sometimes indulged about the origin of the Negro-Race, in defiance of all our records of antiquity, both sacred and profane. They are contemptuously spoken of as a distinct order of beings; the connecting link between men and monkeys.

Those who talk in this way, do not recollect or perhaps do not know, that the people whom they traduce, were for more than a thousand years (that is, ten times as long as this Government has been in existence,) the most enlightened on the globe.

They were called *Ethiopiens* from two Greek words denoting the colour of their skin, and the spirit of adventure by which they were distinguished, together with the superiority which they every where manifested over the nations among whom they dwelt, rendered this name illustrious throughout Europe, Asia and Africa.

The father of this once distinguished, although now despised and persecuted race, was *Cush*, the grandson of Noah. He was himself a *Ethiopian*, and is so called by the *Alexandrine Chronicle*, *Josephus*, *Bryant*, and other writers of equally high repute.

The nation whom the LXX called "*Ethiopiens*," are in the Hebrew denominated "*Cushim*," or "*Cushites*," and this is the name by which they were known, wherever the Greek language was not spoken, where *Jeremiah* says, "can the *Ethiopian* change his skin?" the word in the original, is "*Cushite*."

The *Cushites*, or *Ethiopiens*, established the first government, and the first regular Police, which history records. The first great city which we have described in history was built by them; They surrounded it with walls, which were, according to *Rollin*, "in thickness 87 feet, in height 350 feet and in compass 480 furlongs; which make sixty miles." This stupendous work they shortly afterwards eclipsed by another, of which *Diodorus* says, "never did any city come up to the greatness and magnificence of this." (*Diod. Lib. 2. p 90. 98*) All those mounds and causeways, (says a modern writer of ability,) the high roads and stately structures which have been attributed to *Semiramis* of *Babylonia*, are the works of this people. Thus at a time when the rest of the world was in a state of barbarism, the *Ethiopian* family were exhibiting prodigies of human genius, at which mankind have not yet ceased to wonder and which they have never so much dreamed of being able to transcend. They were first located in a beautiful region, between the *Euphrates* and the *Tigris*, which taking its name from them, was called "the Country of the *Cushim*;" by the western nations *Chaldea*, and in scripture, the land of *Shinar*. Here it was that the splendid achievements which have just been noticed were performed. In after times, led on by men who are signalized in history under, the name "of Royal Shepherds," they subjugated the whole of upper Egypt, which they held in bondage for more than three hundred years.

They found that country in a state of barbarism, they left it the monsther of Science, and the mistress of the world! They colonized lower Egypt, which was before scarcely habitable, by the most stupendous efforts which human genius ever conceived, or human enterprise accomplished, they drained a large Lake or rather ocean, and converted a territory, which others had abandoned to hopeless sterility, into one that is celebrated to this day, by travellers and poets, as the garden spot of the earth. And the same daring spirit, which in defiance of Gods authority, built a city upon the ruins of the Tower of Babel; as if in mere mockery of men threw up pyramids, obelisks, and mausolea, which even now baffle conjecture; as if they were not still standing, and open to the curious of all nations, might stagger the faith of credulity itself.

The *Cushites* also planted a Colony in the country which lies immediately to the South of Egypt, since denominated *Etiopia* proper, (a)

And there can be no doubt that the vast region from which our slaves are brought, was first settled by this hardy and adventurous population. Of this there are many proofs—1st. the striking accordance of complexion, language, manners, customs, &c. by which (with slight shades of variety,) the inhabitants of the south and west, are assimilated to those whom we know to be of Ethiopian extraction.—2nd. The whole southern peninsula of Africa was once called Ethiopia.—3rd. Bruce gives us to understand, that there is a tradition handed down from time immemorial in that country, that Cush was their father, and that he actually dwelt among them—4th. It is expressly related by historians that the *Cushites*, "traversed a great part of Africa" [See Rees's *Cush*] 5th. and lastly, the Geographical situation of the Country, renders it almost a matter of demonstration. Whoever will take the trouble to examine a map of Africa, may see at once that the natives bordering the Mediterranean coast, are separated from the rest of the Continent, by a boundless and impassable wilderness. On the west of Egypt, says our distinguished Countryman, Dr. Griffin, stretching away to the South, is the immense Lybian desert; west of that commences the great desert of Sahara, which extends across the continent to the Atlantic Ocean, cutting of the whole country of *Pierre* [Barbary] from the body of Africa, by an Ocean of sand 500 miles in breadth.

Thus the only highway to the south, was blocked up by the *Cushites*, who themselves had nothing to prevent them from spreading into all the regions now occupied by the *Negro Race*.

But their enterprize did not exhaust itself in the prodigies which they performed in Africa. The cure sway over almost all Asia, and travelled even to the borders of Japan. *Negro* settlements are at present scattered throughout the mountains of that country. Even two continents could not afford field enough for the expansion of their energies. It is supposed by some that the whole *Scythian* race sprang from that section of Arabia, which they once inhabited. Be that as it may, they wandered over all Europe; and a settlement long existed on the western coast of Spain, which was called from them, *Iberian Ethiopia*.

"This people," says a writer from whom we have already quoted, were rewarded for their wisdom. "Wherever they went they were in every respect superior to the natives. It does really appear as if all the nations of the earth were under the heaviest obligations to them. They gave to Africa, and through her to Europe and America, all the wisdom of the Egyptians; while they scattered over Asia the Arts of weaving, dying, the management of silk and cotton, and the culture of the vine."

They introduced that form of hierarchy which has been denominated *Hera* worship, and made us in slaves the Gods.

Their achievements have been shadowed forth in the superstition of the early ages. It is supposed that they are the Giants that invaded Heaven, on the plains of Babylonia, the Magicians of Egypt, the Astrologers of Chaldea, the Mages of the east, the Titans of Greece and Rome, the Cyclops of Sicily, and the fabulous Heroes of the world: invincible in war, and yet preeminent in all the arts of peace; distinguished above other men for learning, enterprize, and valour;—at once the tyrants and instructors of mankind!

The Egyptians borrowed from them their arts and sciences and even their religion—out of the wide elements of which, the classic mythology of *Greece* was afterwards constructed.

Beneath the influence of this elegant superstition, the imagination was kept constantly a-

wake, it breathed life into all the forms of material nature—the wilderness became populous with invisible inhabitants—every grove had its presiding genius; every City its guardian Deity; a Dryad inhabited every venerable oak; and some beautiful Naiad bathed herself in every fountain. Doubtless it was to this dream of fanciful devotions, that the Grecian bards were indebted for much of their poetic inspiration.

For their philosophy, the Greeks were more unequivocally indebted to the Egyptians. Plato and Pythagoras studied in the school of Heliopolis. But even the Egyptians, who through other nations have shed down upon us the mellowed glories of antiquity, shone only with a borrowed illumination,—It was the light of this ancient people!

Note—[a] ——— See on this subject, Bibliotheca of Roanellus, under "Cush" Brown, under "Cush," supplements to Calmets Dictionary, p. 27. Charleston edition—Rollin, vol. 1. p. 186—Strabo's Geography, p. 27. 24—Josephus, Antiq; of the Jews, B. 1. ch 6. See D.

Shocking Occurrence. The *L. Falls People*, Friend, contains an account of a most dreadful case of the taking of the life of an infant by a boy of only five years of age.

About dusk, on the evening of the 17th. inst. Sarah, a coloured woman, and wife of John Wermuth, set out with the wife of Mr. John Lepper, [who resides in the little cleared valley above Browns' distillery a quarter of a mile from the turnpike passing through that village] to go of an errand across the river. They left the house in care of Mrs. Lepper's children, a boy of nearly of five, a girl of three years old, her infant being laid in a cradle, and Sarah, [a girl of sixteen months old] in the bed; his mother having charged the boy Amos not to meddle with Sarah's child. A returning moon hour after, Sarah observed the boy and girl getting upon the bed, and going to look for her child, Amos told her a black man had come and killed it. She immediately ran out to seek her infant, and found it lying dead and awfully mangled about twenty feet from the door. Its head was deeply gashed and bruised, apparently with several blows of an axe; the left leg was chopped off close to the foot; and wounds were seen upon the other foot, and various parts of the body.

The alarm soon spread, and crowds of people gathered at the house: but no intelligence could be obtained that night concerning the probable perpetrator of the horrid deed, but from the story of the boy, viz. that "a drunken black man, dressed in light coloured clothes, killed Sarah's child, and cut its leg off. Next morning, however his sister Irene being asked on a waking, who killed the baby, answered—that it cried while mamma was gone, and Amos carried it out and killed it with the axe." The boy soon after acknowledged to the same effect.

A half-witted callant, John, who lived near Glasgow, was sent to the Laird of "Cross-my-roof," with a present of some game, from the Laird Maxwell, of Brediland, near Glasgow. The landlady being in the kitchen, asked him to step in and ordered the servants to give him some bread and milk. As soon as the Laird heard of his arrival, he came down to inquire

what news the messenger brought of his friends, family. During the conversation, the Laird perceived a fly in the milk, and told John to take it out. "Never mind," said the simpleton, "it's no sae deep; it can wade out." The master took the hint and ordered more milk. "Dinna trouble yourself," rejoined the lad, "I've as muckle milk as I hae bread for." This second hint produced the desired effect.

Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

On a Tree blighted by the wind.

Alas! lovely hawthorn, how lately I gazed
On thy flourishing branches, all covered with bloom,
So perfect their beauty, I paused while I praised,
And inhaled from the gale their delicious perfume.
Like the blush on a cloud, in the sun's parting beam,
When dew drops are sparkling on meadow and tree,
Did the beautiful glow of thy lustre seem,
But I deem'd not its fading, an emblem of thee
No, I thought, that I still, in my rambles might trace,
The smile, which around thee delighted to play,
And my footsteps unconsciously stray'd to the place,
Where I late had beheld thee, all blooming and gay.
But! how changed! where has vanished that roscate hue
How shrivelled the leaves, late in verdure array'd,
The breath of the spoiler hath passed where they grew,
And all blacken'd they shrink wither'd, torn and decay'd.
Alas! lovely tree, in thy fate I can read,
The hopes of some fond one, all blighted and lost,
Who imagined the morning's bright dawn to precede,
A noon as unclouded, by sorrow uncross'd.
And methinks, whilst I gaze on thy perishing form,
It seems the meet emblem of some gentle maid,
Whose youth, in its beauty, hath shrunk from the storm,
That low in the dust, all its loveliness laid.
But that youth shall revive, & its beauty renew,
In the light of a heaven, unclouded by storms,
And again lovely hawthorn, thy bloom we shall view,
In springs that more genial no tempest deforms.
I then we'll mourn not that all, that is fairest on earth,
Blooms but for a season, and quickly decays,
But await the glad dawn, of that lovelier birth,
When immortal in beauty, springs breaks on our gaze.

Liverpool. E. D.

Married.

In this city, by the Rev. John Stanford, Mr. Robert Lewis of Hallowell, Me. to Mrs. Wealtha A. Jones of this city.

In this city by the Rev. B. Paul, on 27th. Mr. Charles Duboise to Miss Levina Freeman—Mr. C. H. Johnson to Miss Sarah Day—Mr. John Clark to Miss Anne White—Mr. John J. Baptist to Miss Julia A. Jones—Mr. W. Roberts to Miss Philenda H. Price; all of this city.

Malta. Mr Temple says it is estimated that not one in ten thousand of the female population of this island can read a syllable. Also that about one person in ten is a priest, or belongs to some religious order.

It was a saying of *Godau*, bishop of Venice, that to compose was an author's heaven, to correct his works an author's purgatory, but to correct the press an author's hell. Alas! the heaven of the author, more probably, arises from his habitation being nearer heaven, nothing disturbing him but a cat concert, or the overflowing of the gutters.

EVENING SCHOOL.

The Subscriber's Evening School for instruction in **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.** will open on Monday Evening next, 17th inst. on the first floor of the *Manumission Society's* School Room in Mulberry-street, near Grand.

For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, please to enquire at No. 119 Church-street.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

New York Nov. 6, 1828.

TO LET,

Part of a HOUSE in Grand-street, pleasantly situated. Enquire at this Office.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1828.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 13th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught **ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION**, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge of a school in the interior of this State. Enquire at this Office.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on *Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October* last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday* Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clohing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. *ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c.* which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with **BOARD and LODGING.** His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. **GLOUCESTER & JONES,** Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY;** to which are added the study of the **LATIN** language and **NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,** on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught *Plain and Ornamental* **NEEDLE-WORK,** and **DRAWING,** for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make **BOOTS and SHOES** to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of **LIQUID BLACKING,** of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by **DAVID WALKER,** No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of *New and Second handed Clothing.*

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 12 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but *first rate workmen*, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that his *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1823. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS**, in the best manner. **LADIES** dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bovey.

Sept 25, 1823.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the **Clothes Dressing** in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by **STEAM SPONGING**, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

**PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.**

BOARDING.**LEWIS HARRISON,**

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1823.

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,**

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is **THREE DOLLARS A YEAR**, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion,	75cts.
" Each repetition of do.	38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion,	50
" Each repetition of do.	25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

Havti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.**SUPERIOR****POLISHING BLACKING.**

(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 12, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 89.

From the *Monthly Anti-Slavery Reporter*.
SLAVERY.

(Continued.)

2. The Duke of Wellington, however, maintains that nearly all the Colonies have adopted in principle the measures recommended to them, and that in Jamaica the principle of a Protector of slaves has been recognised. On both these facts we are directly at issue with his Grace. We affirm the very reverse of his positions. We affirm, without reserve or hesitation, that not one of the Colonies, having legislatures of their own, has adopted in principle and in spirit (with the exception of a single point in the case of Grenada) any one of the measures recommended to them by Government; and we again pledge all our credit with the public to make good this assertion (indeed we have already made it good) from the papers laid before Parliament by the Duke himself. And we further affirm, that Jamaica, instead of adopting, has actually repudiated and rejected the principle of a protector of slaves. Under the name of protection to the slaves, it has actually contrived to give protection and immunity to the oppressors of the slaves. Against whom was protection for the slaves demanded? Was it not against their masters and managers: to whom is their protection confided by the Jamaica legislature? To those very masters and managers who in fact, compose the entire of the parish vestries. But the vestry is called a Council of protection. Yes, and it was so called years before the resolutions of 1823 were thought of. But surely the term protection does not necessarily involve the principle of protection. On the contrary, it involves in this extinction of that principle, for if the purpose had been to divest the slaves of all protection, no more effectual device could have been framed to effect it than this very enactment of the Jamaica legislature. Nor are we singular in this opinion. What did Mr. Huskisson say of it in his well known despatch of Sept. 22, 1827? He denied that this so called Council of Protection could be a proper substitute for the independent and non-slave-holding protector they had been urged to appoint; consisting, he said as it did, of the very individuals whom the protector was to control. And, even if there existed a chance of its being efficient (a thing utterly hopeless), yet its powers were jealously limited to those injuries alone which are punishable when inflicted by brutes, namely, mutilation and dismemberment, wantonly cruel treatment, and imprisoning [impounding] without due support. Besides it was not required to record or report its proceedings, and its number [being all the adult white householders] destroyed all sense of responsibility. The law, therefore, was so far from adopting the principle of protection, that it actually denied, instead of granting, pro-

tection to the slave. It was a measure, to the full, as absurd and incongruous as it would be to permit a community of smugglers to name, from their own body, the persons who, with no responsibility attached to them, should have the charge of superintending the due execution of the revenue laws, and punishing their own delinquencies in respect to them.

3. We come now to that part of the Duke's speech which seems to affirm the independence of the Colonial legislatures. The language used on this point did, at first sight, appear almost of necessity to point their independence on Parliament. It seemed impossible that the merest tyro in constitutional knowledge could be supposed ignorant of the fact, that the Colonial legislatures were not compellable to obey the mere mandate of a Secretary of State, unsupported by the authority of Parliament. But we are bound to believe, on the strength of Mr. Peel's speech, that the Duke did not mean to deny the authority of Parliament to legislatures for the Colonies. But the power of Parliament so to legislate being granted, it is obvious that all else is a mere war of words. The mandate of a Secretary of State cannot control the colonial authorities; granted. But an act of Parliament can control them. Has then the Secretary of State applied to Parliament for an act, and been refused? To what purpose is it, therefore, to affirm the independence of the colonial legislature on the orders of a Secretary of State, when that Secretary of State has only to apply to Parliament, with a certainty of obtaining it, for an act which shall enforce the measures he deems to be necessary in order to redeem the pledges, not only of the Government, but of the Parliament too. But this is using force. And would you use force? Yes, that species of force by which this country, free as it is, is governed; that only species of force which either Lord Castlereagh, or any man in his senses could contemplate except in extreme cases, we mean the *force of law*. And why should any colony, or class of colonies be exempt from this legitimate species of force? It is one thing to compel a legislature to adopt certain measures by the application of the bayonet, by rude physical force,—an expedient of which no man in his senses could even dream. It is quite another thing for a competent legislative authority to pass a law, and, having passed it, to require obedience to it under the penalties by due legal process. Acts of Parliament are, and ever have been, binding on the colonies, though an order of a Secretary of State is not. It is not, therefore, constitutionally correct to say, that we can only govern the colonies by laws enacted by their own legislatures; for it is not only in the power, but within the competency, as it is also the practice, of Parliament to legislate for them.

But then we are told of the inexpedien-

cy and the danger of employing this species of constraint; of thus interfering by parliamentary enactment with the spontaneous movements of the local legislatures. But how directly at variance is this argument with the conduct which the government has unhesitatingly pursued in other and strictly analogous cases. Great Britain possesses two classes of Colonies. The one class is under the supreme legislation of the king in council, but having its own subordinate and local council, or cabildo, or court of policy. The other class is under the supreme legislation of Parliament having, local elective assemblies of its own in the former case, when any disposition is manifested to refuse compliance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State, he makes no scruple of applying to the king in council for an order which supersedes all further resistance. In the latter, he has it equally in his power to enforce his recommendation, if it should be rejected or evaded, by calling upon parliament for its aid.

And observe how the Secretary of State actually proceeded in the former case. In 1824, he combined the various measures of reform, which were deemed necessary for Trinidad, into one enactment, and then obtained an order in council imposing all these measures *at once* on that Colony. The colonists remonstrated against this summary process, but in vain. The mandate of the Secretary of State, thus backed, was imperative, and it proved also irresistible. The colonists of Trinidad clamored at first but they submitted with the best grace they could, as soon as they found clamour to be unavailing. The same course, with slight variations, has been generally pursued in the other crown colonies. In some instances, there has been a shew of consulting the local authorities, previous to the imposition of the enactment framed by the Secretary of State; but if their opinions happened to be opposed to his recommendation, he forthwith assumed a more peremptory tone, and then that recommendation was either prudently and quietly adopted, or, being backed by an order in council, became at once irresistible.

Now what is there which can justify the Secretary of State, as far at least as the question of inexpediency or of danger is involved, in pursuing such a line of policy with respect to the crown colonies, which would not equally justify its adoption, in the case of the colonies having local assemblies? The only difference would be that the support which he derives in the one case from an order in council, he must derive in the other from an act of parliament.

Is it just and right that he should be able to compel, by an order in council, the colonies of Trinidad, St. Lucia, Demerara, and Berbice, to submit to the laws he may prescribe for abolishing the cartwhip

and the flogging of females; granting to the slaves various civil rights, as those of property redemption, marriage, evidence, &c.; restoring to them the sabbath of which they have been iniquitously deprived; interposing an independent protector of their rights from encroachments of arbitrary power, and the injustice and oppressions of masters and their delegates:—Is this just and right? And is it not equally just and right, when Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and the other islands, having assemblies of their own, absolutely refuse to comply with these reasonable requisitions, that they also should be compelled to submit to them by an act of parliament, to the authority of which they are to the full as amenable as the others are to an order in council? Is there any greater hardship to the whites in the one case than in the other: is there any benefit conferred on the slaves by the compulsory enactment of the supreme legislative authority in the one case which would not be equally attained by a similar compulsion in the other? The danger too of interference between master and slave, in either case, whatever be its amount, is precisely the same: nor is there a single opposing consideration, drawn from that relation, which does not apply to both classes of colonies. In truth, however, experience has established, beyond controversy, the perfect safety of such interference.

Suicides in Paris.—M. Faure, a doctor of medicine has prepared from the official records of the police, a curious memoir on the suicides in Paris, from 1794 to 1821. In these 30 years the whole number attempted suicides, discovered by the police, was 6782, of which 4720 were effected. This amounts to 2.3 per annum on an average, but the number has been increasing; in the ten years ending in 1823, it was 107 per annum; and in the ten years ending 1825, it was 231. Of the 6782 persons who attempted suicide, only 1695, or about one fourth, were living in this state of legitimate marriage; and when we consider how small comparatively the number of the unmarried is at these periods of life, at which the act is generally committed, it may be inferred that the proportion of suicides among persons living single is ten times as great as among those who are married. This affords a hint to "ce libataires." In the ten years ending 1823, the whole number was 3310; and of those it is surprising to find that 181 were under fifteen years of age; and 479 between fifteen and twenty. But the age at which suicide is most common is between 35 and 50, the number for that period being 2370, or two thirds of the whole. The modes of destruction resorted to in [the whole 30 years] were as follows:—

Drownings	2122
Fire-arm	1135
Precipitation from a height	872
Strangulation	833
Charcoal vapour	455
Poison	390
Cutting or stabbing	634

1346 cases of suicide were attributed to physical causes (disease, wounds, or bodily infirmity, we presume), and 476 to drunkenness.

Of those which were attributed to moral causes, the following is the table given by the police:—

	Men.	Women.
Crossed in love	77	157
Jealousy	39	53
Morbid pride	27	27
Calumny loss of reputation &c.	97	39

Remorse	37	12
Disappointed ambition	110	12
Reverse of fortune	253	39
Gaming	141	14
Other species of misconduct	205	79
Domestic Chagrins	524	204
[Misere]	311	394
Fraughtism	1	15
Misanthropy	3	0

The author observes, that there are a number registered, the causes of which were not known; and it may also be presumed that the causes assigned were often erroneous.

From the known effect of different seasons on the temper and feelings of men, we are not surprised to find that suicides are not more frequent in some months than in others. Dividing 6782 by 12, the mean number for each month should be 565; but in the four cold months, November, December, January, and February, the actual number was only 141; while in the five warm months, between March and September, it was 652.

A Good Character.—On the other hand a man of fair character—or tried and established reputation—stands out to the eye of the public, as one who is above suspicion and above reproach. The malice of a wicked man may indeed, vent their evil sayings and attempt to tarnish his fair name; but their attempts recoil upon their own heads. Their arrows spend their force in the air; or striking upon the broad shield behind which the object of their malice is protected, fall harmless to the ground. He is conscious of acting from correct principles; and being known to the public as a man of integrity and worth, he need never give himself much concern as to any unfavorable reports that may be circulated respecting him. He is safe in the confidence of all who know him. They acquit him with out trial; and believe his innocence without the judgment of a court.—Slander may indeed for a moment fix its fangs on a spotless character; but such a character, as within itself an antidote to the poison, and rises from the temporary wound with invigorated strength and brightened beauty.—*Hawes.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO-RACE.

(Continued.)

Hence [says Bryant] arose the tradition that the Babylonians not only conquered—Egypt, but that the learning of the Egyptians came originally from Chaldaea; and the like account from the Egyptians; that people from their country had conquered Babylon, and that the knowledge of the Chaldeans was derived from them.

If any should hesitate to adopt the account has been given of the Cushites or Ethiopians and thence take occasion to controvert the doctrine of the benefits derived from the Negro-Race, he might be told that the Egyptians themselves were Negroes. A single quotation from Herodotus "the father of history," will be sufficient for this point.—For my part (says he,) I believe the Cholchi to be a colony of Egyptians, because like them they have black skin and frizzled hair.

The whole civilized world has recently been convulsed by an excitement in favour of the Greeks, and it was astonishing to see the commotion which it produced with us our literary gratitude was appealed to. The descendants of

Solon and Lycurgus, of Aristotle and Leonidas, of Epaminondas and Philopoemen, Phidias and Praxiteles (long held in bondage were struggling to be free! Our colleges, Academies, and even the common schools were every where in arms; and one might have been tempted to expect from the uproar which they made, that an army of school boys marshalled by their tutors, and led on to victory by grave doctors of Divinity, were destined to restore liberty to Greece, and lay bare to its foundation the huge fabric of Turkish despotism. But the splendid enthusiasm has subsided, and Greece is still a slave. "Sic transit gloria mundi!"

I would not however be understood to censure this effervescence of public feeling. It was a generous appeal and well has it been answered. But is it not wonderful that the descendants of a people to whom the Greeks were indebted for their arts, their learning and even their religion, should have been at that very time, in a dark and prostrate condition in the bosom of a country calling itself christian and that country our own:—without exciting one throb of interest without arousing one effort of united charity without awakening, by all that is a palmy in its aspect, one manifestation of political solicitude?

How are we astonished, proclaims Volney, as if in mournful indignation, when we reflect that to the race of Negroes, at present of slaves and the object of our extreme contempt we owe our arts, sciences, and even the very use of speech.

And that in the midst of these nations who call themselves the friends of liberty and humanity, involuntary servitude is justified, while it is even a problem whether the understanding of Negroes be of the same species with that of white men."

All this and more may be said of Africa. She may be persecuted, she may be degraded in theory, as well as in practice to the level of the brutes—they may deny to her the very nature of humanity—but still she has a heart to feel, and an immortal soul to be saved; and although rude are her manners, and very hard her lot, and sable her complexion, as the Lord liveth "she is one of our mothers children."

"Whence [says a writer in the North American Review] came the civilization of Greece it was brought by colonies from Egypt. How was Italy civilized? By colonies from Greece. How was Europe civilized? By the Roman military colonies. Whence came the civilization of America? And why may not America, the best and the brightest in this wonderful series of revolutions, carry back by colonies to Africa, now in barbarism, the blessings which, through ages that have passed, and nations that have perished, were received from her? The civilization which was derived from this venerable source, was of the earth, and transitory.

It has often been exhausted in one country as it was awakened in another. But that which it may be our privilege to roll back like a

bright flood upon those regions of ignorance and barbarism, shall be blended with the light that came down from heaven that can never be extinguished the light of immortality?

The following quotation recently met our eye: having neither preface nor postscript, and with it endeth our article.

"It may be a misfortune to be smothered by a sweep, or assaulted by a blackguard; but it is neither a dishonour nor an insult.

Maintain the contest with your equals, but never contend with inferiors: give a ragamuffin the wall, and allow a blackguard the last word—'tis not worth while to soil your Benjamin, or spend your breath with them. It adds to their importance to be kicked, but leaves you upon your last leg; and is both a peril to your standing and a reproach to your understanding.

When I hear a woman using profane language, I think it time for swearing to be out of fashion.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, December 12, 1828.

HAYTI.

Recent and authentic accounts from this island represent the state of affairs as uncommonly peaceable. Reports concerning the cession of the late Spanish part of the Republic to Spain, had reached there, and been almost officially contradicted. In fact, we have never entertained the least idea that they were true, knowing from the tone which has ever marked the public documents, and the public feeling on this subject, that no other government will ever be suffered to retain any portion of this beautiful island. The Republic is indivisible. The Haytiens, would certainly after having poured out their best blood in defence of their soil, be considered as infatuated beings, were they even to dream of such a scheme: as the occupation of a part of their territory by a foreign government.

As for the treaty which is said to have been lately negotiated in London, the report carries its own absurdity on the face of it. The Haytian Government at present have no accredited Agent at the Court of St. James; and if they had, so important a trust would not be vested in one person. What does Spain want with more territory? The bigoted Ferdinand can hardly sway what he now has. With exhausted finances, rotten ships, and degenerate men; Spain, in our humble opinion, should be the last of all the European powers, to attempt new conquests, or even to recover what she has lost, through the mal administration of her officers.

Hayti is safe, the friends of civil liberty need feel but little concern, that she ever will permit the establishment of a foreign government within her borders. Let schools be established in every city, town, and village, of the Republic; let all her youth, like those ancient Sparta, be considered the property of the Republic; and in a few years, we shall behold her take her rank among the nations of the earth, respected and honoured for the talents, industry, and bravery of her children.

The Haytiens can look back on the past with great satisfaction; they have fought the good fight of Liberty, and conquered: and all that is now required of them, is, to enjoy this invaluable

ble blessing, as accountable beings, who look forward to what man, even the descendant of Africa, may be, when blessed with Liberty and Equality and their concomitants.

ABDUL KAHAMAN.

We invite the attention of our readers to the notice in this number of a sermon to be preached by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, for the benefit of the Moorish Prince; who has been for some weeks a resident in this city. His interesting story has often been related; and wherever an appeal has been made to the public, the charitable and humane have not been backward in aiding: he now appeals to his brethren of this city, and we trust his appeal will not be in vain.

The sermon will be preached in the Baptist Meeting House in Anthony Street, on Sabbath evening next. Services to commence at 7 p.m. See notice.

SUMMARY.

The attachment of a mother, no change of fortune, no loss of influence not even the loss of character can destroy. As the triumph of children is her own, so is their downfall and their dishonour.—Her heart bleeds for them instinctively—her tears flow unbidden for sorrows.—Her eyes follow them while present, and her soul goes with them while absent. With patience that never tires and self denial that never ceases, she cheerfully sacrifices for them her own comforts and pleasures. Her sympathy is felt, not obtruded; her consolation is never officious, and always soothing to the spirit; her friendship is unutterable in life and strong in death—and she breathes her last sigh in prayer for the welfare of her children.

City Of Charleston, (S. C.) The market consists of six houses, in a long street, ending upon the harbor and resemble market. The quantity of tropical fruit there in oranges from Florida, and large excellent pine-apples from Cuba, interested me much. These large and delicious fruit cost only twelve and half cents each, of course a dollar for eight. There were nuts of various description; many sorts of potatoes, cabbages, and white and red radishes. Fish were not presented in so great a variety as I expected. Of shell fish, I saw oysters only, which are roasted in the shell at the market, and consumed by the negroes with great avidity. Upon the roof of the market-houses, sat a number of buzzards, which are supported by the of fals. They are a species of vulture, black, with a naked head. Seen from a distance they resemble turkeys, for which reason they are denominated turkey-buzzards. They are not only protected as very useful animals, but there is fine of five dollars for the killing of one of these birds. A pair of the creatures were so tame, that they walked about in the meat market among the feet of the buyers.—*Duke of Saxe Weimar's Travels.*

Mrs. Royal, in her "Black Book," speaking of the late electioneering campaign says: "After various fruitless attempts by both parties to win me to their side to the exclusion of the other, the general request was—'well, Mrs. R. promise, at least, you

will do us no harm;—this request I have sacredly complied with." So the old lady like a chattering magpie, is "on the fence."

Miss Frances Wright advertises for sale a few copies of Paine's Age of Reason, and another book equally wise. This woman ought to get into pantaloons immediately, she is a disgrace to the fairer part of creation.

The Editor of the Georgia Courier, says when he sees a lady gallantly rigged out in a Navarino hat he is inclined to think she is challenging him with the couplet,

"Here I am so brisk and dairy,
Come and kiss me, till I'm weary."

The Legislature of Georgia is deliberating on a bill to grant married women certain rights and privileges when deserted by their husbands and confined in the Penitentiaries of any in the United States.

A German Prophecy—Is a late advertisement, Mr. Gertanner, of Gottingen, thus prophecies:—"In the nineteenth century, the transmutation of metals will be generally known and practised.—Every chemist, and every artist will make gold; kitchen materials will be of silver, and even gold, which will contribute more than any thing else to prolong life, poisoned at present by the oxydes of copper, lead and iron, which we daily swallow with our food."

A Case.—The Russian Count Demidoff, who lately died in Florence, leaving behind him a fortune of 30,000,000 florins [about 3,000,000 sterling] left his son sole heir. But the Countess was, during a long absence, delivered of a daughter, which the Count refused to recognize and did not mention in his will. This daughter who has been brought up by her mother, has instituted a suit before the tribunal of the First Instance at Paris, a great part of the Count's fortune being in France, for the recovery of her share of her father's fortune according to the law of France. The case excites great interest.—*N. Y. paper.*

[Count Demidoff lived in great splendour at Florence. His mansion was furnished with a magnificence that few royal palaces could boast.—It was ever open to hospitality. The Count had been an invalid for many years, and not in the habit of walking. He used to be seated in a chair fixed upon three wheels, in which by turning a crank he could trundle himself through the different saloons, at pleasure. He was so fond of society, and theatrical amusements, that during winter he supported a private Theatrical corps, which performed plays at his house for the amusement of himself and friends. Three times a week the spacious mansion of hospitality was thrown open to his friend, and the evening passed in witnessing a comedy, in dancing, or in social conversation. He formerly lived at Rome but removed to Florence as is said because the Pope does not allow theatrical amusements previous to the Chistain holidays. His conversazione were the resort of the fashionable circle of Florence, &c. of the strangers introduced by them.]

Seeking is not always to find, or—would have found a husband long ago.

EXTRAORDINARY GENIUS.

About the year 1785, Dr. Hornsby, of Oxford, gave out a mathematical question, in a Magazine, of such magnitude that he thought it would not be easily answered. It did not fall to the lot of any of the mathematical schools, nor to any man of known science therein, to answer it, nor did the Doctor think it an easy task. To his great surprise, however, the question was answered. The answer was dated Weston Turvel.

On seeing it answered, he found that there were neston turvels in several counties in England, but could not learn where the answer to his question originated. A gentleman out of Buckinghamshire doing with the Doctor and other friends, it occurred to him that there was a Weston Turvel in his neighbourhood, and he inquired of him if he knew of any person conversant with mathematics? The gentleman answered that he knew of no one that had a genius the least tending to a knowledge either of mathematics or astronomy. Dr. Hornsby, on his friend's departure, gave him a copy of the question and begged him to make inquiry. The gentleman alluded to, one day called at a watch maker's shop in Wendover, Buckinghamshire, to have something done to his watch; he asked the man if he knew any one who understood mathematics in the neighbourhood, to which he replied that a plough-boy of the name of Anderson at Weston Green was an uncommon genius. The gentleman took his morning lounge that way, and entering the Green, he saw the lad coming from the plough, and asked him if his name was Anderson? The boy answered, 'Yes.' Do you read or understand astronomy? To which the boy replied, 'I do not know;' but having Doctor Hornsby's question in his pocket, he presented it to the boy, asking him if he could answer it, he replied, 'I will try,' and, taking a pencil from the gentleman, resolved the question.

The above history was related to Doctor Hornsby, and the question presented as answered in the Magazine. The Doctor animated at the success, and astonished with surprise, exclaimed—For heaven's sake, do not let the boy be lost, he is a genius equal to Sir Isaac Newton—what age is he? About sixteen, said Dr. Hornsby, do what you can and let him come to Oxford; which was put into execution in a masterly manner. A subscription was set on foot, which succeeded, and patronised by some great characters in the county. He was to Christ Church school, where he went through an education of the classics, &c. and was afterwards entered at Wadham college, where, pursuing the studies of his genius which were highly satisfactory to the University, he was considered as a national prodigy.

Soon after Mr. Pitt came into administration, he wanted to strengthen his power, and sent for the Hon. Mr. Grenville, afterwards Lord Grenville, as a man of ability, at that time leaving Oxford, who finding Mr. Pitt was destitute of plodding characters, and that the clever men of that sort had deserted him,

thought of Mr. Anderson, the youth alluded to, and solicited him to become his secretary, who being equal to all their wants, was employed to form the budgets yearly, and was likewise appointed public auditor to the East India Company, under Mr. Dundas afterwards Lord Melville. In the above capacity he discharged his duty with faithfulness, and to the wonder of all who knew him, which was but few, as his employers, knowing his value, took care to keep such merit to themselves. The late Mr. Burke, in conversation with a friend said he was astonished how Mr. Pitt and the men in power got through the public business, as most of the clever men in that department had deserted them; to which his friend replied that it was easily accounted for, they having such aid as no statesmen ever had before. He then related the history of Mr. Anderson to whom he was known; which, on inquiry Mr. Burke found to be correct.

About the year 1795 he died of inflammation of the brain, not to be wondered at, from the influx of business, which none were able to execute but himself. A letter was sent to Lord Melville to inform him of his death, which was sudden, his illness not being more than 24 hours duration; in answer to it he says, 'The loss of Mr. Anderson is a distressing circumstance, yet more so in a public capacity. I here enclose to Mrs. Anderson note of 100*l.* which I hope will be a relief, in case of need until I can see her; and, to the credit of his lordship, he procured for her 200*l.* a year for life. He died without issue, and was buried in Mary-le-bone church-yard, where a stone is erected to his memory. It is much to be regretted that a genius, a similar one to which a whole century has not produced, should have been so lost.'

Scrivitley Bacon, of Warrington County, Pa., 6th November, 1828.

The principal route of communication between Eastern and Western Virginia, Wheeling, and thence to the south-western slave holding states, is that of the United States road, which passes through the town of Washington, Pennsylvania. On this road coffles of slaves are frequently driven and sometimes in a manner most shocking to humanity. I have frequently seen them passing, chained two and two sometimes a dozen or more attached two and two to a large heavy chain; and, on one occasion I saw two men chained one on each side of a carriage and obliged to keep pace with the horse, while the master, belted with pistols and oak, drove through the street of a negro trader, named Carlsle, having recovered a reputed slave named Kit, who had previously escaped from him, some time the last spring came into the town of Washington after night, and leaving it before day, a common practice with the slave traders; with the slave handcuffed; while yet within Pennsylvania, but within a few miles of the Virginia line, the slave rose on his oppressor and killed him—for which he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. The Governor held the case a long time under consideration and examination, during which time numerous and respectable petitions were presented to him on behalf of the criminal but notwithstanding the Governor has deemed it his official duty to authorize and direct the execution of the criminal at Washington, Pennsylvania, on the 21st inst.

A friend who has recently returned from Brazil has furnished us with the following remarks on the Slave Trade carried on by the people of that country, and the nature of the treatment of that unfortunate race of beings—slaves. [*N. Y. Gaz.*]

The Slave Trade.—This horrible traffic in human flesh is carried on to very great extent and is conducted in the most shocking manner, by the Brazilians. Most of the vessels employed in this trade, are sharp built brigs or schooners, constructed in the United States, and sent out to Brazil and sold for that purpose. During the year 1822, there were, according to official returns, 40,000 slaves imported into the port of Rio de Janeiro alone, the number received into each of the ports of Bahia and Pernambuco, during the same year, was computed to have been much larger.

The slaves in Bahia, as I observed who are more robust and active than are those in Rio de Janeiro. In both places, the slaves do all the heavy labour; they are complete beasts of burthen. Each man carries, upon his head, a barrel of flour or a bag of coffee, or any thing else of equal weight. A barrel of flour is equal to 196 pounds—and a bag of coffee will, upon an average weigh 190 pounds.

Slaves who have been guilty of certain crimes or offences, are chained together by the legs, bodies or necks, in gangs or rows of 6 to 10, each one carrying on his head a keg of water, containing 12 or 15 gallons; this water is for the use of the hospitals, prisons, barracks, &c. each gang is guarded by one or two soldiers.

The Brazilian Government levy a duty of 2*4* u, on every adult slave that is imported into any part of the empire.

In September 1837, during our cruise to the north ward, we spoke two Brazilian slaves vessels: one a small brig from the coast of Africa, bound to Bahia she had a cargo of human beings, to the number of 300 of both sexes, and all ages; their heads were completely shaven, and they were nearly in a state of perfect nudity. It made my heart sick to behold this miserable spectacle; and I could not avoid lamenting, that we did not possess the power to inflict upon those wretches the slaves dealers, that chastisement which they all so richly merit. I sincerely hope that the period will ere long arrive, when, by the universal consent of all civilized nations, those persons who are convicted of being engaged in the slave trade will be punished the same as pirates.

After the year 1830, in accordance with a treaty agreed upon and signed between Great Britain and the Emperor Don Pedro, no slaves can be legally introduced into Brazil; if after 1830, any Brazilian is taken by the British, engaged in this abominable commerce, he will be deemed a pirate X.

A communication appears in the Washington Telegraph, on the subject of the late conspiracy in Bogota, written apparently by some there, and with a view to do away the effect of certain speculations which have appeared in American papers unfavorable to his late

conduct in the suppression of that conspiracy. Only two men of note he observes, are among the late conspirators, Santander, the Vice-President, and Padilla, formerly the superior officer of the flotilla, who distinguished himself in the Orinoco; and at the Island of Margarita. The rest are obscure men, and those who wear military titles never distinguished themselves by their actions. Of the two principal conspirators he thus speaks.

Francis Paul Santander is a native of Cumanana, and though the letters from Carthagena represented him as of a very opulent and powerful family, in that department, it is beyond doubt that Santander has accumulated riches, such as he did not possess before the revolution; and it is true that he occupies one of the most extensive and best estates on the plain of Bogota. His riches have been accumulated during his exercise of the office of Vice President. To the generosity of Bolivar he owes his vast estate. When Bolivar conceived the extraordinary passage of the snow-topped Andes of Cuzco, which terminated in the battle of Boyacas, he prevailed upon Santander to meet him upon a position designated, and after a march of 70 days over the Andes had the satisfaction to find Santander at the post assigned him and sharing in the conclusive overthrow of the Spanish army at Boyaca. It was for this service that an estate confiscated to the public was bestowed on Santander, and made him from a man of mediocrity a man of fortune. He had a brother educated a clergyman, named Fernando, who was a member of Congress.

Padilla is of African blood without education, reckless of danger intrepid and sanguinary, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral with the view of taking him ashore, there being no effect, and if there were he was incompetent to its management. His dark complexion made him popular among the natives and mixed breeds on the margin of the rivers in the provinces of Cumana and Venezuela, but his ignorance of all but the service of military feluccas, did not admit of his properly knowing his true place or his best interests, and exposed him to the excitement of disaffected men, to whose influence he has by successive acts of intemperance and violence assumed an ignominious fate, from which the generosity of the Liberator had more than once extricated him. Some anecdotes of Santander must be well known in the department of State, placed there by the public agents of the United States; and those who are acquainted with them will not be much surprised, that the ambition which he has at times exhibited should lead him to the unhappy condition in which he has placed himself and which the able and venerable *Varinho*, before his death, too closely predicted.

Two colored men named Sewell and Warner, the former of whom has been living in this city for two and the latter for eight years, were brought up on a habeas corpus before the Recorder on Friday, having been given up by certificate of Justice Wyman, to the Agent of certain persons in Maryland, claiming them as slaves.

The fact of their having been slaves was proved before the Recorder; but it appearing that they were claimed by virtue of a will which was not produced, they were committed in order that the claimants might have an opportunity of exhibiting it, or a certified copy. We do not mean to censure a course which was probably adopted with sound deliberation, and a full knowledge of the law on the subject. But it has always appeared to us that in such cases, disagreeable as they are, a party claiming another as doing work and labour in another state, should take him up at his own peril, and go before the magistrate fully armed with proof. Liberty is a sacred and holy thing; and in this state every individual is presumed free, until the contrary be shown. The right to commit to prison for no crime, and on such a claim as this can only be given to a magistrate by express legislative authority. If there be such a statute, we never heard of it. *Spec*

In the Chillicothe (Ohio) Chillicothe on Nov. 15th, we find the following—which for excess in inconstancy, exceeds any thing of the kind. Certainly, great praise is due the poor husband, for his long forbearance.

LOOK AT THIS & WEEP!!

—Frailty thy name is woman.

HAMLET.

My case hardened wife Charlotte has again fled from my just authority and protection. Without advising with me or consulting me on this doubtful and impolitic step, nor is it the first offence of this kind that she has committed—for nine years past, she has annually played me the same trick, and always about this time of the year, when I cannot account for it. I have had Job-like patience, and have borne thus far to tell the world of the shame she has cast upon me. Now let all whom it may concern, know, that from this day forth, will pay no debt of her contracting.

WALTER CROUCH.

N.B. This is the tenth time she has run away—nine times have I taken her in again, and if she ever takes me in again, I'll be—

W. C.

CHILICOTHE, Nov. 15, 1825.

Extracts from the *Baron De Vasey's* work in answer to the ex-colonist *Mazeres* and others.

All the world knows that Republican France proclaimed liberty in this Island. After having for ten years enjoyed this blessing under the laws, after having fought and bled for France, and given the strongest proofs of zeal, ability, and gratitude for the benefits we had received, these vile republicans without any visible motive, endeavoured to rob us of that liberty which they had themselves granted; as if man a mere butt for the caprice of his tyrants, was to lay aside, and resume his bonds at their pleasure. Not content with employing force to bring us again under the yoke, they had recourse to art and chicanery; every engine was employed to seduce and deceive us. They told us, *we were all brethren, and all equal in the sight of God, and the Republic*, yet, while making this profession with their lips, they meditated in their hearts the horrible design of either reducing us to slavery, or if that was found impracticable, totally exterminating us.

Confiding in their fair promises, the majority of the inhabitants, having long considered themselves as such, submitted without striking a blow or firing a musket. But we were soon strangely undeceived. No sooner did the French think themselves strongest than they commenced their system of proscription, and openly proclaimed the revival of slavery.

Mazeres, who wishes to judge of the Africans by the crimes they have committed, may judge of his countrymen from the slight sketch I shall give of the dreadful atrocities of which the French have been guilty towards us. A horrible scene.

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to be devoured, while others, more fortunate, perished beneath the pignard and the bayonet. In the places evacuated by the French, thousands of Haytian—who had fought in their defence, were so simple as to trust to their generosity; unwilling to abandon the French in the hour of distress, they followed them and embarked on board their vessels, with their wives, their children, and such property as they had been able to preserve from pillage; but hardly were these unfortunate wretches arrived on board, before they were loaded with chains, and put down into the hold of the vessel, to be reserved for the most cruel punishments. Every evening these barbarians made some hundreds of victims mount upon the bridge, were they were bodied and put into large sacks, often along with children, as though God would in that state interfere for their deliverance; they were then pignarded through the sacks, and thrown into the sea as food for the sharks.

At other times they made republican marriages, like those of *La Vendee*; a man and woman being bound together, with a cannon ball fastened to their necks, and then thrown into the sea, amidst the acclamations of joy and exultation uttered by these monsters!—Hundreds of victims crammed into the holds of the ships were suffocated by the fumes of sulphur; day dawned upon the horrors of the night. Our shores, covered with the murdered corpses of our unfortunate countrymen, bore testimony to the crimes of the French, and gave a fatal warning of the melancholy lot which awaited us. Were I to recount all the acts of cruelty and injustice committed by the French, I should fill volumes; I shall therefore confine myself to a few of the principal, to enable my readers to form some judgment of the barbarity with which we were treated.

I ye and ear witness of the facts I relate, who can question their veracity?

Three men were **BURNED ALIVE** in the Place Royale, Cape Henry. [formerly Cape Francois.] On the morning of this event, the rumour circulated through the town. An immense crowd repaired to the spot, to view the preparations for this horrible auto da fe; some attracted by unfeeling curiosity, others to convince themselves with their own eye how far the barbarity and cruelty of our tyrants would lead them. I followed among these last, with a heart mourning the dreadful proceedings about to take place. On reaching the Place Royale, I saw twelve stakes fixed, one of which had two iron rings, and the other one, for receiving the necks of the three victims. The heaps of wood were artfully arranged about the stakes, with the addition of pitch, tar and shavings, to render it more combustible. A vast crowd surrounded the pile; of whom some hung their heads, not daring to direct their eyes towards the fearful preparations; while others, the ex-colonists and their partizans, were unable to

disguise their joy.

At three in the afternoon, the French General Claparede, commander of the Cape, repaired with a numerous staff to the Place Royale. The three victims waited the hour of execution in an adjoining guard-house. Claparede ordered them to be led to the pile: they arrived amidst the sound of martial music, as though an triumphal march. The infamous Collet, captain of Gendarmes, preceded them, with joy and ferocity depicted in his countenance. Each of them was bare a sugar-cane to his hand: they were mounted upon the pile, and fastened to the stakes by the iron rings. All was ready, the sacrifice was about to commence. A death-like silence pervaded the spectators. Claparede ordered fire to the pile instantly the flames crashed, and began to envelope the feet of the sufferers: at once might one fancy that he heard their cries, and saw them struggling amidst these dreadful tortures. But Oh! sterner courage! O! brave intrepidity! they did not stir so much as a foot, but remained immovable, and with their attention fixed, set at defiance both their executioners and the flames which devoured them. They were quickly enveloped in flames: their bodies burst the fat ran upon the pile, and a dense smoke, accompanied with a smell of roasted flesh, mounted to the sky. Terror seized the spectators; their hair stood on end; a cold sweat bedewed their bodies: they fled singly or dispersed, filled with horror; hatred and vengeance rankling at their hearts. The executioners alone remained; nor did they quit the spot till their victims were completely reduced to ashes.

Can I give my readers an adequate description of the punishment of my countrymen, who were devoured by Dogs? Can my untutored pen describe, with any thing like accuracy so horrible a picture? The imagination and understanding of my readers must supply the deficiency of my narration.

The first who were devoured by Dogs were at the Cape, at the convent of religious, and in the house of the French General Boyer, chief of Kocambo's staff.

The theatre of these horrors was afterwards transferred to the plantation Charrier at Haut-du-Cap, whether the bloodbaths were conducted; and to increase their thirst for human blood, they were fed from time to time on human flesh. The day upon which there were any of these victims to be devoured was one of festivity to these butchers. Collet, Forestier, Trisset, Laurent, and Barac, commissaries of the police at the Cape, all French all ex-colonists, dressed themselves in full uniform, and put on their principal scarves, for the purpose of attending the execution, and accompanied by a crowd of *biped blood hounds* eager to aid the dreadful carnage made by their *quadriped brethren*, a thousand times less savage than themselves. Many days in advance they took the precaution of making the dogs fast, and, to whet their appetite, a victim was occasionally shown to them, and withdrawn just as they were about to dart upon it.

At last the fatal moment arrived, when some unfortunate wretches were to be definitely given up to them: the unhappy beings were fastened to stakes in the presence of the commissaries, so as effectually to deprive them of the power of saving or defending themselves.

The dogs are loosed, and fly at their prey. In an instant, their victims are stripped of their flesh, their palpitating muscles hang down in ribbands, while the blood gushes from every pore; nothing can be heard but the screams of the sufferers. The victims at their last gasp implore the mercy of these monsters: in vain do they solicit death as the last favour;—prayers are superfluous;—nothing can move the

hearts of these tigers, divested of every feeling of humanity; they answer only by a convulsive grin, while they spring on the dogs to their work of horror. At length the voice of the victims, all their groans are no longer to be heard, while their mangled bodies still continue to palpitate. The dogs, panting, pause to rest, they are smothered with human flesh and blood, in vain the executioners encourage them anew; they refuse to continue their horrible carnage and return to their kennels, leaving these monsters in human shape to complete with their poignard the yet unfinished work of death.

Similar cruelties were perpetrated by the French from one end of the island to the other. Toussaint Louverture voluntarily resigned his authority, and laid down his arms; he retired to his plantation, divested of all his splendour; and, like the illustrious Bonaparte, cultivated with his hands the fields he had defended with his arms. He engaged us both by example and persuasion, to imitate his conduct, labouring and living peaceably in the bosom of our families. Contrary to the faith of treaties the French drew him into a snare, arrested and loaded him with irons. His wife, his infant children, his whole family, his officers, shared his fate.—Embarked in French vessels they were carried to terminate their wretched career, by poison, in prison, and in irons.

Generals James Maurepas and Charles Belair, died under their punishments. Maurepas was nailed alive to the main mast of the Hannibal, in the presence of his wife and children, along with whom his corpse was consigned to the deep. The unfortunate Belair was shot with his intrepid spouse; this heroine consoled him before her death, encouraging him to follow her example and die like a man. Thomy, mage, Lamahotere, and a whole crowd of officers and citizens of rank, died the death of felons; while those who escaped the gibbet or the assassin, fell by poison, such was the fate of Generals Vilatte, Leville, and Gautard; others were transported for sale to the Spanish main, or sent to France where they finished their career in the Gallies.

Our forbearance being exhausted by a repetition of such crimes and villainies, we flew to arms: measured swords with our oppressors; beat them corps by corps, man for man, fighting with stones, and sacks shod with iron, for the preservation of our liberty, our existence, and that of our wives and children; after beholding torrents of our blood mingled with that of our tyrants, we remained masters of the field of battle.

Fatal Affray—A man was mortally wounded at Fenshburgh on Wednesday last, in a quarrel with another, [names not known]. The parties had been in violent dispute in a bar-room, and finally proceeded to blows. After a severe contest they went out of doors where the affray was terminated by one of them stabbing the other with a knife in the left side. The man giving the wound made his escape into the state of New York, but is closely pursued.—*Burlington Free Press*.

Pliny informs us, the art of marking glass was discovered by the following circumstance. As some merchants were carrying nitre, they stopt near a river issuing from Mount Carmel. Not readily finding stones to rest their kettles on, they employed some pieces of the nitre for that purpose. The fire gradually dissolving the nitre, it mixed with the sand and a transparent matter flowed, which in fact was nothing else than glass.

The mind is like a trunk; if well packed it holds much; if ill packed, next to nothing.

Poetry.

BY THE LATE JOHN MASON GOOD.

Mark xiii. 37—*Had I say unto you, I say unto all, Watch.*

Life is a sea—how fair its face,
How smooth its dimpling waters pace,
His canopy how pure
But rocks below, and tempests sleep,
Insidious, o'er the glassy deep,
Nor leave an hour secure.

Life is a wilderness, beset
With tangling thorns, and treacherous net
And prowled by beasts of prey
One path alone conducts aright,
One narrow path with little light;
A thousand lead astray.

Life is warfare,—and alike
Prepared to parley or to slay.
The practised foe draws nigh,
O, hold no truce! less dangerous far
To stand, and all his planks dare,
Than trust his specious lie.

Whatever its firm, whatever its flow,
While life is lent to men below,
One duty stands firmest,
To watch incessant, form of mind,
And watch where'er the post assign'd
And leave to God the rest.

'Twas while they watch'd, the shepherd swains
Heard angels strike to angel strains
The song of heavenly love,
Best harmony: that far excels
All music else on earth that dwells,
Or e'er was tun'd above.

'Twas while they watch'd, the sages trac'd
The star that every star effac'd
With new and noble shine:
They followed, and it led the way
To where the infant Saviour lay,
And gave them light divine.

'Twas while they watch'd, with lamp in hand
And oil well stor'd, the virgin band
The bridal pomp descried;
They join'd it,—and the heavenly gate,
That op'd to them its glorious state,
Was clos'd on all besides.

Watch! watch and pray! in suffering hour,
Thus He exclaim'd who felt its power,
And triumph'd in the strife;
Victor of Death! thy voice I hear:
Fain would I watch with holy fear,
Would watch and pray life's career,
And only cease with life.

Attempted Murder.—The Boston Traveller states that some audacious villain, on Saturday night, 26th Nov. went to the house of Dr. Prank in Pleasant street, and, knocking at the door, caused the Dr. to appear at the window, when a loaded pistol or musket was discharged at him, which fortunately missed its aim. A reward of \$100 is offered for the discovery of this wretch.

Died.

In this city, M. S. Abigail Crawford, aged 38.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have a dozen or more letters and communications on hand; all of which must remain unanswered. We consider it a great imposition to be daily taxed with the postage of letters. In future, no letters will be taken from the Post Office, unless post-paid.

THE MOORISH PRINCE.

A sermon will be preached next Lord's day Evening at 7 o'clock in the Meeting house of the Abyssinian Baptist Church by John C. Murphy, after which a collection will be taken to aid in the redemption of the Prince's family. The friends of the cause of Abolition, and those desirous to promote the Colony at Liberia in Africa, are invited to attend.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1828.

NOTICE.

A sacred concert of vocal and instrumental music, will take place on Monday Evening, 22d inst. at the Asbury-Church, in Elizabeth-street.

Tickets 25 cents.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1828.

We invite the attention of our readers to the extracts in this number from the Baron De Vasté's work, entitled 'Reflections on Whites and Blacks'. The Baron during the reign of Christophe, was a member of the Privy Council, and Secretary to the King, and the work, no doubt, was written at his command, to refute the statements of the Pro-colonialists.

One containing pure tin has lately been found in Goshen, Mass. Should there be a supply of this metal it will be a source of immense wealth, as all that is now used in this country is imported from Europe.

TO LET,

PART of a HOUSE in Grand-street, pleasantly situated. Enquire at this Office.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1828.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MEASUREMENT, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six dozen boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1829.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge of a school in the interior of this State. Enquire at this Office.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all a full persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much lighter, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY.

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers; refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING and DYING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 161 Greenwich street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. G. L. TIER & JONES, Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language, and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson, No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP,

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127, Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828. Don't put who

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that his *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open, for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING** LEGHORN and STRAW **HATS**, in the best manner. **LADIES** dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at
do the
ers are superlatively.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the **Clothes Dressing** in correct and estimable style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, OIL, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by **STEAM SPONGING**, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to these branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

**PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.****BOARDING.****LEWIS HARRISSON,**

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,**

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,

NEW-YORK.

The price is **THREE DOLLARS** A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy *gratis*, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisement, which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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Waterloo

England.—*R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas,*

Liverpool

Hayti.—*Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.*

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.**SUPERIOR****POLISHING BLACKING.****(FROM LONDON.)**

Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by

N. VANLIEW, 580 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, D. CEMBER 20. 1828.

WHOLE NO. 90.

THE WINNEBAGOES AT THE CAPITAL.

The interview between the Winnebagoes and the President is described very handsomely by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer. The address of the old Chief to the President is highly poetical. We copy as much of the article as our columns will admit.

An old chief stepped forth into the centre of the room, with a long uncut pipe in his hand, which after a brief ceremonial not precisely intelligible, he brought near the President and waved over his head. It was the calumet of peace. Holding it then before him, and pointing to it, he began an harangue in low guttural tones, accompanied with much earnest gesture. He spoke in short paragraphs an Indian half blood reporting them in French, and a second interpreter conveying them in English.

"Father, I am glad to see you. I hold out the pipe, and I take your hand in friendship."

"Father, a cloud has been between us. It was thick and black. I thought once it would never be removed. But now I see your face. It looks upon me pleasantly."

"Father, a long way stretched between us. There were those who told me it was blocked up. They said the Red Men could not pass it. I attempted it. It is like the plain path which conducts to the Great Spirit."

"Father, when I came in sight of your home, it looked white and beautiful. My heart rejoiced.—I thought now I should talk with you."

"Father, the Great Spirit gave to his children, the Winnebagoes, a pleasant plant. It is good to smoke. I have it here,"—touching with his finger the bowl of the pipe—"I give it you in peace."

"Father I am as old as you. My heart is true. They told me your heart was black. It is not so. We salute in friendship."

"Father, I say no more. My talk is little. I am a chief among my people. But one is here who will speak to you soon, and tell you better our thoughts."

The address being ended, a young Winnebago advanced in obedience to a signal from the old warrior, and lighted the pipe with fire struck from a flint. The pipe was then presented to the President, the chief still holding its stem. He inhaled a few puffs, and as the smoke curled gently upward, the savage group gazed with intentness and uttered a low murmur of satisfaction. The chief then handed the calumet to all the spectators in order, and lastly, to each of his tribe. It was next made over in form to the President, to be retained; who, requesting the Indian to lay one hand upon it again, while he pledged him with the other, proceeded to dictate to the interpreter his reply.

"Say to this Chief, I rejoice to see him. He and his brethren are welcome to me and my children."

"Tell him it has grieved me that a cloud has been between us; but I am pleased equally with him that it has been dissipated. It is dispersed like the fumes of the pipe we have smoked. May it never close down upon us more!"

"Say—I am glad that he and his companions meet me on this propitious day. Bid him look to the face of the heavens. No cloud is there. The sun shines brightly upon us. The Great Spirit looks down and smiles upon our meeting."

"Say—I hope the same sun will light his path in peace to the abodes of his fathers. When he is gone, I will look upon this pipe with pleasure and should I hear ever after that in place of pacific, any hostile disposition break forth among his nation toward my brethren and children, I will say it is impossible. For I have the word of a Winnebago, which must be true, that his people pledge their amity with mine, and have left this pipe in token of sincerity."

"Say—I yesterday beheld with satisfaction, the sports of himself and his associates, as they practised their ancient war dance upon the green beneath my windows. But a higher pleasure I now experience—and one, the memory of which will endure—in cordially greeting him with these words, and reciprocating assurance of plighted concord."

Each of these periods, as soon as interpreted, drew forth a hoarse plaudit from the savage auditors. Once it swelled to a deafening howl, in acknowledgment of the compliment paid to the inviolate integrity of their word.

(From the Morning Courier.) SESSIONS COURT.

Manslaughter.

William Miller, a black, aged 14, was put to the bar on an indictment of manslaughter, for killing Thomas Foot, another black near the Five Points. It appeared that the prisoner had struck, with a stick, a girl by the name of Hannah Everston, in consequence of having pawned for a shilling a pair of his trowsers: that Foot interfered and asked the prisoner if he was not ashamed of such conduct, and kicked the prisoner, who then went to the house of the person with whom his trowsers had been pawned, from which he was turned out by the occupant. As he left the house he was met by Foot, who on the prisoner's calling him some harsh name, seized him by the collar and again kicked and then beat him. The deceased in a short time was heard to say that he was stabbed. The prisoner ran through Little Water street, pursued by the sister of the deceased, who swore that Miller cut her apron and cut off its string, while she was attempting to secure him. The prisoner, in his examina-

tion, which was read admitted that he had had a knife, with which he had been cutting a stick, but said that he had not had it out of his pocket after leaving the house of the person where his trowsers had been pawned, supposed he lost it when Lawrence, one of the witnesses, and the deceased, laid him down, and were beating him; and accounted for the blood on his hands by saying that these men had hurt him. The prisoner stated his age to be 14 years though he had the appearance of being 20, is a short good looking black born in New Brunswick. He has lived in New York 7 years, and first with Mr. Mot, a mustard manufacturer. The District Attorney said there were but two points in the case. First, as to the fact of the wound being inflicted by the prisoner, and 2d. whether it was inflicted under circumstances that would justify him. The jury, after being out 15 minutes returned a verdict of Guilty.

John Davis, about 45 years of age, pleaded guilty to an indictment of petit larceny. He handed a statement to the Court, that he had a large family, that in a state of intoxication, he had taken the property mentioned in the indictment. Sentenced to 30 days in the City Prison.

William Buckle, alias Joseph Conklin, was arraigned on a charge of obtaining \$20 under false pretences, by exhibiting a letter authorising him to receive the same. The prisoner is said to have been one of the poorest tenants of the State Prison, having been originally sent there from the old Hall. He pleaded not guilty of forgery, supposing he should be sent to the State Prison if convicted thereof; but when informed it was only a Penitentiary offence his countenance suddenly brightened, and he pleaded Guilty.

EXTRACT

From Wood's Inaugural Address

The infant enters on life in profound ignorance of his powers and destinies, and of the whole material universe. He endeavours alike to grasp the near flame which would consume him, and the distant orb which circles its way in yonder heavens. He is not more dependent on others for the aliment which is to nourish his body, than for the instruction which is to give growth and maturity to the mind.—It is the ordinance of heaven, confirmed by every injunction to an ancient patriarch to teach his children, and his children's children, and by the command of Him who said, "Go, and teach all nations," that man is to be the instructor of his fellow man. Where this high ordinance is antagonized, where no lights of knowledge are furnished, man can never rise above a mere animal existence. He may have the elements of mind; but they must remain without form and void, and shrouded in darkness as deep and impenetrable as that which brooded over chaos before the first creation of light. In him may exist the germ of an intellect, which under genial influences would spread its opening beauties to the gaze of an admiring world. In him may sleep the strength and acumen of a Newton, or the wisdom, valor and patriotism of a Washington; but who

shall wake his dormant energies, and point the way to glory and immortality?

The important bearings, on the higher destinies of man of knowledge and of christianity, have been greatly overlooked. It appears not to have been well understood, that without knowledge there can be no useful exercise of virtue; and that without virtue knowledge cannot reach its highest elevations or accomplish its highest purposes.

In proportion to the intelligence of the people will ultimately be their freedom; and in proportion to their freedom must be their intelligence in order to maintain that freedom. What obligations then rest on every American, to cultivate his own intellectual powers, and to diffuse the light of knowledge around him!—Does he love his tender babe, and the companion of his bosom, and thank his God that no band of violence will snatch them from his embrace? Does he love his Bible, and offer up daily thanksgiving that no ecclesiastical power can deprive him of its precepts and consolations? Does he rejoice in the increasing glory and prosperity of his country? As he values these blessings and wishes their continuance, let him give the full measure of his intelligence and patronage to every nursery of talent from the infant school to the University. Let him not suffer the youth of the state to grow up in ignorance, or leave them to resort to some distant focus of learning, or to collect here and there a few divergent rays. Let him bring the rays of knowledge near and thick around every family and every member of the republic. Let our land be made a Goshen, having light in all its habitations.

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the General Colored Association at Boston, by David Walker.

Mr. President.—I cannot but congratulate myself, ~~as I am~~ with my brethren on this highly interesting occasion, the first semi-annual meeting of this Society. When I reflect upon the many impediments through which we have had to conduct its affairs, and see, with emotions of delight, the present degree of eminence to which it has arisen, I cannot, sir, but be of the opinion, that an invisible arm must have been stretched out in our behalf. From the very second conference, which was by us convened, to agitate the proposition respecting this society, to its final consolidation, we were by some, opposed, with an avidity and zeal, which, had it been on the opposite side, would have done great honor to themselves. And, sir, but for the persevering, and truly patriotic exertions of those who were favorable to the formation of this institution, it might have been this day, in a yet unorganized condition. Did I say in an unorganized condition? Yea, had our opponents their way, the very notion of such an institution might have been obliterated from our minds. How strange it is, to see men of sound sense, and of tolerably good judgment, act so diametrically in opposition to their interests; but I forbear making any further comments on this subject, and return to that for which we are convened.

First then, Mr. President, it is necessary to remark here, at once, that the primary object of this institution, is, to unite the colored population, so far, through the United States of America, as may be practicable and expedient; forming societies, opening, extending, and keeping up correspondences, and not withholding anything which may have the least tendency to meliorate our miserable condition—with the restrictions, however, of not infringing on the articles of its constitution, or that of the United States of America. Now, that we are disunited, is a fact, that no one of common sense will deny; and, that the cause of which,

is a powerful auxiliary in keeping us from rising to the scale of reasonable and thinking beings, none but those who delight in our degradation will attempt to contradict. Did I say those who delight in our degradation? Yea, sir, glory in keeping us ignorant and miserable, that we might be the better and the longer slaves. I was credibly informed by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that a slaveholder upon finding one of his young slaves with a small spelling book in his hand (not opened) fell upon and beat him almost to death, exclaiming, at the same time, to the child, you will acquire better learning than I or any of my family.

I appeal to every candid and unprejudiced mind, do not all such men glory in our miseries and degradations; and are there not millions whose chief glory centres in this horrid wickedness? Now, Mr. President, those are the very humane, philanthropic, and charitable men who proclaim to the world, that the blacks are such a poor, ignorant and degraded species of beings, that, were they set at liberty, they would die for the want of something to subsist upon, and in consequence of which, they are compelled to keep them in bondage, to do them good.

O Heaven! what will not avarice and the love of despotic sway cause men to do with their fellow creatures, when actually in their power? But, to return whence I digressed; it has been asked, in what way will the *General Colored Association* (or the Institution) unite the colored population, so far, in the United States as may be practicable and expedient? to which enquiry I answer, by asking the following: Do not two hundred and eight years very intolerable sufferings teach us the actual necessity of a general union among us? do we not know indeed, the horrid dilemma into which we are, and from which, we must exert ourselves, to be extricated? Shall we keep slumbering on, with our arms completely folded up, ~~exclaiming every now and then, against~~ our miseries, yet never do the least thing to ameliorate our condition, or that of posterity? Shall we not, by such inactivity, leave, or rather entail a hereditary degradation on our children, but a little, if at all, inferior to that which our fathers, under all their comparative disadvantages and privations, left on us? In fine, shall we, while almost every other people under Heaven, are making such mighty efforts to better their condition, go around from house to house, enquiring what good associations and societies are going to do us? Ought we not to form ourselves into a general body, to protect, aid, and assist each other to the utmost of our power, with the beforementioned restrictions?

Yes, Mr. President, it is indispensably our duty to try every scheme that we think will have a tendency to facilitate our salvation, and leave the final result to that God, who holds the destinies of people in the hollow of his hand, and who ever has, and will, repay every nation according to its works.

Will any be so hardy as to say, or even to imagine, that we are incapable of effecting any object which may have a tendency to hasten our emancipation, in consequence of the prevalence of ignorance and poverty among us? That the major part of us are ignorant and poor, I am at this time unprepared to deny.—But shall this deter us from all lawful attempts to bring about the desired object? nay, sir, it should rouse us to greater exertions; there ought to be a spirit of emulation and inquiry among us, a hungering and thirsting after religion; these are requisitions, which, if we ever be so happy as to acquire, will fit us for all the departments of life; and, in my humble opinion, ultimately result in rescuing us from an oppression, unparalleled, I had almost said, in the annals of the world.

But some may even think that our white

brethren and friends are making such mighty efforts, to the amelioration of our condition, that we may stand as neutral spectators of the work. That we have many good friends yea, very good, among that body, perhaps none but a few of those who have ever read in all will deny; and that many of them have gone, and will go, all lengths for our good, is evident, from the very works of the great, the good, and the godlike Granville Sharpe, Wilberforce, Lundy, and the truly patriotic and intemperate Mr. Ashmun, late Colonial Agent of Liberia, who, with a zeal which was only equalled by the goodness of his heart, has lost his life in our cause, and a host of others too numerous to mention; a number of private gentlemen too, who, though they say but little, are nevertheless, busily engaged for good. Now, all of those great, and indeed, good friends whom God has given us, I do humbly, and very gratefully acknowledge. But, that we should co-operate with them, as far as we are able by uniting and cultivating a spirit of friendship and of love among us, is obvious, from the very exhibition of our miseries, under which we groan.

Two millions and a half of colored people in these United States, more than five hundred thousand of whom are about two thirds of the way free. Now, I ask, if no more than these last were united (which they must be, or always live as enemies) and resolved to aid and assist each other to the utmost of their power, what mighty deeds would be done by them for the good of our cause?

But, Mr. President, instead of a general compliance with these requisitions, which have a natural tendency to raise us in the estimation of the world, we see, to our sorrow, in the very midst of us, a gang of villains, who, for the paltry sum of fifty or a hundred dollars, will kidnap and sell into perpetual slavery, their fellow creatures! and, too, if one of their fellow sufferers, whose miseries are a little more enhanced by the scourges of slavery, should abscond from his pretended owner, to take a little recreation, and unfortunately fall in their way, he is gone! for they will sell him for a glass of whiskey! Brethren and fellow sufferers, I ask you, in the name of God, and of Jesus Christ, shall we suffer such notorious villains to rest peaceably among us? will they not take our wives and little ones, more particularly our little ones, when a convenient opportunity will admit, and sell them for money, to slave holders, who will doom them to chains, handcuffs, and even unto death? May God open our eyes on those children of the devil and enemies of all good!

But, sir, this wickedness is scarcely more infernal than that which was attempted a few months since, against the government of our brethren, the Haytiens, by a consummate rogue, who ought to have, long since, been hanged, but who, I was recently informed, is nevertheless, received into company among some of our most respectable men, with a kind of brotherly affection which ought to be shown only to a gentleman of honor.

Now, Mr. President, all such mean, and more than disgraceful actions as these, are powerful auxiliaries, which work for our destruction, and which are abhorred in the sight of God and of good men.

But, sir, I cannot but bless God for the glorious anticipation of a not very distant period, when these things which now help to degrade us will no more be practised among the sons of Africa,—for, though this, and perhaps another, generation may not experience the promised blessings of Heaven, yet, the dejected, degra-

* For the honor of our city, we are proud in stating that the individual referred to, is tolerated in but one or two families, who, according to Major Noah, are styled "good society." Ep.

ded, and now enslaved children of Africa will have, in spite of all their enemies, to take their stand among the nations of the earth. And, sir, I verily believe that God has something in reserve for us, which, when he shall have poured it out upon us, will repay us for all our suffering and miseries.

ADDRESS,

From the American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African Race, now convened in the city of Baltimore most respectfully takes the liberty of addressing you on the gradual extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia.

It is doubtless, well understood, by our fellow-citizens, generally, that this District is *the property of the nation*—that the laws for the government thereof, emanate from the representatives of the people, in Congress assembled; and that all who are entitled to the elective franchise, in every State of the Union, have an equal right to express their sentiments, and urge the adoption of measures, relative to the abolition of slavery therein.

We are well aware that some will contend for the *legality* of slavery as tolerated in some parts of the United States, and insist that the question of its abolition should be left to the decision of the people of the District, themselves. When we consider that slaves are generally viewed as *property*, this kind of reasoning assumes a specious appearance; yet; it must be borne in mind that the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, *are not represented in any legislative body*; but that the sovereignty is invested in the people of the States—and when we reflect that the question has long since been settled whether a legislative body possesses the right to enact laws for the prohibition or extinction of slavery—that it has, indeed, been acted on by several of the State Legislatures and also by Congress—we think that no reasonable doubt can be entertained, as to the expediency of the measure, in the present case. It is well known that a very large proportion of the citizens of the United States are inimical to the system of slavery; and it is believed by many intelligent persons, who are themselves residents of the District of Columbia that a great majority of the inhabitants thereof are desirous for its total abolition. Viewing the subject in this light, we cannot, for a moment, hesitate in urging your attention to it.

The friends of universal emancipation, in several of the states viz: North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, &c. have, for several years, Memorialized Congress upon this important subject, but as a few comparatively speaking were thus heard to express their sentiments, little notice has been taken of their petitions. At the last session a memorial against the perpetuation of the cruel system was presented to that body, by the people of the District themselves. The memorial was signed by about one thousand of the most respectable portion of the inhabitants, among whom were several of the Judges of the District Courts, and even some holders of slaves. Whatever may

have been the doubts or scruples, entertained by some of our citizens heretofore respecting the propriety of urging this subject upon the attention of the National Legislature, we conceive that there is no longer cause for hesitation, since a very respectable number of the people of the District have, themselves, raised their voice in its favor; and, as we have before stated, it is also believed that by far the greater number are favorably disposed toward it.

That the discussion of this question may excite a lively interest, both in and out of Congress, and that, whatever measures may be proposed, of promoting the object in view, will meet with violent opposition from the advocates of slavery, we are well aware. All past experience teaches us that this is to be expected. Not only the opponents of emancipation in the south may be expected to throw impediments in our way, but the prejudice against the unfortunate and degraded Africans, and the self-interest of many others, will also be arrayed against us.—Yet we would calmly and dispassionately appeal to the good sense of the people of this nation—to those who exercise the sovereign authority in this great Republic—this boasted land of free and equal rights—and recommend the serious consideration of this very important subject. We must earnestly beseech them to weigh well the consequences of tolerating, within the limits of this District, a system that has uniformly proved destructive to every nation that long permitted its continuance.—But most especially, we would appeal to them, as Christians and Philanthropists, and urge them, by all the feelings of humanity and benevolence—by all the ties of social affection, that binds man to his fellow man—by a due regard to the immutable principles of justice, mercy and consistency—and by every desire for the perpetuation of our free institutions, and the peace and happiness of our posterity to come forth in their might and exert every moral energy to arrest the march of this gigantic evil ere it overwhelms us and precipitates us into the vortex of corruption and despotism.

Not only do we consider the honor of the nation as implicated, by the toleration of slavery in the District of Columbia, but the example has a most deleterious and pernicious effect even upon those whose education and habits have opposed it, when they come within the range of its influence. As a proof of the correctness of this opinion, we need only advert to the conduct of sundry persons who have acted in the capacity of representatives to Congress, from non-slave holding states. We have reason to believe that they have thus, in some instances, become so insensible to the evils of the anti-christian practice, as to disregard the will of their constituents; and join with its advocates in the adoption of measures for its extension and perpetuation.—And we fear that this state of things cannot be remedied until the people of the United States in general, turn their attention to this subject, and adopt measures for the extinction of the odious system, wheresoever it can be done, consistently with the Constitution of the Republic.

From statements submitted to this Convention, we are glad to find that this subject has already arrested the attention of a

respectable portion of our fellow citizens, in different parts of the Union. Petitions and memorials, we learn, are preparing in many places for signatures, which will in due season, be laid before Congress. It is also understood that efforts will soon be made, by some of the members of that body to effect the great and desirable object. Let then, all who are sincerely desirous to wipe from our moral escutcheon this crimson stain, come forward at this interesting crisis, and raise their voice in favor of the great principles of universal liberty, and the inalienable rights of man.

Signed, by order, and on behalf of the Convention,

THOMAS SHIPLEY, — *Pres Pro Temp.*
EDWIN P. ATLEE — *Secretary.*
Baltimore, November, 1828.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York December 19, 1828.

AMERICAN CONVENTION

We invite the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the American Convention for the Abolition of Slavery, in this number. Since the formation of the societies which compose this Convention, our condition has been gradually improving—our privileges have been extended—and in many cases, prejudice itself has had to give place to the dictates of reason. These societies have been unwearied in their labours; are still determined to be; and with a little effort on our part, to second them by our good conduct, they, without doubt, will enter with more spirit into the glorious work of emancipation; for they could then point to those who are free as good citizens of society, and be encouraged from seeing their good behaviour and propriety of conduct, to persevere until the great object of their association is accomplished.

The Convention have voted an address to the Free People of Colour. We rejoice at it as counsel from such well-tried friends must be received with respect and attention by our brethren.

ABDUHL RAHAMAN.

On Sunday evening last, a sermon was preached in Rev. Mr. Paul's church, and a collection amounting to twenty-five dollars was taken for the benefit of the Prince.

It is the intention of the Prince to leave this city today, for Philadelphia, on his way to Norfolk to embark in the vessel, which is about to sail from thence, for Liberia with Colonists.

Abduhl Rahaman came among us a stranger, but he departs from our city with the well wishes of thousands, who will ever feel a lively interest in his future welfare. He returns to the land of his fathers; may his fondest anticipations be realized! May his aged eyes be blessed with the sight of a few of the companions of his youth to welcome him to the halls of his fathers! to his kindred and friends!

The editor of the Ontario (N. Y.) Phoenix, says "it would be a noble act for virtuous fame," if that state were divided, by the grace of God free and Independent, to call the west part, "*the state of Morgan.*"

From the G. U. Emancipation.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Our sentiments respecting this society its object, prospects, &c. have been too often repeated to require any further explanation at this time. A writer has lately made his appearance in the *National Philanthropist*, under the signature of 'G. D.' who advocates the claims of the American Colonization Society, as a means calculated to elevate the character of the free coloured population to that of a level with the whites; but until he show that it is possible for this, his favorite society, to be patronized to an extent that shall remove the whole coloured population, both free and bond, from the country; we shall dissent from the broad positions he has laid down with so much confidence. We are pleased to learn that the cause of African Emancipation is gaining ground in Boston and its vicinity; but when statements are handed forth to the world, even in that great emporium of philanthropy, which for want of their reasons being assigned, are calculated to do more harm than good, it is our business to correct them, and remove any false impressions they may have engendered. 'To turn loose upon our Country two millions of ignorant, vicious slaves, says the writer whose production new lies before us, 'would be a greater curse to it, and to the slaves themselves, than to retain them in bondage.' If this be a fact, which we by no means admit, we are at a loss to ascertain the foundation on which he can rationally advocate the claims of the Colonization Society. Does he believe that 'two millions of ignorant and vicious slaves' would do better for themselves and the world when turned loose upon a colony to themselves, where all restraint, except their vicious propensities would be taken away, than they would in a country where their proneness to crime would be modified by the preponderating check of twelve millions of immaculate white men? Does he believe that a race of men so deplorably ignorant and depraved as he describes the coloured population of the U. S. to be, would become suddenly changed, 'in the twinkling of an eye' on their transportation to the inhospitable shores of Africa? If this be not his faith he must renounce his position, or subscribe to the following fact.—That the coloured population must first be educated as a means preparatory to their enjoyment of those comforts and blessings which Africa holds in reserve for them. 'They must be elevated from the depths of degradation, and raised to the character of rational beings, and taught the duties, the blessings, and reciprocal obligations of civil society, before they can be colonized to advantage. 'Then why not advocate the prosecution of measures calculated to improve their condition at home, why indulge in such unintelligible prating about their transportation to the land of promise? But why is it so repeatedly urged upon the people, that to liberate two millions of slaves among twelve millions of free men, without any preparatory measures, 'would be a greater curse,' both to them and the community, 'than to retain them in bondage?' Can any evidence of such fact be found

in all the whole history of what we foolishly term premature emancipations? Can one single instance be pointed out where the immediate emancipation of slaves has manufactured them into those 'blood thirsty devils' which are eternally tormenting the tyrant's cowardly imagination? Let it not be inferred from this, however, that we are advocating the doctrines of immediate emancipation in this country, at this time, under existing circumstances. But we say 'make no more slaves.' Shiver to atoms those galling fetters, under the pressure of which so many hearts have burst—let them no more shackle the limbs of the future workman of God. Pour into their minds the fertilizing streams of education—imbue their hearts with gratitude for extending to them this heaven's best boon—and 'let their souls walk abroad in their majesty.' And if philanthropy be not exhausted when these transcendent objects are achieved, let its genial streams flow across the Atlantic, and convey its objects to Africa, where no ruthless hand can touch them.

We admit the facts brought to view by the writer in question respecting the ignorance and degradation of the coloured population, to be generally correct; though we contend that there are many flattering exceptions. But even if there were no exceptions, our reasons would only be the more powerful in favor of exertions at home instead of abroad. Where is the man in his senses, who ever thought of regenerating two millions of depraved souls, by transporting them from amongst a civilized people to a land of savages? Would the opportunities of enlightening them there, where education is known scarcely in name, be so good as here, where our land is teeming with Bibles, schools and Christians? If this theory, however, be objected to, and the present prosperous condition of the colony at Liberia brought up as a proof to the contrary; we answer, that the Colony was peopled from the most intelligent and respectable part of the colored population in the United States; and that they form no comparison to the degraded condition of the colored people generally. And such a ceaseless prating about the prospects of the Colony at Liberia, and the representation of it as the only means of restoring to Africa's children, their long lost rights, has no other effect than to lead the people into a deplorable error respecting the true interest of the colored population, and of themselves. God forbid that we should cast one single unmerited aspersion upon that truly philanthropic institution, advocated, and supported, we believe, by many thro' principles of the purest benevolence, and by others through the most infernal motives that can actuate the heart of man! We speak the sentiment of thousands when we say that the colonization scheme is publicly supported in the southern states upon the allegation, that by removing the free negroes from among their slaves they will be able to hold the latter more securely in endless bondage! and while this is the case, can we depend upon it as the sole means of abolishing slavery? Let the American people answer the question for themselves! we pause for an answer.

From the G. U. Emancipation.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The Convention met at the time appointed, (on the 3d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.) of which notice had been publicly given. The

session lasted four days. It was held in the large hall of the Athenaeum, with open doors; and many spectators both male and female, attended the different sittings. Much business was transacted, but we shall only notice the most important, at this time.

A quorum was immediately formed, on the morning of the first day of the session, and was regularly opened. The Secretary having announced that the President and Vice President were both absent, an election was entered into for a President pro tem. When on counting the votes, it appeared that Thomas Shipley, of Pennsylvania, was chosen to fill that office. Delegates from the following societies were present, viz: The Manumission Society, of New-York; Abolition Society, of Do.; Convention of the Anti-Slavery Society of Maryland; National Anti-Slavery Tract Society, Do.; Baltimore Society for the Protection of Free People of Colour, of Do.; Washington Abolition Society, of the District of Columbia, and convention for the Abolition of Slavery, of Virginia. Communications were also received from the Benevolent Society Alexandria, District of Columbia; the General Association of the Manumission Society of North Carolina and the Convention of the Manumission Society of Tennessee.

On motion of B. Lundy, of Maryland, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present session of this Convention be held with open doors, and that spectators be freely admitted during its sittings.

On motion of Wm. C. Coale, of Maryland, a committee of arrangement—consisting of seven members, was appointed to examine the finished business of last session, &c. report what may now be necessary to be acted on.

Mahlon Day, of New-York, presented an address from George R. Allen to the Convention, accompanied by sundry specimens of composition, drawing, &c. shewing the talent and ingenuity displayed by the scholars in the African Free school, of New-York City. Some of these specimens were admirable. The Convention ordered that notice should be taken thereof, in the address to the different Anti-Slavery Societies in the United States.

The Convention then adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

At the appointed time, the members met and after the reception and disposal of sundry communications, from various societies, the examination of the minutes of the acting committee of arrangement, the following resolution, offered by Thomas Levering, of the District of Columbia, was read, adopted, and a committee appointed accordingly.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to take into consideration the Laws of the several States, relative to Slaves, and free people of colour, and report whether any and what steps it may be proper for the Convention to take, in relation thereto.

A set of resolutions were offered by John Needles, of Maryland, for the amendment of the Convention, with the view of appointing sundry standing committees on the following subjects, viz: The African Slave Trade; Internal Slave Trade; State of

Slavery generally; Laws of the United States relative to slaves and free people of colour and the preparation of addresses, &c. to the various societies communicating with this Convention.—Read and laid on the table.

Adjourned, to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Nov. 4th, 10 o'clock A. M. Convention met.—Two resolutions were offered, by M. Day, approbating the conduct of Joseph Watson, Mayor of Philadelphia, and S. P. Garrigues, one of the Police officers of that city, for their unwearied and successful exertions in restoring to liberty sundry coloured persons, who had been kidnapped, and bringing the offenders to punishment. Read and adopted.

The committee of arrangement made a second report, accompanied by sundry resolutions, which were severally adopted. Among these resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the several societies for the abolition of slavery, &c. to give encouragement to such editors of periodical works, as evinces their determination to assist in abolishing slavery.

Several committees were appointed, charged with various business, and sundry resolutions disposed of. The Convention then adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

Convention met again in the evening. The report of the committee on the treasurer's accounts, was accepted.—The resolutions offered yesterday by John Needles was taken up, on motion of William Holmes of Virginia, and severally adopted. To the list of committees named in those resolutions, another was added, at the suggestion of W. E. Coale, on the subject of kidnapping. As we think it important that the public should know the names of the members of these committees, that humane individuals may aid them in their investigation, they are subjoined.—On the *African Slave Trade*—Evan Lewis, of New-York; Isaac Barton, of Philadelphia; David Harryman, of Baltimore. *Internal Slave Trade*—William E. Coale, of Baltimore; Benjamin Lundy of Do; Thomas Levering, of Washington, D. C. *State of Slavery in the United States*—William Kesley, of Baltimore; William E. Coale, of Do; Samuel Myers, of Washington: *Laws of the United States relative to coloured persons*—Thomas Shipley, of Philadelphia. Isaac Barton, of Do; John Needles of Baltimore; *Kidnapping*—Joseph Davenport, Baltimore; Francis Burke, of Washington William Holmes, of Loudon County, Virginia.

The resolution, submitted at the last session to amend the Constitution, so as to locate this Convention permanently in Washington, D. C. was taken up and after a very brief discussion unanimously adopted. The meeting of the 21st biennial session will be held in that city in December 1829.

The following resolution was offered by W. E. Coale:—

Resolved, That the committee, on the Internal Slave Trade be directed to enquire into the expediency of petitioning Congress to pass a law, prohibiting the transportation of slaves, for sale, from and to the several States and Territories of the United States by sea.

An amendment was proposed to this resolution by B. Lundy, to include, also, the transportation by land; and after a considerable discussion, principally between the movers of the resolution and the amendment, the question was taken on the latter, and lost. The resolution was then adopted.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Nov. 5th, 10 o'clock, A. M. Convention met. Among the items of business acted upon this forenoon, were the following:—

Francis Burke, of the District of Columbia, presented a resolution, which was read and adopted, recommending to the various anti-slavery societies to endeavor to have such publications as they may deem worthy, inserted in as many of the newspapers, of their particular sections of country, as may be practicable.

The committee of arrangement made their final report; in which they recommend that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of memorializing Congress, praying that body to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States, as well as the District of Columbia.

A resolution was presented by B. Lundy, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be now appointed to draught an address to the citizens of the United States, relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and report as soon as may be practicable.

This resolution was adopted and the committee appointed.

The Convention entered into committee of the whole, to consider the subject of proposing a general plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, as recommended by the committee of arrangement. William Kesley was called to the chair, and the subject was discussed. This course of proceeding was strongly objected to particularly by one of the Maryland delegation, on the ground, that no one plan can be devised that will be sufficient to accomplish the great work; that every measure must be encouraged, tending to meliorate the suffering condition of the African race, and to sap the foundations of the cruel system; and that a dependence on any one plan, is not only futile but prevents the adoption of many measures of positive practical utility. The committee of the whole finally requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and accordingly rose.

After reading an address from the Anti Slavery Society of Maryland, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

Convention again met at the hour adjourned to; when the committee, appointed to prepare an address to the citizens of the United States on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, reported one, which was read, considered by paragraphs and adopted. Three thousand copies of the same were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for general distribution, and the committee that prepared it were directed to solicit its insertion in, at least, one of the newspapers in each of the States and Territories of the Union.

Some other business was then transacted, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Nov. 6th, 9 o'clock, A. M. Convention again met and proceeded business.

After disposing of sundry resolutions, a report from the committee, appointed last session, on the subject of the production of free and slave labor, in the Southern parts of this Union and the West Indies, was presented, read and adopted. This report was but partial in its details; the committee, at its own request, was continued, with the view of further investigating the subject.

The committee appointed to prepare an address to the several anti-slavery societies in the United States, reported one which was read and adopted.

The subjoined preamble and resolution presented by B. Lundy, were made and adopted, after a statement was made by the mover, relative to some recent propositions, on the part of sundry slave holders, (particularly a gentleman in one of the northern counties of Maryland) for the emancipation and removal of their slaves, to Hayti, Africa, &c.

Whereas, This Convention having been formed that a disposition appears to be increasing among the holders of slaves in some parts of the United States, (where public opinion and the laws will not, as yet, sanction general emancipation,) to liberate their slaves, by removing them, with their own consent, to other lands, where they may enjoy the rights and privileges of free men—Therefore, *Resolved* That this Convention views, with pleasure, these indications of a reformation in the public sentiment, and a desire to promote the cause of justice, in those sections of the country to which we have just alluded; and we recommend to the members of anti-slavery societies in the different States, to aid such humane and benevolent individuals in carrying into effect their wishes, upon the principles of equity without infringing the laws.

Abraham Sliver, of Maryland, introduced the annexed resolution, which was read and adopted.

Resolved, That the Acting Committee be directed to prepare an address to the Free people of Colour, in the United States, in relation to their moral conduct, and the importance of properly educating their children; and that said committee publish and distribute the same in such form as it may deem expedient.

The following was presented by Joseph Parker, of Pennsylvania, and was adopted, after a brief discussion.

Whereas, It is incumbent on those who belong to anti-slavery societies, to manifest by all their actions, their sincerity and consistency.—Therefore, *Resolved*, That this convention recommend to the several societies composing it, to give every encouragement in their power to the labour of free men, in preference to that of slaves particularly in the consumption of the products of free labor.

Considerable further business, of minor importance was attended to, and the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

In the evening the members again met. On the presentation of a resolution to that effect, by Thomas Levering, it was ordered, that the Trustees of the African Free school of New York, be respectfully requested to permit the specimens of talent and ingenuity of their pupils, now before this convention, to be exhibited, for a time, in the rotunda of the Capitol, at the city of Washington, under the care of members of the Washington Abolition Society, as evidences of the intellectual improvement of the African race.

The committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. reported one; which was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

VARIETIES.

CBBETT

This extraordinary man, alluding to the number of his works, observes, "If such young men wish to know the grand secret relative to the performances of such wondrous labor, it is told to him in a few words: be abstinent, be sober, go to bed at eight o'clock, and get up at four, the two being still of great importance than the two former. A full half of all that I have ever written has been written before ten o'clock in the day; so that I have had as much leisure as any man I ever knew any thing of. If young men will but set about the thing in earnest, let them not fear of success: they will soon find that it is disagreeable to sit up, or rise, late. Literary coxcombs talk of 'consuming the midnight oil. No oil, and a very small portion of candles, have I ever consumed; and I am quite convinced, that no writing is so good as that which comes from under the light of the sun.'

In a late publication of Mr. Charles Butler's he mentions some astonishing instances of legal absurdity. A gentleman having six estates, wishing to settle one on each of his six sons, and the heirs of his body respectively, with what the lawyers term cross remainders between them, where on failure of issue in one line the estate passes to the other branches. Mr. Butler being directed to prepare the deed, conceived at first that one proviso would be sufficient: he then thought six would do; but on examining more minutely how many clauses would be requisite to legally express the whole settlement, he found that they would require 720, being every possible combination of the number six—1—2—3—4—5—6—720. The other example is still more striking. Ten gentlemen, partners in a mining company, wished to provide by deed if any one of the number advanced money to any of the others, it should be considered a sort of mortgage on the borrower's share, and have preference to all subsequent charges. The number of contracts necessary to make this provision with due legal accuracy, were found to amount to 5,628,800, being all possible combinations of ten. On each of these clauses the benevolence of government has imposed a stamp duty of £25, so that the whole duty would have amounted to £90,720,000.

When Garrick was last at Paris, Preville the celebrated actor invited him to his villa. Our Roscius being in a gay humour, proposed to go into one of the hired coaches that regularly ply between Paris and Versailles, on which road, Preville's villa was situated. When they got in Garrick ordered the coachman to drive on; but the fellow answered that he would do so as soon as he got his complement of four passengers. A caprice immediately seized Garrick: he determined to give his brother player a specimen of his art. While the coachman was attentively looking out for passengers, Garrick slipped out of the door, went round the coach, and by his wonderful command of countenance, a power which he so happily displayed in *Abel Druggery*, palmed himself upon the coachman as a stranger. This he did twice, & was admitted into the coach as a fresh passenger, to the astonishment and admiration of Preville. Garrick whipped out a third time, and addressed himself to the coachman, was answered in a surly tone that he had already got his complement, and would have driven off without him had not Preville called out, that as the stranger appeared to be a very little man—they would, to accommodate the gentleman, contrive to make room for him.

A respectable mercantile house of Port-au-Prince, writes to a gentleman of this city—"We are very much of late, imposed upon by false money. A few days since

from Baltimore was detected lately, and tried, and was found with a great deal of the spurious coin on him he has been found guilty, and will be shot, we expect, in a few days."

A boy, after having witnessed a rowing march, accompanied some of his companions to the Monday evening meeting of the Sunday school. One of the teachers, on his entering the school, put the first question of one of their Catechisms to him with all due gravity. "Who was the first man?" said the teacher. *Bill Sutherland*, replied the boy. Bill Sutherland being the cognomen of the winner of the regatta.

The Shakers.—among the interesting subjects, now pending before the New-Hampshire Legislature, is a petition of the inhabitants of Enfield and vicinity praying the interference of the Legislature in the case of the Shakers. The petitioners allege, that the course pursued by the Shakers, has, for a long time past been injurious to the interests of the community. The subject was referred to a select committee.

A Good Hint.—The editor of the Alexandria Phoenix has found it necessary to give a hint to some of his friendly visitors. We publish it "for the benefit of whom it may concern."

"We are happy at all times to have the pleasure of meeting our friends, and ask them to come and see us, but really there is a moment when we like to be disengaged, in order that we may be engaged; and that is, at the opening of the NORTH-EASTERN MAIL, in the evening. We would just at that time be left alone, for obvious reason."

Police Court of Boston

The traveller of yesterday states, that an individual of very respectable connections has been accused of having taken from the North Bank, on Monday, \$700 and upwards; and has passed an examination before the Police Court. Circumstances were disclosed during the examination which warranted the Court in ordering the accused to recognize the sum of \$2000 for his appearance at the Municipal Court. He was committed for want of sureties.

The Albany Daily, says that a gang of pickpockets are in the practice of going up and down the river in the steam boats, seeking whom they may rob. There have been two or three instances of late, where passengers have lost their pocket books. It is proper to mention this, that travellers may be on their guard.

It stated in the Catskill Republican, that more than 3000 firkins of butter, came into that village, in one day last week. It is principally manufactured in the Scottish settlements in Delaware county, and bears the best reputation in the market.

A letter from Smyrna says the Turkish regular troops there, officers and soldiers, have their Koran in a large silver box, hung round their necks. Previous to going into action one or two chapters are read aloud, after which they sing, and then commence the battle.

We published some time since, and account of a Frenchman, who had formerly resided in this city, having been apprehended at Port-au-Prince, on a charge of counterfeiting the coin of the Island. A letter of a late date has been received by a commercial house here, stating that the person had undergone a trial, been found guilty, and had been sentenced to be shot. A woman had likewise been arrested as an accomplice; and also found guilty, and condemned to the like punishment. The letter states that the Frenchman had appealed to the Court of Cassation, but the impression was, that his punishment could not be consummated.

In the course of the investigation, it was discovered that he was in correspondence with persons in New York, letters disclosing the affair having been found in his possession, as were also a part of the materials for counterfeiting, and about an imaginary amount, of 4,500 dollars.—*Balt. Chron.*

Shut the Door.—Now that cold weather is coming in good earnest, and the mountains begin to be white with snow, we beg leave to renew our hint to those who have doors, to keep them shut to save fuel and make themselves comfortable.—It is no trifling matter, when wood is dear and money scarce to warm all our doors. But if you are resolved on warming the country at large the better way will be to take your doors from their hinges to prevent them from slamming by the rude north-easters, and lay them up safely till warm weather, when they may be needed as a barrier against beetles, flies and mosquitoes. But if you would keep the frost without and comfort within, recollect this homely but useful maxim.—

The hindmost shut the door—
But behind or before,
Be sure to shut the door.

Berk Amer.

Poetry.

FORGET ME NOT.

Imitated from the German—By F. G. Halleck.

Where flows the fountain silently,
It blooms a lovely flower,
Blue as the beauty of the sky,
And speaks like kind fidelity—
Through fortune's sun and shower—
"Forget me not."

'Tis like thy starry eyes, more bright
Than evening's proudest star,
Like painting's own halo light
It seems to smile upon thy sight,
And says to thee from far—
"Forget me not."

When by the lonely fount we meet,
And weep so soon to part,
That flower springs up beneath our feet,
And sighs, as if it will'd to greet
A kindred broken heart—
"Forget me not."

Each dew drop on its morning leaves
Is eloquent as tears,
That whisper, when young passion grieves
For one beloved afar, and weaves
His dream of hopes and fears—
"Forget me not."

The Boston Palladium tells us that when the American brig Delos passed the Seraglio at Constantinople, the windows were crowded with the ladies of that palace, who were highly gratified and considered the stars to be worn in compliment to the crescent.

Starred

In this city by Rev B. Paul, Mr. Jonas Waller to Miss Betsey Saunders.

Died.

In this city, Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Mr. Stephen Rodgers.

TO LET

Cornelius Henry has just finished a handsome two story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town and will Rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it it Please to call at 31 Moore street.

C H NAY.

NOTICE.

A sacred concert of vocal and instrumental music, will take place on Monday Evening, 22d inst. at the Asbury-Church, in Elizabeth-street.

Tickets 25 cents.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1828.

TO LET,

PART of a HOUSE in Grand street, pleasantly situated. Enquire at this Office.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1828.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10. 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge of a school in the interior of this State. Enquire at this Office.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York. 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Nester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they exact all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT, N 161 Greenwich street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCE TALK & JONES, Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling.	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson, No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received,

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP,

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues in manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.
Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennies earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which will warrantably extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.**LEWIS HARRISON,**

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL**

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion,	75cts.
" Each repetition of do.	38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion,	50
" Each repetition of do.	25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Remond, Salem.

Connecticut.—John Shields, New-Haven,
Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich.
Rhode-Island—George C. Willis, Providence.

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Maryland.—Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore.
District of Columbia.—J. W. Prout, Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.

New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Grass, Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich, Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica.

Louisiana.—Peter Howard, New-Orleans.
N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick; Rev Mr. Charles Anderson, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.
SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by
N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 26, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 91.

BERMUDA SLAVES.

ABOUT the middle of September last, two vessels arrived at Belfast, from Bermuda, navigated by eleven negroes of that Island, who were slaves. Their circumstances led to some inquiry before the magistrates of Belfast, during which it was explained to them that they were under no obligation to return to Bermuda, if they preferred to remain in England. Eight of them declared it to be their wish to return to their families and friends. Three preferred the alternative of remaining in England, saying they wished to be free. The Belfast Newspaper adds the following statement.—

"The men spoke English very well, and conversed familiarly with different gentlemen in the Court room. They said, that in Bermuda their employment was not very laborious; they did some work on the Sabbath days, but not much. They usually attended a Protestant place of worship; there were not any Roman Catholics in Bermuda. They said they were usually hired out by their masters, who got two-thirds of their earnings, and they got the other third. Before they came away they knew they might be free here. They appeared to be content and happy, and made no complaint against either their masters or captains. When they spoke of returning to their families and friends, their looks indicated the finest emotions and susceptibilities of affection. They all left the Court House together, and returned to their ships, except the three young men before mentioned, who had claimed their freedom.

"Let not the advocates of slavery hope from this fact to shelter their system from the odium which it deserves; for be it remembered, that in Bermuda, slavery exists in a form comparatively mild, and that even in this case, the poor men were prevented from claiming their freedom, solely by the power of friendship and the influence of domestic attachments—principles which it is well known, would lead human nature to endure persecution itself rather than be torn from a class of loved objects—However sensible the men might be of the great benefit offered to them individually, in the change from slavery to freedom; it was clear that that benefit was only to be obtained by breaking every tie of natural affection and duty to their wives and children, whom they had left behind in Bermuda. Rather than remain here as freemen, they chose to partake of affliction with those they love, like the lawgiver of the Jews, rather than, by deserting them, to escape from slavery. After this, are we to be told that the negroes have not those sentiments of natural affection, that should restrain those who hold them in bondage, from separating the members of a family from each other?"

But, in point of fact, slavery in the Bermudas bears no resemblance whatever in

its characteristic features to the slavery of our sugar colonies. The Bermudas produce no sugar, nor will their soil pay for cultivation under the stimulus of the whip. Their occupations are almost wholly either domestic, or mechanic, or connected with fishing and navigation; and none of these occupations admit of the driving system, nor of those exactions of labour by night, as well as by day, which wear down the strength, and shorten the lives of the slaves in our sugar colonies. The condition of the slaves is, of course, materially raised above the brutish level to which the impulse of the lash necessarily reduces the human team. The stimulating motion to labour is necessarily changed, in some degree, from that of an escape from mere bodily pain to those higher inducements which act upon free and intelligent minds. Even the third of their earnings is, of itself a powerful incitement to industry and good conduct. What a change would it make in the condition of the Jamaica slave! not only the nature of his employment exempted him from the physical excitement of the driving whip, and he were delivered from the night labour of crop; but if a third part of his time were regularly given up to him, so that, besides the Sundays, he should have two days in the week to himself, or 104 days in the year, wherein to labour for his own benefit, instead of the twenty-six days, which are all he has, besides Sundays, at present?

The Bermudian slaves are, moreover, all natives of the Islands where their progenitors have lived for at least two or three generations. As compared with the lot that may follow his expatriation, the slave of Bermuda is probably, wise in preferring his present condition. Supposing him to escape to the United States, he would be immediately taken up and sold as a slave. The same fate would await him in all the colonies of the West Indies. He cannot even embark on board a ship of any nation as a seaman, without incurring the risk should he touch at any port where slavery prevails, of being seized, on the ground of his complexion alone, and sold again into a far worse bondage than that from which he had escaped. Let it be considered what might be his condition even in England, independently of climate. How much would the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese refugees be content to have borne in their own country, and what dangers of oppression, imprisonment, and even death would they not have encountered, could they have foreseen the variety of actual evils they have sustained in exile. The Bermudian slave who should exile himself, besides being liable to the same evils if ever, either by choice or by accident, he should return to his native Island, would be liable to death as a runaway. He could never hope again to see the face of a relation however endeared to him. He could only attempt to revisit the place of his birth and the a-

bode of his family, at the imminent hazard, nay, with the almost certain prospect of being hanged as a deserter. We therefore are surprised, not that eight out of eleven should make their election to return to Bermuda, but that even one of the eleven should be tempted to expatriate himself for ever for the sake of freedom, with all the risks and disadvantages with which that freedom must, under existing circumstances, almost necessarily be attended, in the case of a person of African descent.—*Anti-Slaver Monthly Reporter.*

EAST INDIA SLAVERY.

A volume of about 1,000 folio pages has recently been printed by order of the House of commons, containing all the information which the company's records furnish on the subject of slavery in India. We shall take an early opportunity of examining and analysing the contents of this massy volume and faithfully communicating to the public the result of that analysis. In the mean time our readers may be assured that the general account already given of East India Slavery, in a letter to Mr. Wainmore published by the Anti-Slavery Society, is completely borne out by the authentic and valuable documents now laid before the public. In some parts of the British dominions in India, which are situated on or near the Malabar coast, and in some of the newly conquered districts, slavery is found. Throughout the whole of the Bengal provinces, predial slavery is extinct; but slavery still exists among domestics and Nautch girls, in cases where courts of justice have not been called to interfere. The decisions of the court of justice in these provinces are uniformly on the side of freedom, and in opposition to the exercise of the master's power.

The great object of those who have been busy in garbling these documents, is to prove that East India sugar is not grown by free but by slave labour. Now we affirm and we undertake in due time to prove, that from no part of the Eastern hemisphere is any sugar imported into this country, except from the Mauritius, which is grown by the labour of slaves.

But in whatever degree, and to whatever extent slavery exists in the East Indies, we feel equally anxious to see it extinguished there, as in the West Indies. There is this grand difference, however, between the two cases. In the East all the authorities are on our side, and are quite as eager to extinguish every trace of slavery as we are. They seem to anticipate every suggestion; and to have a uniform, wakeful, and intense desire to prevent or to suppress the evil.—In the West Indies, on the other hand, the authorities are systematically opposed to every effort of the kind; and no means of influence, combination, misrepresentation, and delusion, are left untried for preserving, in their un-

mitigated harshness, all the most revolting and disgusting features of the system.

Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

ECONOMY.

Wrong notions are very apt to be entertained of the meaning of *economy*; and this error consists principally in confounding it with parsimony. But there is in truth a wide difference in the meaning of the two words. *Economy* saves but parsimony pinches. The former, by saving, increases the comforts of life, and fills the cup with blessings; the latter, by sparing, too frequently robs one of those enjoyments which the bounties of Heaven have bestowed.

Economy is one of the most useful and practical of household virtues. Economical people can live well on a small income, while wasteful people will live poor on a large one. B, much for good management. A, with an income of 500 dolrs. will make both ends of the year meet, pay his taxes promptly, and have something to bestow in charity. B, with an income of 1000 dolrs. is in debt at the end of the year, his goods are distrained for taxes, and he has no the consolation of having made the heart of the widow or the orphan glad by his bounties. The truth is, he has got rid of 1000 dolrs. one half of which he has not enjoyed for the want of economy; it has neither benefited himself, his family, or his suffering neighbors.

Economy is a virtue proper for both sexes, but it is particularly becoming and useful in the female. It is the province of few women to make money; but it is the part of many to save it. All who have the management of domestic affairs, belong to this latter class. The wife is not expected to go into the field, the workshop, or the counting-house, to earn money, or bring in the products of the soil, but when these are procured, it is her duty, it is her interest, so to manage as to derive from them the greatest possible benefit to herself, her family, and her friends.

In order to illustrate the subject the better, we will suppose Mrs. A. and Mrs. Ambersand, to be each the mistress of a family. Mrs. A. makes the most of the means of livelihood and comfort placed at her disposal. Mrs. Ambersand, on the contrary, literally throws away the advantage allowed her by her fortune for promoting the comfort of her household.

Mrs. A. turns every thing to the best account, by the proper exercise of domestic economy. Every thing, whether in the kitchen or the parlor, the cellar, or the wardrobe, is in perfect order. Every article of cookery is prepared in the best manner, and every dish, however simple and cheap, is savoury and inviting. And Mrs. A., though with a moderate income, has, from one end of the year to the other, enough to spare; and there is not a day when she is ashamed to invite a guest to her table, or needs an apology for its meagre contents or ill directed cookery.

On the contrary, Mrs. Ambersand, though lavish in all the concerns of her household, has nothing about it in order. Of the many and expensive dishes on her table, nothing is inviting, or even palatable. The meat, by an insupportable taint, equals equally the taste and the smell, or it is spoiled by unskilful cookery, and is only meat for the dogs, to whom it is consigned; her bread is soured in the making, and after some vain attempts at eating it by the family and guests, it is thrown to the swine; the butter is lazily employed in various processes of cookery, but so employed as to add nothing to the inviting qualities of the dish, and is therefore, so much expense entirely thrown away. The tea is brought upon the table strongly impregnated with smoke, and must be sweetened with apologies about the carelessness of Betty, the badness of firewood, &c. or it must be emptied out, and the guests com-

pelled to suspend the operations of the tea table until more water can be boiled, and a more inviting beverage prepared.

In every thing else there is a wide difference between Mrs. A. and Mrs. Ambersand. Mrs. A., by keeping the clothing of her family mended, adds at least one half to the durability of the articles. She is never seen with a hole in her stockings, nor are her husband and children observed from day to day carrying about the same gaping rents in their coats and pantaloons. In short, she understands the value of the old adage.

"A stitch in time, saves nine."

and takes care that every thing is mended before the wear and tear has become so enormous as to render any attempts at amendment null and void.

Now look at the management of Mrs. Ambersand. A little hole appears in her husband's stocking, so small as scarcely to allow the extrusion of his toe nail, and two minutes darning would effectually close it. But Mrs. Ambersand has "other fish to fry," and the hole is put over for another week. It enlarges every day, and in a short time the husband's toe is fully protruded, like the head of a tortoise sticking out of his shell; still other business must be attended to, and the motion to take up the stocking is laid on the table for another week. By that time the hole is enlarged so much that all the toes are seen peeping thro' for want of a warm covering, they are nipped by the frost, mortification ensues, one or two joints are lost, a surgeon's bill is incurred, the man is laid up for three months, is lamed for life, and the stocking is finally thrown under the table. So much for the want of two minutes timely darning! — *Dorchester American.*

From the Washington Republican.

ATTENTION TO THE UNIVERSE!!

An imposter was brought into this town on the 13th inst. who declared himself to be Jesus Christ, and that he had recently come from heaven on purpose of judging the world, which was shortly to be at an end. He attempted proving his divinity, by showing the prints of the nails on the different members of his body; his judgment here was rather unsuited; for the citizens invariably believed him to be, not only an imposter, but a felon, whose actions at some period, had merited an acquaintance with *hand-cuffs and fetters.*

This strange prodigy is remarkably expert in quoting scripture, and is not without followers, as might be expected; he has erected his throne for the purpose of judging the world, at Leatherwood, about seven miles from this place; which he has been at for about five weeks. On the 12th inst. he ascended his throne, with all the pomp and presumption imaginable, and commenced the execution of his mission. On the same evening, after having suspended his judgments, he repaired to the house of one his followers (who accompanied him to this place) where all his proselytes, about twenty, were collected for the alone purpose of worshipping him; at his presence they immediately prostrated themselves at his feet, calling him the true God. Amongst these enthusiastic devotees, are found some who were formerly considered the most respectable citizens of the neighbourhood; even some who have preached the gospel in at least two different bodies, and have now condescended to worship this strange god, who declares that he can shake heaven and earth with his nod, that he can en-

gulf the human family in the vortex of oblivion, if he should but say it, and that the whole hosts of heaven are prompt in the execution of his word.

The imposter was taken before a magistrate of the place, who could find no accusation (*onrable dictu!*) against him; no law applicable to a god, and consequently Jupiter was dismissed.

A citizen of L. knowing the injury he had done to his followers; some of whom were entirely deranged; others careless of property had turned their flocks into their corn-fields, could not permit him to go with impunity, but immediately smote the divinity and gave him an opportunity of escaping. He embraced it and left town with 75 or 100 citizens after him.

Such superstition and blind enthusiasm as has been exhibited at L. on the present occasion, of which this is but the outline, has been unparalleled in modern times, even amongst the rude and barbarous tribes of the West; yea the heathen mythology, the history of the Hindoos, or the Hottentots, can scarcely present us with any thing exhibiting such a degree of human depravity or which has raised into such a horrid flame all the impure and diabolical passions which rage in the human heart.

No doctrine, it appears can be so heterodox, as not to have advocates, as to suit the wayward passions of the depraved mind, which prompt men to sanctify vice, to recognize idolatry, or even to submit to the wheel of Juggernaut, which has been laved in the blood of thousands.

TRADE IN SLAVES.

The following article was translated from a French paper.

According to the Journal du Havre, a young African Prince, having a desire to see this country, embarked 40 negroes on board a ship which he had freighted, apparently in order to pay by their sale the expense of his voyage. — It appears that the 40 negroes were to be sold for account of his highness. The authorities of Guadeloupe would not consider that sale contrary to the repressive laws of the colony. In fact the prince at least is proprietor of his subjects and has a right to sell them. Then of course the colonies have a right to purchase them. This is admirable reasoning, by which it would always be easy to evade the law — Embark a cargo of negroes, choose one on whom you may bestow the title of prince; tattoo and ornament him with gewgaws, then if you are seized and accused of breaking the treaty, answer — not at all: these negroes belong to his highness Prince of Boni, or any other place you please. I am simply the navigator employed to conduct his royal highness to his destination. We are assured that such things have already been done, and that not long since, in one of our colonies, the subjects of a Black Queen were sold, after which the Queen herself was sold in her turn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We have cheering news from different parts of the Union, relative to the preparation of petitions to be presented to Congress, for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. If we are not extremely mistaken, such an effort will soon be made, for the accomplishment of that most desirable object, as never yet was even contemplated by the philanthropists of this nation. The spirit of thousands is roused; and their voice will be heard thro' the Halls of the National Legislature, in the deepest tones of authoritative influence. That "supreme curse" — the foul blot of slavery —

Relics of Richard the Third.

The iron in which he slept at Leicester, the night before the battle of Bosworth, was, (in 1822,) a wool-warehouse.

The oak bedstead which he brought with him, is now in possession of Mr. Bebbington, at Rothley Temple. It is ponderous, and without being suspected, was filled with pieces of gold: 120 years afterwards a servant at the inn sweeping under it, struck the bottom, and some gold coin fell out. She mentioned the circumstance to her mistress, and some thousand pieces were found in the bottom, the head and the hollow pillars. The mistress in consequence became so rich, that two of her servants murdered her in the night, and carried off the gold, but being pursued were taken and executed. The stone coffin in which Richard was buried, was taken up about a century ago, and converted into a horse-trough, at the White Horse Inn, and its broken relics were preserved by Mr. Phillips, a bookseller at Leicester, till they were destroyed by an accidental fire, in 1795.

Bird's nest found in the Body of an Ash-tree

As some workmen at Liskeard were cutting across an ash-tree, in 1819, they discovered a bird's nest in the interior of the tree containing three eggs. The nest was entirely surrounded with sound timber, about eight inches thick, without the least appearance of an opening to the outside.

The oldest oil Painting in England.

The oldest picture in England is the portrait of Chaucer, who died in 1400, and which was probably painted in the low countries about twenty years before his death. It was discovered in a lumber garret in the house in which Cromwell was born, at Huntingdon, by sir Richard Phillips, in 1802, and has since been in his possession. The celebrated collector, count Truchsess, conceived that it was painted in water-colours, and oiled afterwards for preservation; and he certified that the name **Chaucer**, in the back-ground, was laid on with the painting.

The next portrait, in pointing of antiquity, is that of King Henry IV. who began his reign in 1400, and is the property of the earl of Oxford, and kept at Hampton Court, in Herefordshire.

One morning I awoke and found myself unwell. I called for our Irish servant to make a fire in my chamber, as I intended to remain during the day. He took the tongs and went down after fire. As he was gone unusually long, and being impatient for him, I arose and went to the head of the stairs, when I was nearly suffocated with a dense cloud of smoke. Looking over the banister, I saw the Paddy at the foot of the stairs, holding at arms length from him the tongs with a large firebrand, smoking bountifully. Why Jerry, said I, 'what are you standing there for, filling the house with smoke and choking me to death?' He half choked answered 'Sure an' ye doesn't want the smoke in your room, yer honor, and I was waitin' here indeed for the smoke to get off' for I carried up the fire.'

Summary.

HALIFAX, N.S. Dec. 4

Flour, is still very high in our market, 93-4 dols. in bond, 11dls. by the single barrel, and from a careful survey of the quotations, both in the American and English papers, we are decidedly of opinion that it must command a high price, until the result of the next harvest be known. The only refuge the people of these colonies have, is to find a substitute—they have abundance of Indian corn of their own growing—buck-wheat and plenty of oats and potatoes; and if they are forced to live on these for a year, they will be just as hale and hearty at the ingathering of the next crop, as if flour had been but 37½ the barrel and many will have in their pockets the price of a few barrels, which had the article been cheaper would have been sent off to Boston or Newyork.

QUEBEC, Sept. 4

On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the apartments of Mr. Sims, apothecary, St. Joseph street, occasioned by a boy who sat fire to some oil which he was drawing in an adjoining room. The fire spread very rapidly; broke out in the house in Couillard Street of which the blocks of buildings belonging to the estate of the late Mr. McClure, formed the corner with St. Joseph st. The two large buildings were entirely consumed, the under part was occupied by Mr. Codville's grocery store, and his stock, not insured was nearly all destroyed. One of the chimnies fell and very severely wounded a soldier, broke the leg of a boy, and injured several other persons. It appears that the estate of Mr. McClure had £1,000 insured on the property, and Mr. Sims £750 on his stock.

Severe Loss—Last week in N. Y. Mr. Thomas Comstock, of Salisbury, received from Mr. Henry Burrill, between 3 and 4,000 dollars, in bank notes to bring to Mr. Johnathan Burrill in Salisbury. On the return of Mr. C. on Monday morning last, he had the bundle of bills at Schenectady, from whence he started in the stage before day light. On his way he fell asleep, and when the coach arrived at the stage house, and he awoke, he discovered that the money was missing. After searching the coach without finding the money, he returned to Schenectady, thinking he might have dropped it there, but could get no trace of it. He then returned with one of the stage proprietors and on overtaking the coach here found but one passenger who left Schenectady with him. Some had left the coach, one of whom is a stranger, and strong suspicions exist that he purloined the money from the pocket of Mr. Comstock.—

An individual in now indicted and awaiting his trial in Upper Canada, for the murder of Abraham Young. From letters received from Young there is no doubt that he is still living and was in New-York on the 18th day of October last where he entered as a sailor on board of a vessel bound to Lisbon. Any information concerning the said Young left at No. 50 Front-street will be thankfully received by the afflicted friends of the accused, Editors will sub-

serve the cause of humanity and perhaps be the means of saving the life of a fellow creature by giving this notice one or more insertions.

Angoful Event.—A letter from Brussels (Piedmont) dated 15th Sept. gives the following details respecting the dreadful effects of lightning in a neighboring commune:—Yesterday the 14th inst. they celebrated mass in the chapel of Remole, situated in the middle of an extensive meadow.—About three o'clock in the day soon after they had commenced Vespers, a violent storm arose, and the lightning striking the choir of the chapel, killed four priests and two seculars. The Archpriest of Frescarolo, aged 60, was struck dead, but appeared sitting in the attitude of one who meditated. Near him they found upon the earth the Archpriest of Sernonva, aged 50, without any exterior wound; also a tailor, aged 36.—They found likewise near the door of the choir, an individual whose appearance was that of a man who had died quietly. By the side of the pulpit lay extended upon the earth the Archpriest of Spigarolo, blackened; his face, hands and hair burnt; his clothes were in rags. Near the body appeared that of the Cure of Remole, in a sitting posture, the countenance expressed great pain and suffering, but no wound was visible."

The late Duke of Saxe Gotha.—A case of considerable importance and some curiosity is expected to come on in the King's Bench. The late Duke of Saxe Gotha, it seems, insured his life with a London office for a large sum, which they refused to pay, because, as was alleged, the Duke was not, when the insurance was effected, in so sound a state of health as he represented himself to be. Various reports have been obtained in corroboration of this assertion, nor have the heirs of the Duke been idle. The mode by which the allegations of the insurers are met, is curious. The head of the Duke has been dissected, and, from the soundness of the brain, it is proposed to infer the soundness of the body, or, at least to disprove what has been asserted of its unsoundness. The phrenologists are said to be much interested in the facts and deductions on this remarkable case. Sir James Scarlett is engaged on the one side, along with Mr. Pollock; and Mr. Brougham on the other. Prints and drawings of the Duke's head, which certainly exhibits brains, though of what quality we do not pretend to judge have been put into the hands of the various counsel, and will be exhibited in court.—Eng. pap.

EXTRACT.

From An Address Delivered before the Colored Reading Society of Philadelphia. Friends and Fellow Citizens—

If it be useful to cherish moral and intellectual improvement, the occasion which has called us together is one of high interest. The establishment of a literary institution, whether we consider it as connected with the progress of science in times past, or associated with its future advancement, is an event which we cannot regard with feelings of indifference.

In establishing a new institution, respect for public opinion requires us to make our motives understood. This is the golden age of Literature, men studious of change are constantly looking for something new, and no sooner has the mind become gratified, than new means of gratification is sought for.

The Literature of the day is accommodating itself to the public taste and brings in regular succession the condensed learning of past ages; and all the erudition of the present. We shall make no pretension to concentrate learning, or display erudition, ours will be a humbler task, but not the less important, and we humbly hope not the less useful.

1st. This Society shall be known and distinguished by the name of *The coloured Reading Society for mental improvement*. 2ndly All persons initiated into this Society, shall become members in the same mode as is customary in all benevolent institutions with the same seriousness and regard to the moral qualification as is necessary in all institutions to secure the efficacy. 3rdly. Every person on becoming a member of this institution, shall pay in advance of the Treasurer, his initiation fee of one monthly dues. 4thly All monies received by this Society, (with the exception of food, light, rent, &c.) is to be expended in such books, such as the Society may from time to time appropriate. 5thly. All books initiated into this Society, shall be placed in the care of the Librarian belonging to said institution, and it shall be his duty deliver to said members alternately, such books as they shall demand with strict regard that no member shall keep said book out of the library longer than one week, without paying the fine prescribed in the constitution unless an apology for sickness or absence; those shall be the only excuses received. 6thly It shall be the duty of this Society to meet once a week to return and receive books to read, and express whatever sentiments they may have conceived if they think proper, and transact the necessary business relative to this institution, 7thly and lastly. It shall be our whole duty to instruct and assist each other in the improvement of our minds, as we wish to see the flame of improvement spreading amongst our brethren, and friends; and the means prescribed shall be our particular province; therefore we hope that many of our friends will avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming members of this useful institution.

I make no doubt but at this moment there may be many objections made by some of you. It may be said that it has not had its origin amongst the most noble, most opulent, or literate. To this I will agree, for had they used their talents and influence, this might have been accomplished long ago. In establishing this institution, for the avowed purpose of spreading useful knowledge, we do not expect to escape the shafts of calumny and opposition.

Indeed we would rather count than shun the contest, as the very sparks which may be elicited by the clashing of our weapons, will in some measure tend to dissipate the surrounding darkness, and thus facilitate the progress of those who are in search of the reality of our sentiments.

Another objection—That to acquire the necessities of life, men's occupations will deprive them of the liberty of spending a few hours in a week to the improvement of their minds. To them I will answer—What occupation is within the boundary of our city that some of those who have been engaged in have not been seen once, twice, or three times a week, spending their time and money within the walls of a public house, when they might have been better employed? And it is hold in me to assert that some of our most classic young men, and much of their time in public houses. Yes; men capable of doing justice to the subject. I am rather abusing, and displaying themselves, and developing their profound talents, over the full flowing bowl; and it is a fact that the most important literature amongst us, is discussed in these eve-

ning conventions. This may be for want of a public institution. I cannot say but I fear, that the cup of intemperance will overtake many, do they not resist those baneful attractions.

The station of a scholar highly versed in classic lore, (with the exception of a christian preacher) is indeed higher than any other occupied by man. The purity of principle and integrity of life required to fill its several stations as it should be filled; the weighty and important duties it imposes and the magnitude of objects which must ever be in view, entitles it to this superiority. It is then particular province to instruct the unlightened, to comfort the disconsolate, and to awaken hope in the breasts of the despondent; to convince the faithless, to check those who are rushing onward to ruin, to suppress the ebullition of lawless passion, and to invigorate reason, to put the blasphemous to shame, and in fact every duty that is characteristic in the history of civilized man, should shine conspicuously in them. It is required of them that their lives be pure as the precepts they inculcate, and that humility, self-denial, and every other virtue should ever remain as brilliant stars in their characters. Their situation is one of danger, as well as of difficulty. The ignorant and depraved by whom they are surrounded, and whose eyes are intently fixed on their steps, are ever busy with them, seeking with malicious industry to find something in their lives injurious to their profession, and to cast a reproach upon literature.

By such the smallest error of their judgments will be magnified into a wilful perversion of truth; and the most striking deviation from the path of moral rectitude, into a grossly criminal violation of virtue. Their zeal will be called bigotry—men liberally want of devotion—their firmness obstinacy—and their independence and ambition thirst for power.

The postings necessarily in our ears, of the progress of education amongst all classes; Mr. Francis Burdett cries up the march of mind; Mr. Brougham tells us the Schoolmaster is abroad; Mr. Peel boasts of the improvement of the age, and while all these have been going on it is time for us to be up and doing.

The first object of education is to exercise, and by exercising to improve the faculties of the mind. Every faculty we possess is improvable by exercise. This is a law of nature. The acquisition of knowledge is not the only design of a liberal education, its primary design is to discipline the mind itself, to strengthen and enlarge its powers, to form habits of close and accurate thinking and to acquire a facility of classifying and arranging, analyzing and comparing our ideas on different subjects. Without this preparatory exercise, our ideas will be superficial and obscure, and all the knowledge we acquire will be but a confused mass thrown together without arrangement, and incapable of useful application.

It is with the greatest of pleasure we observe that the philosophy of the mind has lately assumed a new aspect. The "sublime fog" which formerly enveloped this subject, has been dispelled by the light of Scotch philosophy and science, strictly so called, has

been established, not on mere hypothesis, but on fixed principles and matters of fact. This study we desire to see at some future period, occupying a conspicuous place in all our seminaries of learning.

On the whole, each branch of learning has its issue, either as an exercise for the mind, or as subservient to other studies, as being capable of practical application, whilst all are intimately allied, having a mutual tendency to aid and illustrate one another. But in order to succeed in the communication of knowledge, there must be a capacity to receive it. In order to cultivate talents, there must be talents to be cultivated. Education cannot create; its province is to elicit and direct the faculties of the mind. It would be superfluous to make a remark of this kind, which has been made before, and which requires no depth of philosophy to suggest or comprehend, were it not for the unreasonable expectation, who expect education to do every thing. At the same time, we are not to speak with unqualified contempt of modern talents; nor to consider those alone worthy of education who possess transcendent genius.—Genius is a rare article, and if every thing but genius were to be set aside, most of the literary or professional seats in our country would be vacated. It is a misfortune, not a crime, to lack talents. But to look for genius in every one who may profably receive an education is out of the question. Where there is a moderate capacity it may be cultivated with advantage, and after all has been said about genius, intellect, talent, brains, &c. the fact is that men do not differ so much from each other by original distinctions of genius, as by their success in improving what they have. Men of moderate capacity have risen to eminence and respectability, by industry and perseverance, whilst others of superior powers, have through negligence, sunk into contempt.

Perhaps too much has been said about mere genius, too much applause attached to it, and too little to encourage patient and persevering industry. No praise whatever is due to talents, only as it is improved and directed; but much praise is due to that man, who by his own exertions has risen to eminence and usefulness.

I must now attempt to exhibit to you, that there is an indifference in ourselves relative to emancipating our brethren from universal thralldom; and if this had, and would at the present be attended to, might be the means of ameliorating our condition much, and that is by a strict attention to education. We find those men who have ever been instrumental in raising a community into respectability, have devoted their best and happiest years to this important object; have lived laborious days, and restless nights, made a sacrifice of ease, health and social joys; and terminated their useful career in poverty, with the only consoling hope that they had done justice to their fellow-men, and should in their last hours of triumphant prospect lie down on the bed of fame and live to future ages.

William Whipper.

For Freedom's Journal.

Mr. Editor—Having a high relish for Music, I must confess, I was extremely delighted with the performance in Elizabeth St. Church on Monday night last.

The orchestra was well supported with first rate performers; all the ladies who sang Duets or Solos were so fine, that it would be wrong to discriminate; nor did the gentlemen do discredit to themselves; the elder miss on the piano played in fine time; and still it was pleasing and delightful to see so young a miss as the younger, not more than 8 or 9 years old,

will, ere long, be wiped from our national escutcheon, so far as the District of Columbia, and we hope the remaining Territories, also, are concerned. Meetings have been held in several of the states, and each of the following have, we learn, adopted and circulated in all their counties, a form of petition to suit themselves viz: Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New-York, Massachusetts, and Vermont. A form that was adopted in Maryland, has likewise been circulated in several of the other states; and, it will probably, receive the signatures of many of their citizens.

While upon this subject, we wish to remind our friends, that the people of the District of Columbia, themselves, are not inattentive to the important subject before us. It is undoubtedly the decided wish of, at least, a large proportion (and many, therein, believe a great majority) to adopt immediate measures for the gradual extinction of that enormous evil. Let then, the representatives of the nation (who alone, have power to enact laws for the District) be urged to a performance of their duty, in that respect. Now is the time for action.—There will, probably, never be a better time than the present. While we disclaim every idea of introducing this question in Congress for the purpose of political effect—i. e. party maneuvering—as some of our late opponents have sagaciously hinted: let us not be dissuaded or deterred from the pursuit of our object by the evil surmises of any.

Timbuctoo.—This hitherto unapproachable city situated in the depths of Africa has at length if we may believe the French journals, been visited by an European traveler, who has returned to tell the story of his adventures. The Geographical Society of Paris on the 10th of October, received from M. Caille, the person who has succeeded in this enterprize, the following account of his Journey.

"In 1826, being at Senegal, I resolved to explore Central Africa, and visit the cities of Jenne and Timbuctoo, so as to be beforehand with the British. On the 19th April, 1827, I left Cacaney upon the Rio-Nugnez; I joined a caravan of Mandingo traders going on the Niger. I adopted the Arabian costume and the religion of the country. I passed without difficulty the high mountains of Senegambia and Fouta-Dhralon, the country of Kankau and Wasoulo &c. I arrived at Time, a village inhabited by Mahometan Mandingoes, situated in the southern part of Bambara, where I was detained five months by a severe illness. On the 9th January, 1828, I resumed my journey. I visited the island and the city of Jenne, and embarked upon the Niger in a vessel of about 50 tons, destined for Timbuctoo, at which place I arrived after a tedious navigation of a month. This city is situated five miles to the north of Kabra in a plain of moving sand where nothing grows but brittle twigs. I remained there about fourteen days, during which time I studied the manners & customs of the inhabitants, and the commerce and resources of the country, and collected all the information that was within my reach. Afterwards I directed my steps to the north in order to traverse the great desert, and arrived at El-Arawan.—This city is situated six days' journey to the north of Timbuctoo, and is the emporium of the salt which is transported to Sansanding and Yamina. It is constructed

on an arid and treeless soil. The burning wind of the east prevails there continually. I continued my route towards the north, and arrived at the wells of Telligna, eight days journey from El-Arawan.

Thence I entered into the desert in the direction of N. N. W. The soil is entirely composed of quick sand and of rocks of grey quartz sprinkled with white. After two months' travelling and the most distressing privations in the horrible desert, I at length reached Tafi-et, whence I passed on to F. z, Mequinez, Rabat and Tangir, where I was welcomed kindly by M. Delaporte, Vice Consul of France, who provided me with every thing that my situation required. Shortly after I embarked in a schooner in which I sailed to Toulon, where I am now in a state of convalescence."

From a letter of Mr. Jomard, through whom Mr. Caille's account was communicated, it appears, that on setting out he followed in the previous track of Capt. Campbell, then crossed the mountain of Fouta Jallao, in the midst of which he followed the southerly route discovered by Mr. Molin, and saw the Senegal at its sources. Travelling but twelve miles a day he had ample opportunity of observation. He visited several countries little known, and performed a journey of 1500 miles. The *Gazette de France* observes, that it may be safely concluded that Timbuctoo is situated nearer the ocean and farther to the South than its place on the maps, and fixes it at nearly the 4th degree of East longitude from the meridian of Paris, and in latitude 16 degree North.

Unprecedented Enterprise. The Providence American thus notices a case of successful American enterprize: "It has been said that there is no sea that has not been vexed by an American sail, and no port that American enterprize has not penetrated for gain; and yet there are instances of hardy adventure frequently occurring around us, with which the public are probably but little acquainted; the adventurers retaining the secret of their successful expeditions until every chance of gain has been exhausted. A remarkable instance of this kind has occurred but recently. A cooper residing in or near Newburyport, Massachusetts, less than two years ago started an experiment that but for its success might have branded him a madman. With the small means in his control, he procured a little Pink stern, or chebacco boat; of about 35 tons, such as is used in the mackerel fishery, and with an experienced mate and a good crew, proceeded to the Falkland Island, in pursuit of skins. Not many months after, he returned with a cargo of skins which yielded about \$10,000 in the market. Encouraged by this success, he fitted out his Pink stern in a more ample manner, and a few months since started on another sealing voyage, with the determination of taking the skins he should collect, directly to London, where they command a better price than in this country. The English have already been astonished at the splendid specimens of naval architecture, which we have sent to their ports; especially the superb packet ships from New-York and Boston; and

Europe has been compelled to concede the admission, that the youngest nation is foremost in the building of ships. With what astonishment will the gapers on the London Quay (who have just been visiting the American ship Dover, for instance) be struck on seeing a little pink stern of 35 tons, entering the Dock, with a cargo of seal skins, and learning that this little nautical shagbark hails from the United States, and has actually performed her voyage round Cape Horn? And yet, if we are not greatly mistaken in the perseverance of the Newburyport Cooper, he will give the Londoners an opportunity of witnessing this instance of American enterprize."

EXTRAORDINARY ABSTINENCE.—A case of extraordinary suffering and abstinence lately occurred in this village. On Saturday evening the 8th No ember, during a storm of wind and rain, a straggling man in sailor's dress came into the tavern of Mr. Samuel Carman, near the Fulton Ferry, and asked if he could have lodging. On ascertaining his destitute condition, Mr. C gave him some supper, and showed him the way into the barn where he could sleep comfortably among the hay. Such a circumstance was very common and was quite forgotten by Mr. C who on the following Monday took a load of hay into the barn, and a few days after another. The poor sufferer thus lay under the hay until Monday the 21st, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being nearly sixteen days!! He was apparently sick when he went into the hay, and when taken out had nearly the appearance of a dead man with a long beard, and utterly hopeless. He was instantly refreshed and nourished, and sent to the alms house, and is now able to walk about. It appears that his name is John Wall, about 46 years old, and lately discharged from the United States service. He had several apples and some chesnuts in his pockets, which is all the nourishment he could have received.

Brooklyn L. I. Star.

One Fox, to whom the scripture name of Joseph doth appertain, states in the Middletown (Vt.) paper, that "a hornets nest is broken up;" that his wife Sally has eloped after stinging him for thirteen years. The race of Foxes must be scandalized by the lack of cunning exhibited by this member of their tribe for thirteen years.

A Sneezer.—A Philadelphian notifies the world that he just received an invoice of Jackson snuff, in which as it is such as the General uses. "there can be no deception"—this is a fair offset to the "anti-masonic itch ointment."

A man of letters in one of the southern states, advertises for the cast off handkerchiefs of ladies; or a worn out cotton stockings; or the remains of any cotton garment; or any thread-bare, tattered linen. This man of letters has a queer taste. His romantic notions take quite a novel direction.

The editor of the Burlington "Journal of the Times" complains, that though immersed up to the eyes, in love, he has not the *wherewithal* even to pay the parson for tying the knot, and is therefore compelled from sheer necessity to live in single blessedness.

VARIETIES.

BLACKLOCK THE POET.

Before he was six months old, lost his sight by the small pox. His father and friends endeavoured to lessen the calamity by reading to him those books which might convey the instruction suitable to infancy, and as he advanced, they proceeded to others which he appeared to relish and remember, particularly the works of Spenser, Milton, Prior, Pope, and Addison. In 1751 he became known to the Rev. Joseph Spence, poetry professor of Oxford, who introduced him to the English public by 'An Account of the Life, Character, and Poems of Mr. Blacklock, student of philosophy in the university of Edinburgh.' In this pamphlet Mr. Spence has given the extraordinary circumstances of his education and genius, with equal taste and humanity, and a subscription was immediately opened at Dodsley's shop for a quarto edition, to be published at a guinea the large, and half a guinea the small paper.

"His manner of life [says Mr. Jameson] was so uniform, that the history of it during one day, or one week, is the history of it during the seven years that our personal intercourse lasted. Reading, music, walking, conversing, and disputing on various topics, in theology, ethics, &c. employed almost every hour of our time. It was pleasant to hear him engaged in a dispute, for no man could keep his temper better than he did on such occasions. I have known him frequently very warmly engaged for hours together, but never could observe one angry word to fall from him. Whatever his antagonist said, he always kept his temper. He was, however, extremely sensible to what he thought ill usage, and equally so whether it regarded himself or his friends. But his resentment was confined to a few satirical verses, which were generally burnt soon after."

"I have frequently admired (says Mr. Spence) with what readiness and rapidly he could sometimes make verses. I have known him dictate from thirty to forty verses, and by no means bad ones, as fast as I could write them; but the moment he was at a loss for a rhyme or verse to his liking, he stopt altogether, and could very seldom be induced to finish what he had begun with so much ardour."

"All those who ever acted as his amanuenses, agree in this rapidity and ardour of composition which Mr. Jameson ascribes to him in the account I have copied above. He never could dictate till he stood up; and as his blindness made walking about without assistance inconvenient or dangerous to him, he fell insensibly into a vibratory sort of motion of his body, which increased as he warmed with his subject, and was pleased with the conceptions of his mind. This motion at last became habitual to him, and though he could sometimes restrain it when on ceremony, or in any public appearance, such as preaching he felt a certain uneasiness from the effort, and always returned to it when he could indulge it without impropriety."

"He entered," says his biographer "with

the cheerful playfulness of a young man, into all the sprightly narrative, the sportive fancy, the humorous jest that rose around him. It was a sight highly gratifying to philanthropy, to see how much a mind endowed with knowledge, kindled by genius, and above all, lighted up with innocence and piety, like Blacklock's, could overcome the weight of its own calamity, and enjoy the content, the happiness and the gaiety of others.

"He generally carried in his pocket a small flageolet, on which he played his favourite tunes; and was not displeased when asked in company to play or to sing them; a natural feeling for a blind man, who thus adds a scene to the drama of his society.

As he had the best English poets frequently read to him, he attained a free command of the language of poetry both in simple and compound words, and we know that poets consider those as common property. It is not, therefore, wonderful that he speaks so often of mountains, valleys, rivers, nor that he appropriates to visible objects their peculiar characteristics, all which he must have heard repeated until they became fixed in his memory; but as no man pursues long what affords little more than the exercise of conjecture, we are still perplexed to discover what pleasure Mr. Blacklock could take, first in a species of reading which could give him no idea, and then in a species of writing in which he could copy only the expressions of others.

"It will be thought a fiction, or paradox, that a man blind from his infancy, besides having made himself so much a master of various foreign language, should be a great poet in his own; and without having hardly ever seen the human form, should be so remarkably happy in description.

NEWTON.

This distinguished mathematician was the son of the Lord of the Manor of Woolstrop, and received his education in the grammar school of Grantham. From his childhood he evinced a genius for mechanics; but meeting with some books of astrology, then the fashionable science he became an enthusiastic student. His father dying in his infancy, his mother wished to bring him up on his paternal estate as a farmer, but he neglected and forgot every ordinary concern that was entrusted to him. He divided a study from his bed-room with his own hands, and in 1820 it remained entire; and he covered the walls of the house with sundials, some of which, as scratched by himself are still visible. His uncle, a clergyman, advised his being sent to Cambridge, where his studies assumed a regular direction, but he passed the vacation in his closet at Woolstrop. The widow commands a pear-tree still standing, and the fall of a pear led to that train of thinking, which laid the foundation of his theory of universal gravitation, the silliest theory ever broached, but which accorded with the superstition of the times, when similar charms and sympathies were admitted into nature without scruple. In a subsequent period he invented the counterpoising projectile fence, and to reconcile both with phenomena, taught

the existence of a vacuum in space. His mathematics built, however, on the law of diffused force, had no concern with his philosophy, and though he mixed both, yet when separated, his mathematical deductions will last for ever: He had no thoughts of founding a school of physics, or publishing his demonstrations, till persuaded by a friend, and his public efforts were for many years directed to light, colours, and optical instruments. His paternal estate was about 400 acres, chiefly sheep pasture, worth at that time from 2s. to 6d. per acre; but of his manorial rights he was always tenacious, as appears by many of his letters. The patronage of Lord Halifax and the Princess Caroline, conferred on him great influence in his time, and in his public funeral he was honoured by the Court as a superior being. He was born in 1642.—in 1658 was sent to Cambridge.—in 1668 succeeded Barrow in the mathematical chair, in 1689 published his Principia.—in the same year he was returned to the Convention Parliament,—in 1697 was made master of the mint.—in 1705 was knighted by Queen Anne,—became President of the Royal Society,—and died of the stone in 1727, in his 85th year, at a lodging in Kensington.

ROBERT DOVER.

The worthy Attorney of Burton on the Heath.

A circumstance is mentioned of this person, on the last leaf of a book of verses to which Dover's portrait is prefixed, no less extraordinary than the occasion of writing the poems; namely, that "though he was bred an attorney he never tried but two causes, having always made up the difference."

KILKENNY CATS.

A discourse happening to turn on the ferocity of small animals; an Irish gentleman present stated his opinion to be that a Kilkenny cat, of all animals, was the most ferocious; and added, "I can prove my assertion by a fact within my own knowledge: I once," said he, "saw two of these animals fighting in a timber yard; and willing to see the result of a long battle, I drove them into a deep saw-pit and placing some boards over the mouth left them to their amusement. Next morning I went to see the conclusion of the fight; and what d'ye think I saw?"—"One of the cats dead, probably," replied one of the company.—"No, by J—s! there was nothing left in the pit but the two tails and a bit of flue."

Wives seem to be in demand all over the world. The following is from an English paper.

Wants a Wife.—She must be middle aged and good tempered widow, or a Maid, and purser of property, and I would, far rather have a Wife that is ever so plain than a fine Lady that think herself handsome, the Advertiser is not rich nor young, old nor poor, and in a very few years will have a good income.—Can be nicely recommended for honesty, sobriety, and good tempered and has no in-combrance, is very active, but not a tradesman, have been as Butler and Bailiff for many years in most respectable families, and should I not be so lucky as to get me a wife, would be most willing to take a sitting easiness once more, would prefer living in the country, understands Brewing most seamously, is well adapted for a inn or publick house. Please to direct W. W. 68, Berwick-street, Oxford-road, or any Lady must call and have a interview with the widow that keeps the house, and say when and when we can meet each other: All letters must be paid, no Office keeper to apply. My family are very well off and wellthy, far above middling order.

perform in so masterly a manner. I hope if for nothing more than to encourage the fine arts among us, the next concert will be well attended. I will just add, that I was much pleased to see three of our most respectable divines, Messrs Williams, Paul and Miller, on so very sociable terms as they seemed on that evening.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

The chief owner of an establishment for making liquid shoe blacking, in London is said to have accumulated a fortune of two millions of dollars by the business.

The Concert is postponed until further notice.

Died.

In Philadelphia, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, MISS ANNE APPO, aged 19.

TO LET

Cornelius H. Fry has just finished a handsome two-story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town and will rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it, please to call at 31 Moore street.

C. HENRY.

TO LET,

part of a HOUSE in Grand-street, pleasantly situated. Enquire at this Office. New-York, Oct. 16, 1828.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with any condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and GENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10. 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge of a school in the interior of this State. Enquire at this Office.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on *Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October* last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings*, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

No. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, turpentine, &c. on a plan different from the dyers; re-fit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT, At 161 Greenwich street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. GILBERT, THOS. & JONES.

Is again opened for the reception of pupils. In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught *Plain and Ornamental NEEDLEWORK*, and *DRAWING*, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,

that old and well known establishment, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make *BOOTS and SHOES* to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of *LIQUID BLACKING*, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received,

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of *New and Second handed Clothing*.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CHARLES MORTIMER.

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING. DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that his **House**, No. 28 Elizabeth-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best **Refreshments**, Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING** LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennies earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment.



J. L. GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, Oils, Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposition of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for a usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to these branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 139 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS. SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING. (FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 580 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. aug

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

N. Y. W. YORK, JANUARY 2, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 92.

SLAVERY

The following is an extract from an able and ingenious discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. M. Keen before the Vermont Colonization Society.

Let it be remembered, that the state of slavery in the District of Columbia, subject to the immediate legislation of Congress is as deplorable as elsewhere. And there it must certainly be considered a national disgrace and sin. A gentleman in the city of Washington, not long since, wrote to his friend in Philadelphia, "The public will be surprised to learn that this District is made the head quarters for carrying on the domestic slave trade. The prisons cannot hold them all, and there are certain low taverns in the town called pens, where the slaves dealers keep their purchases; and when they have a drove, they take a chain like an ox-chain, and on each side of this, from the slaves; the right and left wrists together, the pairs, sufficiently far apart to walk, and from eight or ten, or twelve pairs, thus ironed are driven off. Hundreds thus manacled pass the bridge or go down in the steam boats every year. In the newspapers of this city you may read in one column, 'A gentleman has offered for sale, a beautiful black slave, a female, about 20 years of age, and in another, 'Cash in the market; and the highest price given for likely young negroes.' I have visited the cells of the prisons of that place, and a single case may give you a slight idea of the cruelty and horrors of the slave trade as carried on in the Federal City. In one cell were a woman and three children, brought into the District and committed for sale. The price was eight hundred dollars for the whole, or either would be sold separately; the mother and the children parted! But this is not all. We learned she was the wife of a free man in Maryland. The husband had worked hard to bring up their children; they had nine; and as fast as they grew large enough for the market they were taken from him and sold.—Now she has arrived at an age no longer to bear children, she, and the remainder of her little ones, were taken from her husband, and sent to a prison in the Federal City; one of the prisons supported by the whole people of the United States, to be sold from her husband and home forever.

Various resolutions have been introduced into Congress by benevolent individuals, to deliver at least the seat of the national government from the disgrace and guilt of slavery; but they have uniformly met with decided opposition.—Well might the poor blacks marching by the Hall of Congress, in chains, wag their heads, and sing with an indignant sneer, "Hail Columbia! happy land." In view of these things, do the friends of slavery in the halls of legislation whisper to each other, 'With

our tongue will we prevail; our lips are our own, who is lord over us?' A voice infinitely mightier responds, 'For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord: I will set him in safety, from him that puffeth at him.'

How affecting is the thought, that while so many hundreds of thousands of our fellow men have, in this land of liberty, been wearing out their lives in cruel bondage, and the majority of our legislators in our general government glorifying in their independence, and fiercely contending for places of personal distinction and emolument, have turned a deaf ear to the cries of suffering humanity; and a treasure of wrath in the heavens above and another in the earth beneath, have been continually accumulating and preparing to burst on our nation in one thundering, irresistible storm; we have done so little, have said so little, have been so little concerned; and have prayed no more, that the evil might be removed; and vengeance be turned away, and our country be saved.

Journal of the Times.

Free and Slave States.—The twelve free states have 121 Representatives in Congress, each of which represents an average of 31,287 free white persons. The slave states 50 Representatives in Congress, each of which represents 29,962 free white persons.

The free states have 147 electoral votes, each of which represents 34,216 free whites.

The slaves have 114 electoral votes, each of which represents 23,604 free whites.

Emancipation and Colonization.—Our readers will recollect that forty-three slaves were offered to the American Colonization Society, some time past, by a single individual in Georgia, on condition of their being removed to Liberia.

The African Repository, for October, announces several similar offers. A clergyman in Virginia offers to liberate seventeen, and deliver them at Norfolk or Richmond. In giving them up, he becomes poor. Another gentleman in Virginia has made up his mind to liberate a colored woman and her six children, and to purchase and liberate her husband, and provide them with the means of paying their passage to Liberia. Another Virginia gentleman, about removing to Kentucky or Ohio, has left under the care and direction of the Colonization Society, a family of negroes, consisting of a man, his wife, and three children, with the wish that they should be sent to Liberia, and has provided funds for their outfit, and expenses to the place of embarkation. A lady offers the Society twenty-five more, with the exception of a few who are not willing to go. A gentleman in Kentucky, will willingly give up twelve or fifteen at a time, and so

on, gradually, till the whole are given up, (about 60,) if means for their passage to Liberia can be afforded. By the same number of the Repository, it appears that the Board of Managers have resolved to dispatch an expedition with emigrants and supplies to Liberia, provided \$2000 can be raised for this object. It would seem, therefore, that the slaveholders are releasing their slaves, faster than the means are obtained for their transportation to Liberia. Will the means be withheld?

In addition to the above, the Society have numerous applications for a passage to Liberia from people of color already free. A gentleman in South Carolina sends the names of thirty-five, including parents and children, who are desirous to emigrate. From another district in the same State, application is made for thirteen others. Another family of colored people in Virginia, amounting to sixteen, are desirous of emigrating. A gentleman of the same State writes in behalf of another large family. Twelve or thirteen families in another part of the State, amounting to thirty or forty persons, are only waiting for the means of emigrating. Many valuable free people of color are preparing to emigrate, from Richmond and Petersburg. A colored minister in Tennessee writes word that he is ready with his whole family, and anxious to proceed. In all these cases the means are wanting;—the price of the passage to Africa. Again, we ask, shall these means be withheld? The people of the Northern States have professed to feel a great interest in the emancipation and colonization of the Southern slaves. They have often blamed the slaveholders. Now is the time to test these professions. The southern people seem to be saying to us—"We will free our slaves, if any body will take them away from us." Shall not the offer be accepted? If not, we must cease to blame them. The Northern people have shared in the guilt of their introduction into this country. They still share the curse, and must continue to do so, unless they share in its removal.

—*Providence Investigator*

Animal Charcol.—Some years ago, the newspapers gave an account of an establishment at Copenhagen, in which the charcoal made from bones was used with great success in the purification of common oils, whilst the gas which was generated served to light a great part of the neighbourhood. An establishment of this kind is being formed at Stockholm. It is said that the most rancid fish oils are made equal to the finest sperm oil by the use of this charcoal; and that in consequence of the profit resulting from its employment in that way, the gas which the bones give out in great abundance, can be supplied at a much cheaper rate than the gas obtained from coals. It is rather singular, that the experiment has not been tried in this country. —*Edin. Lib. Gaz.*

PROFESSOR LEE.

A self-taught man of remarkable literature and power.

One of the most extraordinary men of the age, is Professor Lee; whose history presents a singular instance of the triumph of native talent and persevering industry, over obstacles, which would have repressed any spirit less ardent than his. He was brought up to the trade of a carpenter; and in that humble station, by his own unaided exertions, he had not only become master of the classical language of antiquity, but acquired a respectable knowledge of the Hebrew, and other Oriental tongues. The first patron he found was a village school-master, by whose interest he was promoted to a station in the same humble employment; but his extraordinary merits becoming more extensively known, he was sent to the University, where his progress in the languages fully justified the choice, which made him an object of noble patronage. Such at least was the account given me, of the first Oriental scholar of the age. On finishing his collegiate course, it was deemed an object of so much importance to secure the benefit of his talents to the University, that and act passed the Senate and obtained the royal imprimatur, appointing him Professor of Oriental Literature, before he was of the statuteable age. He is said to be master of sixteen different languages; and if his knowledge is less extensive, than that of the late Sir William Jones, it has the advantage of being more accurate and thorough. It is incredible what an amount of labor he contrives to accomplish. Besides superintending the studies of twenty pupils in the Oriental languages, to whom lectures every day, he corrects the press of the Bible Society in their editions of the Scriptures in the languages of the East—a herculean labor, demanding an accurate and critical knowledge of those tongues. All the tracts, pamphlets and controversial writings, intended for the Arabs, Persians, &c. pass under his revision, and his pen had just been employed in composing a reply to the Persian Doctors, in the controversy begun by Henry Martyn. This, he said, had proved to him a work of great difficulty; for in Persian theology, there was a vast number of technical terms not to be found in the lexicons, whose meaning must be sought by inspecting and comparing a great variety of passages in which they occur.

My first introduction to Professor Lee was by Mr. Franks, who called with me at his rooms; and I was also provided with letters to him from his friends in London. My imagination had pictured to me a man grave, abstracted, meditative, difficult of access, and impatient of having his cogitations interrupted; but nothing could be farther from the reality. He received me with a cordiality which I could have expected only from an old acquaintance; and began to turn over the proof-sheets on his table, to show me what he was about. Here lay, pages of Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Persian, Hindoostanee, Orissée, and I know not what, in promiscuous confusion, with scraps of paper inscribed all over with the mysterious characters of Oriental lore

Having tumbled over the chaotic mass on the table, he handed down from the shelves of his library a variety of volumes and manuscripts; and in the space of a minute, I had put into my hands Martyn's New Testament in Hindoostanee, the scriptures in Chinese, copies of the Bible printed in Calcutta, in Serampore, in St. Petersburg, with a variety of polyglots of the Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer. In short I found myself in company with one of the most active and enthusiastic spirits of the age. He showed us some proof-sheets of Martyn's controversy with the Persian Moolahs, which he has translated into English and is now publishing. The Persian Doctors, he observed, had more to say for themselves than was generally imagined;—they had made the most of their cause, and only had the misfortune to be on the wrong side. It is needless to say, that in conversing on his favorite subjects he displays those rare gifts which he is known to possess. His mind appears to grasp the whole of its subject in an instant, and to pursue it with a rare combination of judgment and enthusiasm. It is the property of such minds to break down obstacles, or leap over them, in the pursuit of its object.—*Notes of a Traveller.*

Summary.

HAVANH.

A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, from their correspondent at Havana, under the date of 7th ins ant. says: "Yesterday the British sloop of war Grasshopper brought to the Spanish Guineaman El Firme, with four hundred and eighty-three slaves, captured off Dominique. By the treaty with England, these slaves must be farmed to masters for five years, and then (for bonds are given) they are to be emancipated. All therefore, who are not by fraud continued in bondage, become a part of the most dangerous population of this Island and they are really more wretched themselves, and hurtful to the Spaniards, than if they were placed in absolute slavery. This is, therefore, a most mistaken humanity if it were intended so, on the part of the British Government. The Tuscan brig L'Euricheta arrived yesterday from Barcelona with 134 fine troops. The Spanish brig Amelia and cargo were given up to the captors without trial, at Key West, on the 4th instant, and will be sold immediately. No claim was put in by the Spaniards. The other prizes will doubtless share the same fate.

No American flour has been received here lately, except a cargo from New Orleans, which sold at \$16. A Spanish schooner with a full cargo arrived to-day from New Orleans, and will not obtain more than that price. A cargo of 4000 barrels from St. Ander arrived to-day.—So long as the Spanish flour is received in such quantities, it is hardly possible that the American can realize a profit. The policy of Spain in this particular is wretched; the revenue of this Island is reduced; her intercourse with her nearest neighbor is lessened; and by diverting you staple to Brazil, she brings the immense supplies of sugar and coffee from that country into fatal competition with the produce of Cuba. Sooner later, Spain will rue the measure.

Jamaica papers received by the Editor of the Boston Traveller, give rather a melancholy picture of the present condition of the Island.

The Kingston Watchman says, the dullness of the times is a complaint almost gen-

eral throughout this one opulent city. The melancholy stagnation of trade, the unprecedented depreciation of colonial property, the almost nominal prices of produce, the fluctuation of the South American market and the continuance of the Slave trade, our foreign neighbours, are among the many prominent causes of our present unparalleled distress.

Much is said of the prevalence of the singular infatuation among the blacks, called *Obeahism*. One paper says, that the evil produced by the dark and destructive arts of Obeahism and Myalism still exists to a lamentable degree, among a great portion of our negro population; cannot be denied, and that a remedy should be applied to counteract the deadly effect of that evil unquestionable. The evil is produced by fear; fear is excited by a supposition, rather certainty, of the subject suffering the torment inflicted by the secret, dire and powerful agency of obeah.

Nearly 4,000 barrels of flour had been imported into Kingston, within three weeks.

A vessel had arrived at Jamaica, from Carthage, with \$20,000 in specie.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.

In the course of not a very long walk from our office the other morning, we had an opportunity of seeing several of the class creatures, called Newspaper Borrowers. We were astonished to find that they are not at all uncommon in their appearance, and what is wonderful, they have no bristles on their backs, nor asses' ears on the heads. We are told they generally come out before breakfast in the morning, watch an opportunity—dart into people's houses, shops and stores, and carry off the newspaper before the owner or his family have had an opportunity of reading it themselves. They are never seen near a printing office, but bore obliging neighbors to death.—They are said particularly to prowl about banks, public offices, barbers' shops, &c.

As we have no manner of doubt that our subscribers are equally anxious with ourselves to get rid of these creatures, we give the following recipe, which we hope will have the desired effect.

Recipe. Let every subscriber who is harassed by a "Borrower," as soon as he opens the paper this morning, take a pen and ink, and carefully mark this article—let him then upon the appearance of the borrower, readily lend him the paper and desire him to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest, what he reads.

Alexandra Phoenix

REMARK. We have tried this recipe more than a score of times, and it has no more effect than a glass of four-hproof New-England would have upon a confirmed drunkard.

—*Boston Courier.*

Sagacity of that noble animal the Horse.

Having recently noticed in a foreign paper, that a man falling from his horse into a river, was seized by the animal and safe-

brought ashore, reminds us of a letter received from Steubenville, Ohio, in June last, addressed to a son of the editor, then in the village.—"Joseph L. returned home last evening, and this morning related to me, with tears in his eyes, a most remarkable and almost incredible circumstance. Arriving at a creek, which the late heavy rains had rendered it hazardous to swim, he dismounted from his horse, and attempted to cross the creek on a tree that had fallen across it, holding the bridle in his hand, and compelling the horse to swim alongside. After he arrived about midway the current became so rapid that Natty could not keep his course, but broke from him, and Joseph fell from the tree into the creek. He caught by a limb, and the horse swam to the shore, and then halted and turned around to see what had become of his rider. His situation, consequently, was one of great danger, as he found it impossible to regain the tree. He was eight or ten miles from any house, and became much alarmed, as his strength was failing. At this critical moment, Natty lunged into the creek on the opposite side of the tree swam around it to where Joseph was, stopped quietly until he mounted him, and then swam to the shore with Joseph on his back! This story, incredible as it may seem, you will believe to be true. What a noble animal! and how much the more must you now prize him.

[Broome Repub.]

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

We are happy to say, that the Society is very soon (probably within four or five weeks) despatch an expedition with about one hundred and fifty emigrants to Liberia. As the effort to do this will bring into requisition all the resources which can be obtained, it is hoped that our friends will not relax, but rather give new vigour to their exertions. The number which can now be transported is only about one fifth of the whole number now seeking a passage. The disposition to remove is daily increasing among the free people of colour, and hence all who desire the improvement of their condition, or Africa's redemption, should go forward with more burning zeal and mightier resolution.—*Afr Rep*

The following fact is recorded in a biutary notice of Mrs. LYDIA DEAR-BORN, of Boston.

"One of the many proofs of this strength and cast of character, is fully substantiated by her correcting a deformity in the feet of one of her children; it was born bent up to the front bone without the appearance of a correct and perfect ankle or heel; when two days of age, this anxious parent commenced an operation by gentle bandages, to bring down this crooked limb to a natural and useful position; these bandages were renewedly tightened as often as the health and strength of the infant would permit: in a little time a wooden sole was put to a cloth shoe, with side supports then leather and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation. This step for twelve years, did this good matron advance firmly to the praise-worthy object of altering the prependicular position of this foot to a horizontal one; when

after putting on and tightening the bandages but little short of eighty thousand times, complete success crowned her efforts;—the bands were removed and the once crooked foot could never since be discovered from the straight one in any walk or "maizy dance" of life; the daughter still lives to bless the memory of her affectionate parent and the principles and facts of this act, as also are the shoes preserved, for the benefit of those who may be placed in a similar situation with their offspring.

MORAVIAN FUNERAL CEREMONIES

The garden green before the chapel is surrounded by those invited; the neighbours of their own fraternity, old and young, and the young ladies of the school all similarly dressed in white, with a simple black riband. As soon as the coffin is brought from the house, the officiating minister reads the opening verses of our funeral service; after which he gives out the first stanza of a hymn,

"Our aged friend is gone to rest."

This is sung in unison by the young women, and the effect is very impressive. The coffin is then borne into the chapel; the clergy of the established church invited, go next in order, then the Moravian ministers, and afterwards the congregation. A sermon is preached, and in the same order as before, the coffin is borne to the burial ground. The whole of this area is surrounded on the one side by the women of the establishment and the young females; into the other by the minister, friends and fraternity. The whole join in an affecting hymn, after which the coffin is deposited in the earth, and a few prayers are read. At the afternoon service in the chapel, there are prayers and an appropriate anthem. The minister then gives a narrative of the life of the departed brother, and the whole is concluded by the congregation, rich and poor, taking bread together, and what is difficult to mention with appropriate seriousness, drinking tea! The place devoted to receive the last remains of those who die among the congregation is a square enclosure, to which a walk leads from the sisters' house and the minister's; it is surrounded by a few firs and shrubs. The sisters are buried by themselves, and another portion of the consecrated ground is allotted to the brethren. A small square stone is laid on the ground, the top somewhat elevated: no inscription appears except H.H.S. for the single sister; or M.H.M.S. married sister, departed; or on the brother's side, W.G.M.B. or S.B.—married or single brother departed. No distinction is made between rich and poor, minister and brother.

A LADIES' MAN.

A ladies' man is unlike a gentleman's man. The former addresses himself to the passions the latter to the understanding.—the former attempts to be witty, while the latter is contented with being regarded as a man of sense—the former compliments the ladies in hopes to be complimented in his turn, the latter speaks in terms of commendation from a consciousness of female merit—the former affects more complaisance than he feels, the latter feels more than he expresses—the former is always adulatory, the latter is always candid—the former is always fawning, the latter is always respectful—the former professes friendship without feeling it, the latter often from motives of delicacy conceals that which he feels—the former frequently raises a blush on the cheek of innocence, while the prudent deportment of the lat-

ter infuses satisfaction into the bosom; the former is always gay, the latter is always polite; the former is presumptuous, the latter is always modest; the former is unreserved, the latter is discreet; the former is ambitious of distinguished attentions, the latter contents himself with a reasonable share, the former would fain make the ladies believe they are a race of superior beings, and too divine for a terrestrial residence, the latter confers on them a just tribute of honour by regarding them as rational creatures, and like the other sex, designed to be at least awhile on earth, before being translated to the empyrean abodes of bliss; the former is admitted only by ladies of weak minds, the latter receives the homage of respect from women of the brightest understandings; the former like a meteor may dazzle for moment, the latter shines with a steady and serene light; the former makes a better gallant than husband; the latter a better husband than gallant; the former is despised by the most valuable part of both sexes, the latter is esteemed by all whose esteem is worth having.

LADIES' FAIR.

The Boston Traveller says. "This novel and praiseworthy exhibition has succeeded wonderfully; far surpassing the sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. The throng at the hall on Tuesday was immense; and the rich variety of elegant and useful articles displayed in the morning, was nearly all disposed of during the day. On Wednesday, every thing was sold, the tables cleared, and consequently the fair ended before the hour for dinner. The amount of receipts we should suppose were upwards of \$3,000."

POLICE—CITY HALL.

Novel Application.—A good looking, strong and apparently healthy young man, attired in the remnants of gentility, came into the office, and addressed Mr. Wyman, the presiding magistrate, with a respectful request that he would send him to the penitentiary.

Mr. Wyman—This is a very singular application. What are your reasons for wishing an imprisonment? What is your name?

Applicant—My name is Wilson. I have no home, no friends; and am destitute of the means to satisfy hunger. I have not eaten for these three days.

Mr. Wyman Then I presume you have drunk?

Wilson—I have sir, and drinking has brought me to the condition I am now in. I have been respectable; but I am so no longer; and it would be a charity in you to acquiesce in my wishes.

Mr. Stevens, (the clerk)—Your are strong and hearty, why don't you get work?

Wilson—I have endeavoured, but in vain to do so; and now my energies are nearly destroyed. I am innocent of crime; my conduct, with the exception of what I have stated; has been to the best of my conception, just and proper; and I am now afraid that I shall not be enabled to resist the temptation to do wrong any longer, for my necessities are great.

Mr. Wyman; Where are your friends; your relatives?

(to be Continued.)

VARIETIES.

LOVER'S QUARRELS.

OR HOW TO CARVE A TURKEY.

It is related by Goldsmith, in one of his admirable productions, that a pair of elderly people who were invited to a wedding dinner, and were actually engaged in the fascinating pastime of courtship, were suddenly arrested in their amatory designs, not by the hand of death, or any serious misfortune, but by an incident which I shall give in the author's own language.

Journal of the Times.

At dinner, every thing seemed to run on with good humour, harmony and satisfaction.

The man in black sat next his mistress, helped her plate, chimed her glass, and joggling her knees, and her elbow, he whispered something arch in her ear, on which she patted his cheek—never was antiquated passion so amusing, as between this reverend couple. The second course was coming on the table, and among a variety of dishes a fine turkey was placed before the widow. The Europeans, you know, carve as they eat, my friend therefore begged his mistress to help him to a part of the turkey. The widow, pleased with an opportunity of showing her skill in carving, an art up on which it seems she piqued herself, began to cut it up by first taking off the leg. Madame, cries my friend, I would begin by cutting off the wing, and the leg will come off more easily. Sir, replies the widow, give me leave to understand cutting up a fowl, I always begin with the leg.—Yes, madam, replies the lover, but, if the wing be the most convenient manner, I would begin with the wing. Sir, interrupts the lady, when you have fowls of your own, begin with the wing if you please, but give me leave to take off the leg: I hope I am not to be taught at this time of day. Madame interrupts he, we are never too old to be instructed. Old, sir, interrupts the other—who is old? When I die of age, I know some that will quake for fear. If the leg does not come off, take the turkey to yourself. Madame, replied the man in black I do not care a farthing whether the leg or the wing comes off; if you are for the leg first, why you shall have the argument, even though it be as I say. As for the matter of that, cries the widow, I do not care a fig whether you are for the leg off or on; and friend, for the future keep your distance. O, replied the other that is easily done; it is only by removing to the other end of the table and so nadam your most obedient humble servant.

Only think of a drunken bridegroom!—a beast that swills during the honey moon! snoring insensible by the side of a sweet, delicate, loving, ay, even loving creature, yet in her teens! An old, useless, barren bachelor may drink till he dies—little harm can he do to any body but himself, though, to be sure, he may sorely distress his old maiden sister and house-keeper Shoozy—and break the affectionate, faithful creature's heart.—But a married man, a father of sons and daughters, all smiling, or willing to smile, round his board, to be a drunkard! He deserves that death should come stealthily in, once a month; like an unseen tiger at midnight,

and carry them all off, one by one to his den, the grave. For nature will not endure to see her holy gifts so profaned; sooner or later she will show herself revenger and avenger; and the drunkard will be forced to feel like a very man at last, when his little Benjamin, the sole survivor of all the many whose mother died that he might be born, is buried with the rest; and the broken hearted wretch's town house and country house, each with four stories above ground, besides two sunken ones, and commodious garrets, have emptied themselves, dining room, drawing room, parlours, libraries, and bed rooms, into the cellar.

Blackwood's Mag.

DRUNKENNESS.

What a degradation and sin for any virtuous woman to marry a drunkard! "If a drunken man," quoth old Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, "gets a child, it will never be likely to have a good brain."—"It is remarkable," says Darwin, "that all the diseases from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary, even to the third and fourth generation, gradually increasing, if the cause is continued, till the family becomes extinct."

Genuine Politeness.—A poor woman, with two children, who appeared much distressed, but was remarkably clean, curtseyed, the Earl of Besborough, as he was passing; he drew out his purse, but in attempting to give her two shillings, they dropped and rolled into the kennel, upon which his Lordship, after picking them up, wiped them with his pocket handkerchief, before he gave them to the distressed widow.

Nollekens and his Times.

Purity of Flour.—The following directions have been published as affording means of ascertaining, in some degree, the purity of Flour:—1. Grasp a handful briskly and squeeze it half a minute; it preserves the form of the cavity of the hand, although it may be rudely placed upon the table. Adulterated flour on the contrary, soon falls down; that mixed with whiting is the most adhesive, though it soon gives way—but if the adulteration be ground stones, bones, or Plaster of Paris, it almost immediately falls. 2. Dip the forefinger and thumb in a little sweet oil, and take up a small quantity of the flour between them; if it is pure it may be rubbed for any length of time, and will not become adhesive, but if whiting be present it very speedily becomes putty; and adheres strongly. The pure flour also takes a very dark colour from the oil, but the adulterated flour is but very a little altered in colour. 3. Lemon juice or vinegar will also shew the presence of whiting by the agitation it produces; pure flour produces no particular effect with these fluids.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST—A FARCE.

SCENE

An editor is discovered in an elbow chair, with a long list of subscribers before him, his face radiant with hope, and his pockets filled in anticipation to overflowing. Enter printer's devil with a bundle of letters, postage unpaid. The editor, glancing his eye over the contents, turns blue, for where he expected bank bills, he finds only the paper maker's bill, the type founder's bill, the manufacturer's bill, &c. &c. In this situation, sur-

rounded with megrims, and confounded with horrors, he takes the printer's devil to be a blue devil, and having invoked his aid in conjuring up the ghost of delinquent subscribers, he begins to read over their names.

Editor.—John Lumberfunction!

Ghost.—Here!

Ed.—Dr. to paper 5 years—total amount 10 dollars.

Ghost.—Intends to settle up as soon as ever he draws that ere prize in the lottery, which he is looking for every day.

Ed.—Rodman Limberwig!

Ghost.—Runaway.

Ed.—The devil catch him!

Pa.—Dev.—I don't know where to find him, sir.

Ed.—Peter Gimerank!

Ghost.—Gone to jail.

Ed.—The devil go with him!

Pa.—Dev.—I'd rather not, sir.

Ed.—Lemuel Love—the bottle!

Ghost.—Lays out all his money for grog.

Editor, [striking the same off the list, and proceeding to the next.] Nehemiah Pilgarlick!

Ghost.—Here!

Ed.—Dr. to paper 3 years, and advertising sundries—total amount \$9.

Ghost.—Can't pay the money—will you take any thing in the way of trade?

Ed.—Yes, any thing to accommodate. I'll take my pay in fire wood.

Ghost.—Hasn't any wood to spare. Any thing else in the world will be at your service.

Ed.—Well, then, I'll take a few bushels of grain.

Ghost.—Is sorry to say he hasn't a bushel of grain to sell. But any thing else that you want.

Ed.—I'll take some pork.

Ghost.—Unluckily the pork is all promised.

Ed.—A side of a beef then.

Ghost.—Has all his own beef to buy; but any thing else in the world that you can mention.

Ed.—I should like a load of potatoes.

Ghost.—Great port of them were spoilt by the frost so that—

Ed.—Some winter apples would not come a miss.

Ghost.—Cattle got into the orchard and eat them all up. But can you think of some thing else that you would like.

Ed.—Ay, I'll take any thing in the world to get my pay, even to a load of chips and grindstones.

Ghost.—Very well; he'll take time to think about it. [Exit.]

Ed.—Ephraim Puddingstones!

Ghost.—Has broke to pieces long ago.

Ed.—Luther Quintenbogus.

Ghost.—Disappeared between two days.

Ed.—Anthony Scurvy-pocket.

Ghost.—Never intends to pay.

The Farce proceeds in this way till the editor, out of all patience, thrusts the subscription list into the fire, overseats the printer's devil with his foot, &c. throws his inkstand at the ghosts, some of whom vanish into thin air, and the rest dance a fandango at his disappointment and mortification.—*Berkshire Press.*

Out of. A writer in the New Haven Chronicle says the words *out of* are the worst in the language, when one is *out of* patience and *out of* money. He says his wife tells him she is *out of* sugar one day; *out of* coffee the next; *out of* tea the next; *out of* flour the next; and finally *out of* spirits. The words, we think, are very good words, and decidedly the best in the language, when one is *out of* debt; *out of* trouble, and *out of* jail. If a man has a smoky house and a scolding wife, *out of* doors is no bad place.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Louis the Eighteenth said, that punctuality is the politeness of Kings. *Appendant* to this remark was the just and well expressed observation of Madame de Souza that cleanliness is the elegance of the poor.

No Admittance.—A poor taylor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife went to the gate of Paradise. Peter asked him if ever he had been in purgatory. "No," said the taylor, "but I have been married." "Oh!" says Peter, "that is all the same." The taylor had scarce got in, before a fat turtle eating alderman came puffing and blowing. "Halloo," you fellow, said he, "open the door." Not so fast, said Peter, "have you been in purgatory?" "No," said the alderman; "but what is that to the purpose? you let in that poor half starved tailor, and he had been no more in purgatory than I." "But he has been married," said Peter. "Married," exclaimed the alderman, "why I have been married twice." "Then pray go back again," said Peter; "Paradise is not the place for fools."

A Challenge.—A little fop, conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman, who had ventured to give him some good wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of importance, and said, "sir, you are no gentleman, here is my card—consider yourself challenged." Should I be from home when you honour me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle the preliminaries to your satisfaction." To which the other replied—"sir, you are a fool—here is my card—consider your nose pulled! and should I not be at home when you call on me, you will find that I have left orders with my servant to kick you into the street."

Summary.

An editor in the country thinks it quite imprudent in any of the corps to get married—"Poh!" says he "what the devil has an editor to do with a wife,"—"writing for glory, and printing on trust," they ought to be ashamed of themselves, to indulge in any such luxuries."

Horrible.—A confirmed drunkard at Keunebunk, Me. recently killed his wife in the following horrible manner. She was lying, Nov. 3, drunk upon the floor—he placed the cover of a Dutch oven, heated, on her bare back and the, with some brush, was about building a fire upon her when some one came in and prevented the completion of the dreadful deed. The woman died Dec. 2, and the man, J. Murphy is committed to take his trial for the offence.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette urges the inhabitants of that city to send, for the use of the seamen who are about to go on the voyage of discovery to the South. A keg of tobacco, quarter cask of wine, box of segars, or the like, to cheer their solitude in the vast frigid oceans at the South, and drink their healths when they cross the Antipodes—He says, "My dear friends, I have chew'd many a salt water cud, and played *bone and point* often enough to know a seaman's wants when stores run short, and every day is a *Banyan* day. Let us, then, fellow citizens, give"

Comfort to the hardy tar,
Be mindful of his merit,
For when again your plung'd in war,
He'll show his daring spirit."

The ridiculous style in which the Germans advertise domestic occurrences is well known. Take the following specimen from a *Leipsic* paper of 1827. "Dr. and Mrs. Baumgouten make know to their sympathising friends, that yesterday evening, at seven o'clock it pleased God to remove from them by her teeth, their darling little Eliza, aged three years and twenty days."

Accident.—On Tuesday afternoon of last week as the convict quarrymen engaged in getting

out marble at the new State Prison, made a blast as usual a fragment of the rock weighing perhaps 20 pounds, was thrown with considerable force about ten or twelve yards in an oblique direction, and struck one of the prisoners employed in carting dirt along the race way, a severe blow on the left side of his neck and head, of which he expired in about an hour afterwards. He appeared to be about 50 years of age, and his name was John Tokins; and is supposed to have connexions in this or the adjoining counties. His term of imprisonment, it is said would have expired some time next summer.—*Westchester Herald*

A curious imemorial has been received by the President of the Senate, from a Mr. Crane, of Ohio who calls himself the brother of our Saviour and who sets forth that he is descended lineally from David, that he has made his appearance in this country for the purpose of resuming his temporal authority while his brother, now living in Ohio, the real Christ, has appeared to call his people together. He calls upon Congress for an appropriation of ten or twelve hundred dollars per annum, to enable him to discharge his high functions as temporal of the world, and hopes that the members will each transmit him a ten dollar note, and *frank it*. The madness of some men is laughable, but this man's is shocking.—*Washington Chronicle*

By the brig George, arrived here yesterday from Matanzas, it is reported that Capt. Curtis of the *N. Engliend*, from Providence, lying in the harbour of Matanzas, was drowned in consequence of an altercation with the cook of his vessel. It was a dark night blowing fresh, and Capt. Curtis, who had been below to procure a weapon to resist an expected assault, was seized as he came on deck by the cook, who immediately leaped over-board with him from the gangway. Some one jumped into the chains, and extending his leg called for the captain to take hold of it. With this assistance one of the two, though which could not be ascertained, was pulled aboard, whom they found to be the cook. Capt. Curtis had sunk to rise no more.—*Boston Daily*

The enterprise of the proprietors of the London journals is astonishing, and the expense which they incur to obtain the priority of intelligence is some times immense. The London Standard received the confirmation of the news of the fall of Varna by an express from Berlin, which was conveyed from the continent to England by a vessel specially hired for the purpose.

Baron de Rothschild, the great broker for Sovereigns, and for millions, lately returned to Paris. His suite occupied six carriages, with four horses in each. That, in which the Magnate was sitting, had on it a coat of arms, in which there were crowns interlarded with the motto "Alliance with Powers!"

From the Rensselaerville Rural Folio.

"A slip between the cup and the lip." Travelling mechanic, a few days ago who had just arrived in the village, being somewhat thirsty, and not having any of the NEEDFUL, felt disposed to indulge himself at the expense of others. To obtain a bottle of rum on a tick, he walked into a store, a perfect stranger as he was, and with an ex-

ceedingly familiar good natured smirk upon his countenance; stated that he owed the merchant a shilling for liquor he had bought some time before, and asked him if he did not recollect it. The merchant answered that he did not recollect it. I thought it probable," said the other, "that you might have forgotten it; but I never forgot to pay my debts; and I will hand it to you shortly, as I work at Mr. —'s shop." Supposing his character for honesty well established by this little manoeuvre, he pulled a pint bottle out of his pocket requesting the merchant to fill it for him, and promising to pay both the old and new account in the course of the day.

The merchant having probably dealt with honest men before, filled the bottle but determined to retain it till the liquor should be paid for. The thirsty gentleman eagerly reached forth his hand to seize the charming beverage—"Stop my dear sir," said the merchant "I must have one more proof of your honesty; that is, you must pay for it before you have it, and I will keep the bottle as security for the old debt." The fellow went off a little long favored, and has never returned for his bottle; and will no doubt in his after journeyings often reflect, that many are the plans that fail in the execution, and that there is "may a slip between the cup and the lip."

DOWNINGTOWN. [Penn.] Dec. 16.

Suicide. On Friday evening last a gooff looking young man stopped at the public house of Mr. Henry Weidner, about two miles from this village on the Harrisburgh turnpike. After conversing cheerfully during the evening, he called for a small glass of brandy which he drank, asked for a small portion of sugar, and retired to bed. Towards morning, a member of the family heard a noise in the room, but did not enter it immediately on entering the stranger was discovered to be in convulsions and shortly after expired. An inquest being called, and the opinion of a physician taken, they were unanimously of the opinion that the unfortunate young man produced his own death by taking a portion of prussic acid, a most powerful, poisonous drug.

No information could be obtained from whence he came; nor could any marks be discovered whereby to trace his name or occupation; he having taken the precaution to remove every thing which could have such a tendency, cutting off his pockets, and tearing from his hat the name of its maker. The only mark noticed upon him, was a scar over one of his eyes: he was a well to do man, and very genteel in his appearance. Conjecture is busy to the cause, which induced so rash an act—some attribute it to misfortune and some to crime. Only fourteen cents were found about his person.—*Jour.*

St. Domingo. Indemnities. The following letter, says the Baltimore Gazette, received from a most respectable source, concerning the St. Domingo Indemnities, will be found interesting to several of our readers.

Extract of a letter dated Beauvais, October 20, 1828; "It appears certain that the whole of the five-fifths will be paid. A messenger from Hayti has arrived in Paris, and Mr. Es-mangard, Prefect of the Lower Rhine, is to start immediately for Hayti, as agent for the French Government. M. Lafitte has engaged to pay the thirty millions of dollars, which will be refunded to him by Hayti, at the rate of two millions a year, [interest included,] the French Government, being security for that of Hayti. This information I have received from persons of note, and intimately connected with the affair. They are generally believed in Paris."

MOURNING

"Black is the sign of mourning," says Rabelais, "because it is the colour of darkness which is melancholy, and the opposite to white which is the colour of light, of joy, and of happiness."

The early poets asserted that souls, after death, went into a dark and gloomy empire. Probably it is in consonance with this idea that they imagined black was the most congenial colour for mourning. The Chinese and the Siamese choose white, conceiving that the dead become benignant genii.

In Turkey mourning is composed of blue or violet; in Ethiopia, of grey; and at the time of the invasion of Peru by the Spaniards, the inhabitants of that country wore it of mouse colour. Amongst the Japanese, white is the sign of mourning, and black of rejoicing. In Castile, mourning vestments were formerly of white serge. The Persians clothed themselves in brown and they, their whole family, and all their animals were shaved. In Lydeia, the men wore female habiliments during the time of their mourning.

At Argos, people dressed themselves in white, and prepared large feasts and entertainments.

At Delos the people cut off their hair, which was deposited upon the sepulchre of the dead. The Egyptians tore their bosoms, and covered their faces with mud, wearing clothes of the colour of yellow, or of dead leaves.

Amongst the Romans, the wives were obliged to weep the death of their husbands, and children that of their father, during a whole year. Husbands did not mourn for their wives, nor fathers for their children unless they were upwards of three years old.

The full mourning of the Jews continues for a year, and takes place upon the death of parents. The children do not put on black, but are obliged to wear during the whole year the clothes which they had on at the death of their father, without being allowed to change them, let them be ever so tattered. They fast on the anniversary of his death every of year. Second mourning lasts a month, and takes place on the demise of children, uncles and aunts. During that period they dare neither wash themselves, shave, nor perfume themselves, nor even cut their nails.

They do not eat in common with the family, and the husband and the wife live separately. Slight mourning continues only for a week, and is worn on the disease of a husband or of a wife. On returning from the funeral obsequies the husband, wearing his mourning habits, washes his hands, uncovers his feet, and seats himself on the ground, remains in the same posture, and continues to groan and weep, without paying attention to any occupation, until the seventh day.

The Chinese when they are in mourning, wear coarse white cloth, and weep three years for the loss of the deceased. The magistrate no longer exercises his functions, the counselor suspends his suits, and husbands and wives, as with the Jews, live apart from each other. Young people live in seclusion, and cannot marry till the end of the three years.

The mourning of the Caribbees consists in cutting off their hair, and in fasting rigorously until the body putrifies; after which they indulge in debauches to drive all sadness away from their minds.

Consolatory Reflections on Bodily Deformity.—Deformities and imperfections of our bodies, as lameness, crookedness, deafness, blindness, be they innate or accidental, torture many men; yet this may comfort them; that those imperfections of the body do not at all blemish the soul, or hinder the operations of it, but rather

help and much increase it. Seldom, saith Plutarch, honesty and beauty dwell together. How many deformed Princes, Kings, Emperors, could I reckon up; philosophers, orators? Hannibal had one eye, Appian Claudius, Timoleon, blind; Mulcasses King of Tunis, John King of Bohemia, and Iresias the prophet. The night had his pleasure; and for the loss of that one sense such men are commonly recompensed in the rest. Homer was blind; yet who made more accurate, lively, or better descriptions with both his eye? Democritus was blind; yet, as Laertius writes of him, he saw more than all Greece besides. As Plato concludes, when our bodily eyes are at worst, generally the eyes of our soul see best.—Some divines and philosophers have evaded themselves, and put out their eyes voluntarily, the better to contemplate. Angenius Pontianus had a letter in the nose, fulsome in company; yet no man so eloquent and pleasing in his works. Esop was crooked; Socrates purblind, lout-legged, hairy; Democritus withered, Seneca lean and harsh, ugly to behold—yet show me so many flourishing wits, such divine spirits, Horace a little bleared-eyed, contemptible fellow, yet who so sententious and wise? Galba, the Emperor, was crooked-backed; Epictetus lame; the great Alexander a little man of stature; Augustus Cæsar of the same pitch; Agesilaus, *despicable* form; Vladislaus Cubitalis that pigmy king of Poland, reigned and fought more victorious battles than any of his long-shanked predecessors. Virtue refuseth no stature; and commonly your great, vast bodies, and fine features, are sottish, dull, and leaden spirits. Whats, in them? what in Otus and Ephialtes, (Neptune's sons in "Homer," nine akers long? What in Maximinus, Ajax Caligula, and the rest of those great Zanzummins, or giganthical Anakims, vast, barbarous lubbers? A little diamond is worth more than a rocky mountain, which made Alexander Aphrodisias positively conclude, the lesser the wiser, because the soul was much contracted in such a body.—Burton.

EARTHQUAKE.

Lieutenant Brand, of the British Navy, gives in his book of recent travels in South America, the following graphic account of the effects of an earthquake, which he felt at Lima. "During my short stay, Lima was visited by several tembloras, or earthquakes, one of which was very severe, and occurred in the evening, when the streets were full of people. In my life I never experienced a sensation more awful: a noise resembling thunder was underneath my feet—the earth shook and trembled—a sickly sensation came over me and I was nearly knocked down by men, women, and children, flying out of their houses, screaming temblor! temblor! and running to and fro in all directions, some lay down on their faces; most of the men were kneeling, and crossing themselves, and praying to their Saints for protection, Children were clinging to their mothers, and screaming with all their might;—the dogs howled most piteously, and crouched among the crowd, seemed to ask for protection; the horses stood trembling with their riders

kneeling by their sides, and the birds fluttered a doze in the air as if their wings were useless. After three successive shocks a deathlike silence prevailed, and every one appeared riveted to the spot where they stood. All heads were uncovered; and the different attitudes of standing, kneeling, and laying, impressed me with feelings which I think will never be erased from my memory. The shock happened on October 30th, 1827, and was registered by many as being the smartest ever felt without doing damage or causing the loss of lives."

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, January 3, 1829.

THE NEW YEAR.

We have ever been of the opinion that no reasonable being can contemplate the close of old year, and the commencement of the new, without bringing home to his own bosom some profitable reflections on the uncertainty of human life, and the transitoriness of earthly enjoyments. We live and see all around us in action, but how long we or they shall continue, is uncertain. We see the flowers of spring bloom, come to maturity, and then fade: we behold man spring up like the grass of the field; like the same, he is cut down and becomes food for worms, but yet, we make no efforts to improve the short time allotted us. We behold spring, summer, autumn and winter pass, with out awakening the least emotion in our breasts that so much of our time is gone forever, and yet we remain inactive.

We make no efforts towards the improvement of our condition; we let envy and jealousy and all the evil passions of our nature, have their full sway; and every movement that has improvement in view, is treated with the utmost contempt; the projectors are persecuted; and we are contented to sit in still greater darkness than ever. To what source shall we ascribe this aversion? are we so enlightened that we need no improvement? Cast your eyes upon the great body of our people, where are there objects which stand in more need of the philanthropist to enlighten their minds, and to teach them the duties of civil life, and the responsibilities of freemen?

The year past has been one of pleasure and of pain to us; but as these are generally shared more or less by all, we do not repine; and say that ours has been an uncommon one. Life hath its joys; life hath its sorrows; and happen what may, we expect our share.

Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

A VISION.

Upon the margin of a lake,
Along the rocks that rudely break,
The thousand rivulets and hills,
That oozing from the mountain's brow
Fall trembling to the lake below;
A traveller rode in quaint array,
A gallant steed of dappled gray:
Close to his side a broad-sword hung,
And o'er his arm his pouch was slung

That look'd quite dark and old.
 Around his waist was girt a dirk
 Of beautiful and exquisite work;
 Inlaid with purest gold;
 While waved above his helmet bright
 A tall clear plume of red and white,
 Disturb'd by zephyrs of the air,
 That loved to shake a plume so fair;
 The stranger paused, and show'd a face
 That seem'd the home of every grace;
 Well vers'd in every country wile
 Of flattering art and winning smile.
 The slight curl'd lip and deep black eye,
 The ruddy cheek and forehead high,
 Quite fair, if closely viewed,
 The Grecian nose and dimpled chin,
 Showed a spirit strong within,
 And hard to be subdued.
 The stranger paused and turned around,
 And from his charger made a bound,
 And rushed toward the little rill,
 That trickled slowly down the hill;
 And quaffed in copious draughts his fill:
 But while I gazed, my slumbers broke,
 The vision passed, and I awoke!

TRIOLUS.

The Concert, we learn, will take place on Monday evening next.

Died.

In this city, on the 30th ult. Mrs. Catherine Day, wife of William Day, aged 25, after a lingering illness which she bore with christian fortitude, and a humble hope of a bright immortality.

TO LET

Cornelius Henry has just finished a handsome two story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town, and will rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it, please to call at 31 Moore street.
 C. HENRY.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 19th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3.75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six dozen boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10. 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on *Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October* last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday* Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1.50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantaloon, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.
 New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
 No 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New-York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JONES, is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: *READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY*; to which are added the study of the *LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY*, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught *Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING*, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy, and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well-known establishment,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make *BOOTS and SHOES* to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of *LIQUID BLACKING*, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street Boston, a great variety of *New and Second-hand Clothing*.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 171 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

AND SHOES. BOOTS & MORTIMER.

CHARLES Church-street, New-York,
No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the
public generally, that he still continues
to manufacture Boots & shoes of a superi-
or quality, at reduced prices by their patronage.
As a generous public him hopes that the
hitherto have given him was of a superi-
or quality, he hopes by more continued
exertions, and the employment of none but
first rate workmen, to merit
of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the
shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING. DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and
the public generally, that his HOUSE,
No. 62 Lehigh-street, (next door to Zion
Church,) is still open for the accommodation
of respectable persons of colour, with Board-
ing and Lodging, on the most reasonable
terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city,
and no pains will be spared on his part to ren-
der the situation of all who honour him with
their custom, as comfortable as in any other
house in the city, and at one half the ex-
pense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his
FRIENDS, and the public in general, that
his House No. 28 Elizabeth-street, is still
open for the accommodation of genteel
persons of Colour, with Boarding and
Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above estab-
lishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a
quantity of the best Refreshments
Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest no-
tice. His house is in a healthy and plea-
sant situation, and he hopes by the unre-
mitting attention that will be paid to all
those who may favour him with their pat-
ronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully in-
forms her Friends and the Public, that she
has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING,
and REMITTING LEGHORN and STRAW
HATS, in the best manner. LADIES' dres-
ses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the
most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends
and the public, that those who patronize
her may depend upon having their Work
done faithfully, and with punctuality and
dispatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Appren-
tices to the Shoe-Making business. Good re-
commendations will be required. Boys from
the country would be preferred. Enquire at
No. 157 Bowery.
Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road
to wealth. And a
penny saved is as
good as two pennys
earned. Then call
at the United States
CLOTHES DRESSING
Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 412 to 422 Broadway,
and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes
Dressing in correct and systematic style; hav-
ing perfect knowledge of the business, having
been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning
and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by
STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct
system of CLEANING, which he will warrant
extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. ovs.
Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the
imposture of those who attempt the Dressing
of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who
are totally unacquainted with the business as
there are many Establishments which have
recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at
the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired
will be good for one year and one day—if not
claimed in that time, they will be sold at pub-
lic auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of
Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a
Male and Female School has long been estab-
lished for coloured children, by the Manumis-
sion Society of this city—where the pupils re-
ceive such an education as is calculated to fit
them for usefulness and respectability. The
male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near
Grand-street, to which is attached a female
school, and another female school in William-
st., near Duane-st.; all under the manage-
ment of experienced teachers. The Boys are
taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geograph-
y and English Grammar—and the Girls, in
addition to those branches, are taught Sewing,
Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted
by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of
twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, ac-
cording to the circumstances of the parents;
and the children of such as cannot afford to pay
any thing are admitted free of expense, and en-
joy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a commit-
tee of the trustees, in addition to which a com-
mittee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Fe-
male schools. Care is taken to impart moral
instruction, and such have been the happy ef-
fects of the system pursued in these schools,
that although several thousand have been
taught in them since their establishment (now
more than thirty years) there has never been
an instance known to the trustees where a pupil
having received a regular education has been
convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

Respectfully informs the public in gen-
eral, that he has opened his House for the
accommodation of genteel persons of Co-
lour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No
90 Mulberry-street.

There shall be no pains spared to ren-
der their situation as agreeable as possible
on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. RUSSELL, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, pay-
able half yearly in advance. If paid at the
time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a
less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five sub-
scribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for
one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of
Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding
22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional price for advertisements
which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons ad-
vertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and
6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.
Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yar-
mouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Re-
mond, Salem.

Connecticut.—S. C. Augustus, New-Haven,
Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich

Rhode-Island—George C. Willis, Prov-
idence.

Pennsylvania.—Francis Webb, Philadel-
phia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B.
Vashon, Carlisle.

Maryland.—Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore.
District of Columbia.—J. W. Prout,

Washington; Thomas Braddock, Al-
exandria.

New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Alba-
ny; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Au-
stin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. F.

Williams, Flushing; George De Grass,
Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland,

Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William
Rich, Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica.

Louisiana.—Peter Howard, New-Orleans.
N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Prince-
ton; James C. Coates, New-Brunswick;

Rev. Mr. Charles Anderson, Newark; Leon-
ard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericks-
burgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M.
New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern;

Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.
Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George,

Waterloo.
England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Tho-
mas, Liverpool

Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING.

(FROM LONDON.)
Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole-
sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by
N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received, and
punctually attended to.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

N. Y.-YORK, JANUARY 9, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 93.

SLAVERY.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar and Madame Herries—An anecdote related by the Duke of Saxe Weimar in his travels, lately published, has given great offence to the friends of Madame Herries, a lady who keeps a boarding house in New-Orleans, and has led to several statements and commentaries in the papers of that city. We are convinced that the Duke was misinformed as to the transaction in question; yet there are some circumstances in the statement made by Madame Herries irreconcilable altogether with truth, on one side or the other, unless we take into consideration the manner in which the book was published, from his mere memoranda. The following extract from the article in the *American Quarterly Review*, noticing the Duke's book, contains the disputed statement:

We do not know what are the sentiments of the Duke on the general subject of negro slavery. On this topic, as well as on most others connected with the politics of our country, he has thought it best to preserve a prudent silence. We know, however, that his mind revolts at the abuse of that state of things; the manner in which he relates a scene of this description, which he happened to witness at New-Orleans, convinces us that he is disposed to assert the prerogative of human nature, without distinction of rank or colour. We shall give this anecdote in his own words, as a good specimen of the feelings of his honest heart.

"Every day," says he, (he spoke of New Orleans,) "affords examples of the degrading treatment which the poor negroes experienced. I do not like to speak of it; but I do not wish to pass over in silence a scene to which I was a witness, on the 22d of March (1826,) and which filled me with indignation. In the boarding house where I lodged, there was a young Virginian female slave, who served as a house maid; a neat, attentive, and orderly girl. There was a Frenchman living in the house, who, at an early hour, called for water. As it was not brought to him immediately, he flew down stairs into the kitchen, where he found the poor girl employed about some other business of the family. He immediately struck her with his fist, so that the blood gushed down her face. The unfortunate creature, excited by this undeserved treatment, put herself on the defensive, and seized her aggressor by the throat. He cried aloud for help; but no body would interfere. The fellow then ran into his room, packed up his things, and said he would leave the house. But now our landlady, Madame Herries, when she heard this, in order to make her peace with the rascal, had the infamy to order twenty-six strokes of a cow-skin to be inflicted upon the poor girl, and carried

her cruelty so far, as to compel her lover, a young black slave, who served in the family, to be executioner—his was not all; the Frenchman who was a clerk to a commercial house at Montpelier, was not satisfied with this punishment. He lodged a complaint against the girl at the Mayor's office, caused her to be arrested by two constables, and had her lashed again in his presence. I regret that I did not pay attention to the name of this wretch, in order to make his shameful conduct as public as it deserves to be."

The New-Orleans Advertiser says that Madame Herries has resided for twenty-one years in that city, and gained the esteem of all who knew her, not only by her independence of her character and uprightness of her heart, but by the resignation and fortitude with which she has sustained the reverses of fortune; that it is unnecessary for her vindication in the circle to which she is known, to publish her statement of the affair; but that the papers abroad which have given circulation to the false story, should give equal publicity to the explanation. The account given by Madame Herries is substantially as follows: The Frenchman referred to the Duke as boarding in the house, complained to Madame H. that the slave in question whose duty it was, neglected to bring him his water, in consequence of which, her mistress told her to do so; at which she only laughed, and paid no attention to the order. A quarter of an hour after, the Frenchman came down stairs, and was out of humour, and so expressed himself to Mrs. Herries, who made an apology, saying the girl was to blame, and that he had heard the order—she gave her. The Frenchman went down into the kitchen with his vessel to get water, where he found the wench; and a dispute ensued. He gave her a box on the ear, which however, caused no effusion of blood, where upon *la pauvre fille* repaid him with interest, and a set-to took place. When Mrs. H. was called to interfere, she found the combatants armed with knives, and furiously bent on mischief, if her presence had not restrained them. The wench was held by two other servants, and Mr. H. arrested the young man's arm as he was about to strike.—His face showed that he had met with a savage customer; and he was by no means meek, when hauled away from the scratch, regretting that he had been prevented from doing himself justice. The wench exhibited some of the Frenchman's cyphering over her eyes, and expressed a desire to run her knife a little way into him. Here the disgraceful affair would have terminated, according to Mrs. H., if the necessity of preserving subordination had not compelled her to inflict some castigation on the virago, who was punished by receiving twenty-five strokes of a whip, over her clothes, which were moderately imposed, and taken with great nonchalance.

The Frenchman left the house, and injudicious friends, advised him that he had not received satisfaction enough, but ought to go to the Mayor. If the affair had been prosecuted to extremity the girl would have been sentenced to death, under the laws of Louisiana. This the Mayor represented to the complainant, and in consequence of his judicious advice, he confined his accusation against the girl to that of insolence and insubordination. She was sentenced to receive 16 lashes—the punishment, by desire of all parties, being made as light as possible. It is, Mrs. H. observes highly creditable to the Frenchman, that, when his anger left him, he desired to save the girl from danger.

So far all is intelligible; and the Duke may have easily been led to misunderstand the transaction in the kitchen, at which he was not present. Madame H. however, in vindicating herself from the charge of employing the girl's lover to chastise her, says that this lover was a white man and a personal acquaintance of the Duke's, and that his attentions spoiled the girl, (whom she had a great regard for,) and made her so rude and negligent, that she was worthless as a servant. The first discipline was administered by another servant; and after the second, she was sold to the gentleman who had taken a fancy to her. Mrs. H. goes farther, and charges the Duke with a knowledge of the connection subsisting between the gentleman and the mulatto girl, and with wilful misrepresentation. In so doing, she is injudicious, and has injured herself, because her exculpation is complete without such a charge.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Ladies who are fond of needlework generally choose to consider that as a principal part of good housewifery; and though I cannot look upon it as of equal importance with the due regulation of a family, yet in a middling rank and with a moderate fortune it is a necessary part of a woman's duty and, and a considerable article in expense is saved by it. Many young ladies make almost every thing they wear, by which means they can make a genteel figure at a small expense. This is the most profitable and desirable kind of work, and as much of it as can be done consistently with a due attention to the health and the improvement of the mind, and to the discharge of other duties, I should think highly commendable. But, as I do not wish young women to impose on the world by their appearance, I should be contented to see them worse dressed, rather than see their whole time employed in preparations for it, or those hours given to it which are needful to make their bodies strong and active by exercise, or their minds rational by reading. Absolute idleness is inexcusable in a woman, because the needle is always at hand for those intervals in which she cannot be otherwise employed. If young women are

industrious, and if they keep good hours, they will find for all their proper employments. Early rising and a good disposition of time is essential to economy. The necessary orders and examinations into household affairs should be despatched as soon in the day and as early as possible, that they may not break in upon conversation or reading in the remainder of the day. If you defer any thing that is necessary, you may be tempted by company or unforeseen avocations to forget or neglect it; hurry and irregularity will ensue with expensive expedients to supply the defect.

The domestic economy of a family is entirely a woman's province, and furnishes a variety of subjects for the exertion both of good sense and good taste. It ought to engage much of the time and attention of every mistress of a family; nor can they be excused from this by any extent of fortune, though with a narrow one the ruin that follows the neglect of it may be more immediate. — *Jour. of Education.*

[From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.]
SWEARINGEN AND HIS PARAMOUR.

We have verbally heard, through various channels, in a manner which goes to render the fact very probable, that Geo. Van Swearingen, who is charged with having murdered his wife in Alleghany county, and in Dept. last, was recently taken near Red River, in Kentucky, together with Rachel Cunningham, his suspected partner in the crime. It is said they were apprehended by a tavern keeper, (who is also a postmaster,) at whose house they had passed the night. In an hour after their departure, the mail arriving with Gov. Kent's proclamation, describing Swearingen and his paramour, suspicion was directed towards them, and the postmaster, collecting a few neighbors, went in pursuit, and overtook them in two or three hours.

From another source we have heard the following history of Rachel Cunningham, to whom Lillo's Millwood, in the tragedy of George Barnwell, cannot hold a candle.

She was brought up at Bedford, Pa. where she was probably early initiated into the corruptions of that (during the watering season) fashionable and licentious place. Of her early history, however, we have heard nothing, except that her person was perfectly lovely, and that her countenance was a mirror in which each winning grace strove for pre-eminence. Possessing perhaps as great a share of personal beauty as was ever lavished on a woman in the most wanton freaks of Nature's workmanship—rivalling, perhaps, the famed nymphs of Cyprus—she visited Franklin county, Pa. where the first act of the drama may be said to have opened. She there ensnared the affections of a Mr. L., one of the most wealthy and hitherto respectable merchants of that county, and effected a separation between himself and wife. Stung at length with remorse, he summoned sufficient courage to break the spell which bound him, and by a successful stratagem, effected through the aid of one of his clerks, he succeeded in extricating himself.

The scene now shifted to Pittsburg where the heroine of the drama soon captivated a wealthy blacksmith, the proprietor also of an extensive livery stable, whose infidelity threw his wife into a frenzy, and

caused her in a moment of revenge and desperation to set fire to her husband's possessions, by which his extensive stables and forty horses were consumed. This effected the wife's desires, and the modern Millwood was again cast upon the world.

The scene next shifts to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, where she soon contracted an amour with Judge F., a man foremost in the list of debauchees, and profligates in that staid and exemplary state. The consequence of which was another matrimonial separation. Her reason for leaving the Judge we do not remember, nor is it material.

The fourth act finds her in Hagerstown, Md. where she speedily entrapped in her toils the sheriff of the county, Geo. Van Swearingen, who has frequently been heard to say, that he never knew or felt the raptures of love until he looked upon this syren, and that he never could gaze upon her without his whole frame being wrought up to the highest state of bewilderment excitement. To her he sacrificed every thing—fortune, honor, fame; for her he became a felon—and for her he will probably die a felon's death.

The fifth and last act is yet to be performed. The materials are at hand,—the dungeon scene—the gallows—the executioner—the assembled multitude—the dying speech, and the slow but certain triumph of justice.

The history is brief, but what a tale does it unfold! We question whether, if written out at length, the life of any other woman in this or any other country, would present a fouler picture of self pollution, lust and loathsomeness, with more lamentable conquest over conjugal honor or domestic peace. The desire of gain may induce some hireling writer and more sordid publisher to collect the particulars of her life, and spread them before the world, professedly as a beacon light, to guard the morals of our countrywomen from similar excesses. But we trust not.—Such a book, by presenting in captivating language her career of crime, would do infinite mischief, and be the means of blighting many a flower, that but for it, would have expanded its chaste and glowing beauties in virtuous innocence, and cast a fragrant odour upon the circle of its admirers.

(FROM THE ST. JOHNSBURY HERALD.)
GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Young men, permit an old man to ask you, now do you spend your long winter evenings? Many of you, to be sure are mechanics and apprentices, and confined to your shops of course; but many, very many of you labour abroad, and end your labours with the day. How do you pass your evenings? These evenings afford you much time to improve your minds. In them you can acquire much useful knowledge from books—Lose not this opportunity. You are growing old. You will need all the knowledge you can acquire. You have been taught at school. You are considered as having a good common education. What then? How little, after all, do you know! Do you never intend to have a better knowledge of Geography? of

History? Have you no wish to be better acquainted with the history of your own country? What do you know of its discovery? its settlement? its early history? Have you no wish to be better acquainted with the history of your own country? What do you know of its discovery? its settlement? its early history? its revolutionary struggle? its subsequent history: its government: its present state? It is melancholy and mortifying to reflect how extremely ignorant most of our young men are on these points. Beside, what is your acquaintance with moral and religious books? Does not your bible deserve a more frequent perusal? We would not confine you to it, but we would have you familiarly acquainted with it, both as we regard your interest, your comfort and your respectability here, and your welfare hereafter. One word more, young friends, if you want amusement for your evenings in a way that will be far worse than useless, you can have it by reading novels.

DANCING.

The author knows a lady, who, when young, requested her pious father to permit her to learn to dance. "So my child," he replied, "I cannot consent to comply with a request which may subject me to your censures at some future period." "No, father, I will never censure you for complying with my request." "Nor can I consent to give you an opportunity. If you learn, I have no doubt but you will excel; and when you leave school, you may then want to go in to company to exhibit your skill. If then object to let you, as I most likely should, you would very naturally reply: "Why, father, did you first permit me to learn, if I am not permitted to practise?" This reply convinced her that her father acted wisely though he opposed her inclination. She has now become a parent—has often mentioned the occurrence as having had a powerful moral influence over her mind in the days of her juvenile vanity, and has incorporated this maxim in her system of domestic economy: Never to comply with a request which may subject her to any future reflections from her children.—*Lean Rambler.*

"A NEW THING."

A clergyman in Wells, Me. has published what he calls a *new thing*. He attended a wedding in that town a few days since, and found to his surprise and satisfaction, that a number of guests heretofore considered indispensable, had not been invited. Madam Claret even, was not there with her rosy face, although she can trace her pedigree as far back as the days of Noah. He adds—"may the time soon come, when people can be born, married; die, and even be decently interred, without the help of rum, or any of its allies."

Folks may get into the world, and get along in the world, better by abstaining from an excessive use of rum and "its allies," but as to "dying;"—the business must necessarily languish, without the protective and facilitating influence of the arde

The Boston Palladium of Tuesday contains the following pleasing paragraph. "Conscience to Home.—Last Sat. a person who keeps a dry goods store Washington street, received a small bundle

of merchandize that had been stolen. There was enclosed in the bundle, a sum of money to pay for an article which had been missing from the same store.—There must have been *me* conscience, at least, easier last Sabbath, for what was done on Saturday. But this is *one case only* of goods being returned where, perhaps, there ought to be hundreds."

Quantity of Rain that fell during the years 1827 and 1828, as shown by the Rain Gauge, kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital,

	INCHES.	
	1827	1828
1st Month.	.2 86	2 05
2d Month.	.3 55	2 75
3d Month.	.1 23	3 35
4th Month.	.2 38	3 82
5th Month.	.2 50	4 49
6th Month.	.2 09	2 69
7th Month.	.2 97	5 33
8th Month.	.5 75	1 51
9th Month.	0 79	4 62
10th Month.	-5 91	1 39
11th Month.	-4 76	6 71
12th Month.	-3 26	6 26

Inches- - - -38 50 37 97

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, January 9, 1829.

OUR DORCAS SOCIETY.

We are glad to learn, that the members of this highly useful society, have commenced their labours this season, with a determination to perform every thing in their power to enable the poor children of our coloured brethren to attend their winter's school. In so large a city as this, we must always expect that there will be hundreds of destitute little ones; and though, we cannot procure suitable clothing for all, we are in duty bound to do all in our power—as the widow did, when she cast her mite into the treasury. We do not hold to benevolent societies, like the Dorcas, meeting year after year, to raise funds in order to make some-what of a shew when they begin now is the time for action, if we are really anxious of doing any thing for the benefit of the rising generation—when charitable individuals and societies are doing all in their power, that we should second them by contributing our mite, if never so small. The folly of a society, waiting for funds before going into operation, reminds us of the simplicity of the youth, who waited on the banks of the river, for the subsiding of the current, in order that he might cross over. Now is the time, while we are blessed with health and strength, that we should come forward and assist those who are so happy as to precede us, in this noble work of charity.

While upon this subject, we would invite the attention to our female readers, in other cities to the formation of societies of a similar nature. What good has been effected by our Dorcas society is incalculable; for what shall we compare with the advantage to the young of attending a well regulated school? The members of the society deserve our commendation for the business like manner in which they con-

duct their affairs; they have no annual processions, they have no blazing banners; pharisee-like to proclaim to the world the nature of their work. Their march has been slow but steady; and we trust, many of the members will yet have the happiness to witness the beneficial effects of their labours on the rising generation.

SCANDAL.

Mr. Editor—There is a certain class of people among us, who will neither read good books nor the publications of the day, to improve their minds; nor will they keep company with their more enlightened brethren who are always ready and willing to impart unto them good and wholesome instructions; either because they are so considerably below mediocrity in disposition, and consequently unfit themselves for any other society than that of fallen angels, or because they are able to put on a better suit of clothes than some of their brethren, and thence become such notorious fops, that they are unqualified for any other department in life than barely to act the Dandy.

I thought some may consider the Dandies and the vagabonds to be two distinct classes, yet I consider them as one; for the former are so very apt to be swallowed up in the latter, that I think it scarcely worth the while to draw a line of separation between them; for you will seldom meet with a Vagabond who was not once a Dandy of some kind or other.

Now, Mr. Editor, these Dandies or Vagabonds are eminently calculated to do more harm to the coloured community, than perhaps you are aware of—to give you a description of the actions of one of our female Dandies, a few days ago, may not be uninteresting to some of your readers.

On W—of last week, I happened to step in to the house of Mr. M. whom I found at home with his family, having been in the house but 3 or 4 minutes, who should come in but one of our finished dandies (Mrs G.); and was it not for one thing, I would give you her name, but I forbear doing it at this time—and content myself with giving you a description of her *news* and *lies*; and should these ever reach her eyes or ears, it is my solemn prayer that they may produce a reformation in her life. Having entered the room, the usual salutations commenced and ended almost in one minute: this ceremony having been gone through with Mrs M. asked her to take off her bonnet and sit down; all these preliminaries being finished, my lady took her chair; when Mrs. M. interrogated her respecting one of our respectable coloured families of this city; if she had seen any of them, and how they were; to which she replied, why, lord, I don't never have any thing to do with them; in fact, if I meet any of them in the street, I do not speak to them. Mrs. M. why what is the matter? Visitor— they are too great for me, they have got too much learning; I don't pretend to so much education; and another thing, since G. has bought that house in P. street, for which he has not paid, and I expect

it will be taken away from him; Mrs. G. has become so proud that if he meets such a poor ignorant person as I am in the street she will not speak to her.

Having got through calumniating Mr. G. and his whole family; but her poisonous calumny might have the better force of thought and humanity, she entered on another respectable family (Mr. T.) with a sort of careless indifference that would have almost deceived Satan himself and having run Mr. T. and family for about 6 minutes, left them in a not yet finished position and commenced instantly on another, and so went on till she had got through a goodly number of our most respectable families in this city.

I looked and listened to this dandy till my soul shrank within me; but when she took a retrospective grasp of Mr. T. I could not but smile with the very tears in my eyes. Now, Sir, it is not my design to dissuade your readers from talking about certain wickedness that is practised among us, on the contrary I advocate it; such as telling each other the names of those traitors who betray their own brethren, and sell them into an accursed bondage. Now, those who talk about the actors of such infamous deeds are my own sisters and brethren, and will any have the hardihood & wickedness to think that I would interfere with such good Christians? O! no Sir, heaven forbid I should ever meddle myself with them; for I am decidedly of the opinion that those wretches ought to be a tea table talk; and their names should be held up, for the contempt of the good and wise.

I have nothing to do with my good sisters and brethren who will chat about those abandoned creatures; my remarks are entirely against those notorious Dandies, who with a design only to calumniate the good, are on the march day and night telling *news* and *lies*.

OBSERVER

Boston, Dec. 31, 1828.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—On Friday last the stone masons employed in repairing the Holy Trinity Church, when cutting down one of the jambs of the stone work, belonging to an old window, found a bee within an aperture, in the centre of the stone, where it is supposed to have been confined at least five hundred years. The insect was quite lively; indeed attention was attracted to the stone by its humming, on a chisel being withdrawn which had been driven into the jamb; and it would have taken flight had not one of the workmen inclosed it in a glass. After that period, it gradually became more and more torpid, until Saturday evening, when apparently it ceased to exist. The bee, and the fragment of the stone in which it was discovered, are in possession of the workmen, by whom they have been exhibited to a great number of persons. The aperture, in size and shape, would contain a small pea; and there was not the least seam or outlet in the stone by which air could be admitted.—*Hull Ad.*

Field, who absconded some time during the last winter, with \$3000 belonging to the Bank of St. Albans, has been arrested, & in the high way which the law has made and provided for offenders. We learn that \$2500 of the money has been restored.—*Royalston Vt. Ad.*

TURKISH WOMEN.

At the present moment, when the eyes of the whole world are fixed on the struggles between Russia and Turkey, the following observations of a French Traveller, on the wretched condition of the female sex, in those Eastern countries, subject to the barbarous sway of Mahometanism; may have some interest. The naptess race of oriental females has been often the subject of commiseration with the enlightened and generous mind. How often must the poor Oriental females view this land of liberty with an envious eye, where the talents and virtues of the fair sex are justly appreciated, where they sustain their proper rank in the scale of society—where

— Generous love and reason jointly reign,
And cease and virtue river beauty's chain;—
Nor guards nor bolts their wavering faith secure
But love that formed the voice, preserves it pure.

“The European, says the French writer, familiarized with the idea of the natural equality of the sexes, beholds with pity the natural situation of the fairest portion of creation, throughout the Turkish empire, and almost the whole continent of Asia; he sees them degraded from being the associates of man, the chambers of his dull hours, and the ornaments of the social circle, to the rank of mere creatures of his will and the slaves of his passion.

Controlled in all their inclinations, restrained in all their actions, watched over with medical observance, and toadyly compelled to regulate their lives and conduct so as to obtain the partial, and slightly decried favors of a boresome master; exposed to insult and caprice, to the rage and torment of jealousy or the hopelessness of ungrateful desire; in some instances torn from the arms of their weeping parents, from the care of their guardians, and sometimes of the friends of their youth; cut off from hopes innocently but imprudently indulged, exposed to sale like the inferior class of animals, and fluctuating, according to the lawless will of their lord, between the situation of their servant, or his mistress. The condition of women, even in the married state, exhibited in the most unfavorable point of view, can not approach conjugal happiness; they are the slaves of despots, who are strangers to all the noble affections of the heart. The wife cannot be seen abroad with the husband, nor he remain constantly at home with her. Shut up in the harem, disgusted with its unvaried scene without knowledge of literature or the arts, she has no relief but in the duties of her household and family. She can have no pleasure even in adorning her person with diamonds or shining silks, since however embellished by the grace of dress, it cannot excite other passions than envy in female bosoms.

The Turkish women are beautiful, though their beauty is of a different character from that of European females. Their eyes are blue and bland, their hair luxuriant; their faces fresh and rosy and their persons though too corpulent, (a perfection in the opinion of the

Turk) possess great symmetry of proportion.

I accompanied a German merchant, at Raffia in the Crimea, to the mart of slaves, where an Armenian had exposed for sale two Circassian girls of the most exquisite loveliness.

We feigned an intention of purchasing them, in order to gratify our curiosity, and ascertain the mode of conducting such inhuman sales.

The maidens were introduced to us one after the other. Their deportment was graceful and modest to diffidence. The first presented was in her fourteenth year, she was elegantly dressed, her face was covered with a veil, through which her blue eyes, as well as neck and shoulders that rivalled the Parian marble in whiteness, shone like stars piercing a black cloud. She advanced towards the German, bowed down, and kissed his hand; then at the command of her master, she walked backward and forward in the tent to shew her line shape, and the easiness of her carriage; then she raised her robe so as to show the beautiful delicacy of a leg and foot that would have charmed a Praxiteles. When she took off her veil, our eyes were dazzled with a dimpled face, in which the lily and the rose were blended on the cheeks of blooming youthfulness. Her air was at once noble and modest, her gestures amiable and dignified. Her tresses as black as ebony, fell carelessly over her lovely breast, and when she smiled she discovered teeth of dazzling whiteness and enamel.

She rubbed her cheeks with a wet napkin, to prove that she had not used art to improve or heighten the bloom of her complexion. We were permitted to feel her pulse that we might be convinced of the good state of her health and constitution. She then retired, with all the dignity and grace of one of Dianos' nymphs, coming out of the fountain. Her attractive charms won the heart of my German friend, who purchased this lovely girl for four thousand piastres.

PARNTAL LIES

We believe that the slight regard in which strict truth is held among mankind, is principally owing to the lies which are told to children by their parents during the first years of their lives. Then is the time that permanent impressions may be as well made as at any later period. It is then probably that what is called the natural propensity of a child is engendered. Many persons who have a great abhorrence of lying, and whip their children if they detect them in it, yet make no scruple of telling and acting to them the most atrocious falsehoods. There are few parents who do not do this in a greater or less degree, though doubtless without dreaming they are guilty of criminal deception. With many, the whole business of managing their children is a species of mere artifice and trick. They are cheated in their amusements, cheated in their food, cheated in their dress. Lies are told them to do any thing that is disagreeable. If a child is to take physic, the mother tells him she has something good for him to drink; if reluctant she says she will send for the doctor to cut off his ears, or pull his teeth, or that she will go away and leave him and a

thousand things of the same kind, each of which may deceive once, and answer the present purpose, but will invariably fail afterwards. Parents are too apt to endeavour to pacify their children by making promises they never intend to perform. If they wish, for instance, to take away some eatable which they fear will be injurious, they reconcile them by the promise of a toy, or a walk, or something else which will please them, but without any intention of gratifying them. This is lying, notwithstanding a copious throwing of breaking their promises to children, in the performance of not perfectly convenient. But they are the last persons to whom promises should be broken, because they cannot comprehend the reason, if there be one, why they are not kept. Such promises should be scrupulously redeemed, though to a great inconvenience, and even when inadvertently made. For the child's moral habit is of infinitely more consequence than any such inconvenience can be to the parent.—*Am. Gazette.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIGNS

The following highly poetical inscriptions instead of the vulgar signification of boots and shoes are to be found on the signs of two of the brethren of the craft of the metropolis:

There is the man that won't refuse,
For to mend both boots and shoes;
My teacher's good, my charge is just,
Excuse me, I cannot trust.

The next is more sublime; but as it has less of the business like style than the former, we should be inclined to prefer the man of modest pretensions for our country,

Blow, O blow, ye gentle breezes,
All among the leaves and trees;
Sing, O sing, ye heavenly muses,
And I will mend your boots & shoes.

“I am glad to see you,” — Mr. Editor—

Never was language employed in telling a lie, more than as expressed in the little words above. You espied at a distance one approaching you, who you know had a demand against you—let me turn about, said you, and having traversed half two squares, upon turning the corner near your house, behold! your creditor had changed his course, and here you are full butt—then how d'ye do? say you, I'm glad to see you.—Oh! what a wapper!

The mistress is in the back room seeing to the cutting of Pork, with greasy hands and greasy apron—lady somebody and daughters call with Mr.—the door is open and they walk in—“O how do ye do? I'm glad to see you.” There is another wapper!

Miss—, is sitting on the sofa with her intended Lord. A rap is heard—the servant says, “Miss Curious has called”—“confound Miss Curious I wish she'd quit coming here,” Enter Miss Curious—“O how glad I am to see you.” Oh! what a wapper this.

In short, the lies of lies that have been couched in these words, would swell a volume. But as it is late, I must close and go to bed, and tomorrow, if you Mr. Editor, can spare time, I shall be “glad to see you.”

FASHION.

It is a melancholy fact, that the whim of fashion has more to do in the choice of our raiment than is warrantable on the principle of common sense. The inhabit-

ants of the United States suffer more in this respect than any other nation in the world. Imitating, as we do, the fashions of London, and the Londoners, copying again from the Parisians, we are constantly endeavouring to follow in the wake of fashionables in two places, whose climates are dissimilar to ours as any thing that can well be imagined; while they themselves, from whom we copy, are only guided by the love of novelty and the most unbounded passion for extravagance. And even this is not all, we are often to be found wearing the dresses of London and Paris for summer, during the depth of our winter, and those of winter during summer. Our attire should at all times sit easily on us, and those who desire gracefulness of person will best obtain it by adhering to this rule.

INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.

[The following advice to the planters of Virginia may be useful in other states.]

Our daughters should be brought up to feel that they are poor and must depend upon their worth and usefulness, for support. I am far from wishing to neglect the culture of their minds, but I would also not neglect the exercise of their bodies in useful works. They should be made to wait upon themselves from the beginning and do a great many things in the family which now require the hands of servants. These things are perfectly consistent with real gentility of manners, and refinement of sentiment. The two are blended together in great numbers of the most amiable and agreeable females in our land. Our daughters, as well as sons should be dressed very plainly, should feel very simple, should be rendered useful at the earliest possible period. All our children should have this instilled into their minds, be of a different sentiment takes possession, that all kind of labor is honorable. Let them be reminded of the greatest of men and chief of apostles whose hands during his apostleship ministered to his necessities. Let them be told from God's word, not only that who "will not work, must not eat," and that "every man should labor, that with quietness he may eat his own bread," but that it is a christian duty to labor with our own hands, that we may have to give to him that needeth. Let them be told of the Jewish proverb, that he who teaches not his son some trade and art teaches him to steal. Let them be taught, how that in Greece, whoever was found without some honest occupation from whence to derive his support, was banished the republic as a rogue. I again repeat, that such a change in education as is contemplated, will appear dreadful to many tender parents, and will meet with much opposition from the pride of our nature, which hates to descend. But we had better descend a little gradually, and of our own accord, than be hurried headlong to the lowest abyss. Many are the awful instances of the distressing effects of poverty, on persons tenderly and badly brought up, which are already to be seen, and the rising generation will increase the number many hundred fold, unless a proper system is adopted.—*Richmond Family Visitor*

KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT

Anecdote.—The Boston Courier contains the following anecdote of the late President Adams:

Mr. Adams, the elder, was a very great man, and statesman, and undoubtedly was the next to Washington. He was so fully sensible of his inferiority to Washington, in this particular, that he fully—though in a

joenlar way—expressed the opinion to that eminent painter, Gilbert Stewart.

Mr. Adams had an obstruction in his head, which prevented him from breathing in the usual way, and compelled him to open his lips for this purpose. When sitting for his likeness he informed Mr Stewart of this defect, that he might govern himself accordingly. After sitting awhile, he walked round the room to view the pictures, and among others, observed that of Washington. "Ay," said he, "there is a picture of a truly great man. He was a very great man—wise, and discreet—[pausing] he could keep his mouth shut; I never could," with a hearty laugh, perhaps at that moment recollecting some indiscretions in speaking, which, with his infirmity not mentioned, formed that kind of association of ideas, which, according to Mr. Locke, occasions risibility. But for this infirmity, Mr Adams would not have been left, in his age, a "prey unto his enemies."

Summary.

RUNAWAY SLAVES

Some hundred (perhaps thousands) of slaves have escaped from Virginia and Kentucky into Upper Canada, and there being no regulation by which they can be surrendered to their masters, those states asked for the interposition of the general government with Great Britain. The British government have informed the American minister that it is utterly impossible for them to agree to a stipulation for the surrender of fugitive slaves.—They cannot, they say, depart from the principle, in their possessions where slavery is not admitted, that every man is free who reaches British ground. It was intimated to the American minister, that such was the state of public opinion in England on the subject of slavery, that no administration could or would admit in a treaty such a stipulation as we asked.

[*Hampshire Gazette.*]

A Turk.—Last week the inhabitants of this village were honored by the appearance of a stranger, who professed to be a humble follower of Mahomet. All were agape to see him, and converse with him; but very unfortunately for the literary reputation of the village, he held discourse in the Latin—and his ideas, when committed to paper, ran from right to left, so, having no interpreter among us, much of his interesting life is lost to the public, excepting what they may hereafter gain through the medium of the police office. There was nothing formidable either in his garb or his manners. His scymitar was lost at the siege of Missolonghi; his gold mounted pistols at the battle of Navarino, and the remainder of his Turkish costume, taken by the pirates in the bay of Salamis. *Bel. Fall-Intel.*

A correspondent of a London paper in a letter dated Tolosa, thus pictures the fondness of the common people, in Spain, for scenic amusements. "Although money is scarce in these provinces, the inhabitants maintain their natural cheerfulness, for happily the crops are excellent and provisions abundant. There are now in Spain a greater number of dramatic troops than ever existed at any former period, and so eager are the people to witness their representations, that at Aro and several other towns and villages of the Rinja, where there is little money in circulation, admission is paid for in provisions, which are

received at the door instead of specie— Bread and meat are given in payment for the other parts of the house. A box for the evening is let for two pounds of meat, worth 6 l-2d.; the orchestra half a pound; cabbages, turnips, lettuces &c. are given for admission to the pit. Thus the players and the musicians get food, and the people have amusement."

Ohio A resolution for the establishment of a State Bank at Cincinnati, was adopted, in the House of Representative of Ohio, on the 71th ult. A resolution excluding colored children from the benefits of the school law was negatived. The Senate of the same state, on the 20th, passed a resolution to tax bachelors for the support of schools.

COAL.

AN excellent coal has been discovered in the state of New Jersey, not far from Paterson, which will probably prove a valuable acquisition. A specimen of it has been brought to this city and analyzed by a chemical professor. We understand the coal was found to consist of 74 parts carbon, 24 of bitumen, and 2 of earth: if this is so, it must be the best coal yet discovered for the purpose of making gas. It is said this coal situated near the Morris Canal.—*Mer. Adv.*

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

The Managers of the American colonization Society announce that they have engaged a vessel to convey emigrants to Liberia, on the coast of Africa, during the course of this season. The vessel will sail from Norfolk, Va on the 20th of January next, or as soon as possible afterwards.

We are requested to state that such coloured persons residing in this city or in Maryland, as may wish to emigrate, may apply to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary Washington, or in Baltimore to John C. B. Latrobe, Esp. Athenæum or Charles C. Harper, Esq. South Gay Street.

It will be necessary for all applicants to be able to furnish satisfactory testimonials of good character, to present proof of freedom, and to offer the affidavit of one or more white persons, before a justice of the peace, of the applicant having resided in this state during the last twelve months at least.

This last requisite is in accordance with the law of this state, appropriating one thousand dollars annually in aid of the Colonization Society, on condition of their shewing that they have devoted the whole of that sum to affording the means of emigration to such free coloured persons as shall have resided one year in the state.

We need not add, that the society offer to every accepted emigrant, his passage and provisions gratuitously.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Marriage Ceremonies & of the Canadian Indians.—The marriage ceremonies, in many particulars, were like those of the Hebrews. They purchase their wives by making presents, as Abraham's servant purchased Rebecca for Isaac, and Jacob purchased Leah and Rachel. A young warrior addresses the father of his beloved in a short speech, to this purport. Father, I love your daughter; will you give her to me, and let the small roots of her heart twine round mine? On permission, having been obtained, he brings his presents and leaves them at the door of the wigwam; if

accepted, he visits his mistress and, remains all night with her; and so he continues to do for two or three months before the wedding is celebrated. After feasting and dancing, the high priest or prophet finishes the ceremony, when the bride presents a cake to her husband, and he divides an ear of Indian corn between them. The bride is then carried by her bride's maids in a buffalo skin, to her husband's cabin. Polygamy, and divorce were common to Jews and Indians, but among the latter it is not general. The Indian females are naturally modest and silent; they are passionately fond of their children, and are submissive slaves, and at the same time affectionately attached to their husbands. This they evince by self immolation, after the manner of eastern wives. Among the most poisonous plants of Canada is a shrub which yields a wholesome fruit, but contains in its roots a deadly juice; which the widow who wishes not to survive her husband drinks. An eye witness describes its effects; the woman having resolved to die, chanted her death song and funeral services, she then drank off the poisonous juice, was seized with shivering and convulsions, and expired in a few minutes on the body of her husband. In their persons they are small and well made; many of them if dressed in English fashion, would be counted pretty brunettes; their complexions are not so dark as to veil their blushes. It is curious to see them toddling after their tall husbands, loaded with gear, and perhaps an infant fastened to the top of the bundle. However they are undiminished when they grow old; for as among the ancient Germans, their authority and advice are then paramount.—*Dr. Walsh in the Annual for 1829.*

It was reported in Belchertown, N. H. says the Sentinel, that 7 young lads, who were skating on a pond, in Milbury, last week, were all drowned by the breaking of the ice.

There were only 21 fires in Boston, during the past year. There were however, many a thim; and, in several instances, the timely assistance of the firemen prevented conflagrations from breaking out.

We understand that there has within a few weeks been a crash of one of the great Eastern Manufacturing Establishments at Chelmsford—N. Y. Com. Adv.

During the last week, there was a turn out among the female operatives in Dover, N. H. They marched out of the Cotton factories to the number of three or four hundred and paraded with flags and drums; demanding that the new regulations should be abolished. They also fired off a large lot of gunpowder. The agent of the factory advises for two or three hundred better behaved women. The cause of grievance does not distinctly appear.—*ib.*

[A wild flash from the Democrat.]

Jackson.—He will come among us like a flash of lightning, little expected. Sublime in his appearance and rapid in his departure!!

We regret to learn that the Choates factory, near Waterford, was burnt last week. It was a valuable establishment; and its loss at this important season of the year, will prove peculiarly unfortunate to the numerous workmen employed. We have not learned the amount of loss to the proprietors.—*Swatara Sentinel.*

Slander. An action for slander has been tried in New-York. Cal. Chas Shipman vs Silas Burrows. Defendant had accused plaintiff of 'sawing Fusic on board the brig Medina, to make it hold out and had also said that he had discharged plaintiff from his employ for dishonest conduct. The jury, after being out three hours, brought in a verdict against the defendant, damages one thousand dollars.

More Missionaries Africa.—Rev. Messrs. Hencke, Salbach, Holzwarth and Schmidt late of the Basle Theological Seminary, sailed from London, October 11th, as missionaries to Acra, on the Gold Coast in Western Africa, where there is a settlement of Europeans. About the same time Messrs. Munro and Peck sailed for Sierra Leone, and Mr and Mrs Marshall for the River Gambia, under the patronage of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. [Rec. & Tel.]

The editor of the *Cherokee Phoenix*, Mr. Elias Boudinot, has relinquished the superintendence of that paper, on account of his declining health. The paper is to be continued under the charge of another person; and Mr. B. says he shall endeavor to render himself as useful as possible to his countrymen, tho' in a less public station.

The Pawtucket Chronicle mentions that a human skeleton has been found in a swamp in the south part of Attleborough. The bones were greatly decayed, and apparently had laid there for several years. No trace could be found as to the manner of the death, and none of the clothing remained except a small piece of cotton cloth.

An Eagle was killed by Mr. Boice, on the 11th inst. in the two of Minisink, which measured 7 feet 3 inches across the wings, 3 feet from the beak to the end of the tail. The talons spread 9 inches, and weighed 7 lbs 10 oz.

The Hat Manufacture of Messrs. Bent and Bush, says the Lowell Journal, is on the banks of the Middlesex Canal in Middlesex Village. Chelmsford, where they employ constantly from twenty-five to thirty men, and from fifteen to twenty females. They manufacture, yearly, hats to the amount of \$40,000.

LIBERAL DONATIONS.

Mr. Solomon Langdon of Farmington, Conn. has given the sum of 500 dollars to the General Hospital of Connecticut; and 500 dollars to the Professorship of Sacred Literature in Yale College.

TUSCARORA INDIANS.

The Western papers inform us, that Chusick and Long Bead, Chiefs of the Tuscarora Indians, from Niagara County, are on a visit to Raleigh, N. C. for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature of that State, on behalf of their nation, for a redress of grievances, under which they conceive themselves laboring, by the provisions of the act of 1862. By this act, after the year 1916, the lands formerly in their possession, will become vested in the State. They state in their petition that it never was their intention to relinquish their title to those lands, and pray the Legislature to repeal said act.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES.

We have collected from several newspapers the following statement of the number of students in several of the Colleges of New England. Harvard, 250; Yale, 325; Amherst 211; Dartmouth, 125. Of the other New England Colleges we have not the number at hand. Three fifths of the students in Yale College are from other states and districts than Connecticut.

Poetry.

From The African Repository.

DEATH OF ASHMUN.

Whose is yon sable bier
Why move the throng so slow?
Why doth that lonely mother's tear
In sudden anguish flow?
Why is that sleeper laid
To rest in manhood's pride?
How gain'd his cheek such pallid shade?
I spake,—but none replied.

The hoarse wave murmur'd low,
The distant surges roar'd;
And o'er the sea in tones of woe
A deep response was pour'd
I heard sad Afric mourn
Upon her billowy strand,
A shield was from her hand.

Ab! well I know the now,
Through foreign suns would trace
Deep lines of death upon thy brow,
Thou friend of misery's race.
Their leader when the blast
Of ruthless war swept by,
Their teacher when the storm was past
Their guide to worlds on high.

Bent o'er the lowly tomb
Where thy soul's idol lay,
I saw thee rise above the gloom,
And hold thy changeless way;
Tern sickness woke a flame
That on thy vigour fed,
But deathless courage ne'er'd the frame
When health and strength had fled.

Spirit of power,—pass on!
Thy homeward wing is free,
Earth may not claim thee for her son,
She hath no chain for thee:
Toll might not bow thee down,
Nor sorrow check thy race,
Nor pleasure win thy bright light crown,
Go to thy own blest place!

HARTFORD CON 1828 L. H.

L. H.

In Petersburg, Va. Mr. Isael Decoudry, a native of one the French West India Islands. The subject of this notice, came to the United States during the revolutionary war with the Count D. Grasse, and at the termination of that eventful struggle, settled in this country, having made Petersburg his permanent place of residence.— He was a most respectable man, and was most sincerely esteemed by those with whom he associated. He as an affectionate husband, a tender father, a pious, humble christian, having been about forty years a member of the Baptist Church in this place. He was plain in his attire, uniform in his deportment, ardent in his attachment to the Church of God, and more particularly so in the decline of life. Useful in his devotion, and happy in the prospect of a blissful immortality, under the infirmities of old age, he realized the benefits of religion, and bore unequivocal testimony to the fact, that the grace of God was sufficient to deliver him from the fear of death.

Old Dominion.

It is a matter of notoriety that Mr Canning died comparatively poor, a striking example among many others (Pitt and Fox for instance) of the disinterestedness of our statesmen. Most of Mr Canning's books and bronzes have been put up and sold at auction.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Nantucketman, we cannot insert, without violating certain rules which we have laid down. The writer wastes his time unprofitably. — Virgilus, we cannot fully comprehend.

ERRAT

Our readers must bear awhile with the numerous typographical errors in our columns; we are as yet novices in the printing business.

In our poetry of last week, in our hurry, the 4th line, "Among old Scotia's darling hills" was entirely omitted.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the CONCERT of sacred music to be performed in the Asbury Church in Elizabeth Street, has been postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, will take place on MONDAY evening next 12th inst. at which time a number of subscription pieces will be performed.

Tickets—1-2 cents to be had of JAMES MILLER No 24 Mulberry st and at the Church door on the evening of performance.

NOTICE

The subscribers to the PRESS TOCK will please to take notice, that they are particularly requested to meet at the house of THOMAS L. JENNINGS in Elm Street, No. 104, on TUESDAY afternoon next, the 15th instant at 4 o'clock to receive the annual report of the Trustees, and to appoint new ones, or give further instructions to the present.

T. L. JENNINGS.
S. E CO NISH.

New-York Jan. 8, 1829

TO LET

Cornelius Henry has just finished a handsome two story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town and will rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it please to call at 31 Moore street

C HENRY.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MEASUREMENT, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPARD

Richmond, Va, Jan. 10, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H WILLIAMS, Sec.
New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & C^o.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
N^o 161 Greenwich street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JONES, is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,
No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway,

that old and well known establishment. Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale, by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of soiled Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

TWO ROOMS and two BED ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that his **House No. 28 Elizabeth street**, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her **FRIENDS** and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and RESETTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS**, in the best manner. **LADIES** dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and dispatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the **Clothes Dressing** in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing **COATS, PANTALOONS, &c.** is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of **STAINS, GREASE, &c.** Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by **STEAM SPONGING**, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.**LEWIS HARRISON,**

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL**

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is **THREE DOLLARS A YEAR**, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 88

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 9 for 3 months.

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North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Haiti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.**SUPERIOR****POLISHING BLACKING.**

(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by

N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY 16, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 94

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Washington, 15th Dec. 1828.

In compliance with the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 8th instant, referring to a negotiation with the British government, by virtue of a resolution of the house of 10th May last, transmit herewith a report from the secretary of state, with copies of instruction and correspondence, containing the necessary information.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 13th December, 1828.

The secretary of state, to whom has been referred the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 8th instant, requesting president "to inform that house whether, by virtue of a resolution passed on the 10th day of May last, he has entered into any, and if any, what, negotiation with the British government relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves who may have taken refuge within the Canadian province belonging to said government," has the honor to report to the president, that, presuming it will be satisfactory to the house to be informed of the instructions which were given to the late minister of the United States at the court of St James, on the subject matter of the resolution, and the result of the negotiation which was opened in consequence of them, extracts are, herewith submitted from instructions given to Mr Gallatin, on the 19th of June, 1826 and the 24th of February, 1827, and a copy of a letter addressed to him on the 14th of May, 1827, together with extracts from the despatches of Mr. Gallatin, under date of the 21st December, 1828, the 5th of July, 1827, and the 26th of December, 1828.

The secretary of state has, also, the honor to report, that in pursuance of the resolution of the house of representatives of the 10th of May last, an instruction was given on the 13th of June last, to Mr. Barbour, a copy of which is now laid before the president, together with a copy of the only communication which has been yet received from him on that subject.

H. CLAY.

Extract from instructions of the department of state, to Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain dated, June, 19, 1826.

"You are, accordingly, authorized and instructed to propose a stipulation—

1st. For the mutual surrender of deserters from the military and naval service, and from the merchant service of the two countries. Persons who have been naturalized by the laws of either party, must be excepted from the operation of the ar-

ticle. The sixth article of our convention with France, of 1822, will furnish suggestions for the preparation of an article on this subject.

And secondly—A mutual surrender of all persons held to service or labor under the laws of one party, who escape into the territories of the other. Our object in this stipulation is, to provide for a growing evil which has produced some and, if it be not shortly checked, is likely to produce much more irritation. Persons of the above description escape, principally from Virginia and Kentucky, into Upper Canada, whether they are pursued, by those who are lawfully entitled to their labor; and, as there is no existing regulation by which they can be surrendered, the attempt to recapture them, leads to disagreeable collision. In proportion as they are successful in their retreat to Canada, will the number of fugitives increase, and the causes of collision multiply. They are, generally, the most worthless of their class, and far, therefore from being an acquisition which the British government can be anxious to make, the sooner, we should think, they are gotten rid of, the better for Canada. I, may be asked, why, if they are so worthless, are we desirous of getting them back? The motive is to be found in the particular interest which those have who are entitled to their service, and desire which is generally felt to prevent the example of the fugitives becoming contagious. If it be urged that Great Britain would make, in agreeing to the proposed stipulation, a concession without an equivalent, there being no corresponding class of persons in her North American continental dominions, you will reply—

1st. That there is a similar class in the British West Indies; and although the instances are not numerous some have occurred of their escape, and of being brought contrary to law, into the United States.

2dly, That Great Britain would probably obtain an advantage over us in the reciprocal restoration of military and maritime deserters, which would compensate any that we might secure over her in the practical operation of an article for the mutual delivery of fugitives from labor; and.

3dly. At all events, the disposition to cultivate good neighborhood, which such an article would imply, could not fail to find a compensation in that, or in some other way, in the already immense and still increasing intercourse between two countries. The states of Virginia and Kentucky are particularly anxious on this subject. The general assembly of the latter has repeatedly invoked the interposition of the government of the United States with Great Britain. You will therefore, press the matter whilst there exists any prospects of your obtaining a satisfactory arrangement of it. Perhaps the British Government, whilst they refuse to come

under any obligation by treaty, might be, at the same time, willing to give directions to the colonial authorities to afford facilities for the recovery of fugitives from labor, or, if they should not be disposed to disturb such as have, hitherto, taken refuge in Upper Canada, (few if any, are believed, to find their way into the lower province,) they might be willing to interdict the entry of any other in future. Any such regulations would have a favorable tendency; and are, therefore, desirable, if nothing more effectual can be obtained.

Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Clay.

December 21, 1826.

EXTRACT.

"From what fell in conversation I had an opportunity to state what I was instructed to ask respecting the surrender of runaway slaves. That they were no acquisition to Canada, was acknowledged and no objection was made to the principle; but several were suggested by Mr. Huskisson, arising from the difficulties thrown in the way of every thing of that kind by the courts and by the abolition British associations."

Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin

February 24, 1827.

EXTRACT.

"The general assembly of Kentucky, one of the states which is most affected by the escape of slaves into Upper Canada, has again, at their session which has just terminated, invoked the interposition of the general government. In the treaty which has been recently concluded with the United Mexican States, and which is now under the consideration of the senate, provision is made for the restoration of fugitive slaves. As it appears from your statement of what passed on that subject, with the British plenipotentiaries, that they admitted the correctness of the principle of restoration, it is hoped that you will be able to succeed in making a satisfactory arrangement."

Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 24th May, 1827.

ALBERT GALLATIN, &c. &c. &c.

Sir: I herewith transmit to you a copy of certain resolutions adopted in the commencement of the present year, by the general assembly of Kentucky, in respect to fugitive slaves, who make their escape from their proprietors in that state, and take refuge in Canada and submitting to the president the propriety of opening a negotiation with the British government, to provide an adequate remedy for the evil. Already charged with such a negotiation, these resolutions are forwarded that you may in the course of conducting it, make such use of them as may appear best adapted to the accomplishment of their object.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant
H. CLAY.

Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Clay. July 5, 1826.

EXTRACT.

Mr. Addington says that he does not know who is contemplated to succeed Mr. Huskisson in the negotiation. He told me, that, on one point, government had come to a conclusion. It was utterly impossible for them to agree to a stipulation for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Clay dated Sept. 26. 1827.

EXTRACT.

At my last conference, which took place yesterday, the British plenipotentiaries took up the subject of the "nine articles."

They reiterated the declaration which they had already intimated, that their government would not accede to the proposal of a mutual surrender of fugitive slaves taking refuge in any part of America, within the dominions of the other party. When the proposal was first mentioned, I had thought, perhaps erroneously, that it was not unfavorably received, and that the objections applied only to the mode of execution. The reason alleged for refusing to accede to a provision of that kind is, that they cannot, with respect to the British possessions where slavery is not admitted, depart from the principles recognized by the British courts that every man is free who reaches British ground. I do not believe that there has been any decision extending that principle to Canada, and other provinces on the continent, of North America; and I do not know whether the fact is strictly correct that slavery is forbidden in Canada. But it has been intimated to me, informally, that such was the state of public opinion here on that subject, that no administration could, or would, admit in a treaty, a stipulation such as was asked for. No specific reason has been entered on the protocol by the British plenipotentiaries.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Barbour June 31, 1828.

EXTRACT

I transmit herewith a copy of a resolution of the house of representatives, requesting the president to open a negotiation with the British government, for the recovery of fugitive slaves who make their escape from the United States into Canada. On that subject Mr. Gallatin found, in his conferences with the British ministers, that they were unwilling to treat. You will ascertain if the same indisposition continues to exist. The evil is a growing one, and is well calculated to disturb the good neighborhood which we are desirous of cultivating with the adjacent British provinces. It is almost impossible for the two governments, however well disposed, to restrain individual excesses and collisions which will arise out of the pursuit of property on the one side, and the defence on the other, of those who have found an asylum. You will find in the instructions to Mr. Gallatin, of the 19th of June, 1826, and of the 24th February, and 21st May, 1827, all that was communicated to him on this subject, from the department. And if you ascertain that the British government is in a favorable disposition, you are authorized to renew the proposal which he was instructed to make, embracing fugitive slaves and deserters from the military, naval, and service of the two countries."

(To be Continued.)

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Latest from Smyrna.—The brig Ceres, Captain Soule, arrived at this port yesterday from Smyrna, 1st Nov and Malta 25th. Capt. S. reports that a severe battle was fought about the 19th October at Shumla, in which the Turks were defeated, with the loss of about

thirty thousand men. The U. S. ship of war Fairfield, bound to Sicily, was off Malta 23d November. The brig Suffolk, Miltimore from New York with provisions for the Greeks, sailed from Malta 15th October for the Archipelago. We have been politely furnished with a file of Smyrna papers to the 1st of November, which contain nothing later from the seat of war than has been received by the way of France and England. We have also seen letters from Malta to the 25th Nov. which make no mention of the report brought by Captain Soule; and it is therefore possible that Capt. S. informant may have confounded the affairs of Varna and Shumla. The latest Smyrna paper is principally occupied with details of operations before the former place.

Extract of a letter from Malta Nov. 25th.

You have learnt via Europe, the defeat of the Vizier and the fall of Varna. This is a heavy blow to the Turks, who will now be obliged to defend the passage of the Balkan. But we do not know if the Russians intend to perform a winter campaign or rest till the spring at Varna. The Sultan has ordered out all the priests and lawyers, and ordered them to prepare the war-turban—they are a powerful body, and are said to amount to 30,000 in the capital; the Sultan tells them the moment has arrived when their religion is invaded, and that they must go out sword in hand to defend it, or he shall treat them as he did the Janissaries. The Capital is tranquil, and the Turks rather low spirited owing to their late defeats. The government of Greece is daily improving, and we never hear of piracies, or any other disorders. The ambassadors are still at Poros, but are going down to Naples to pass the winter.

From a number of the *Courier de Smyrna* the following items of intelligence are translated:

Constantinople Oct. 22.—The Sublime Porte has not officially published the details of the fall of Varna. There is a rumour that its fall was occasioned by the treachery of Juasuf Pacha, bribed by the Russians. This report is without foundation. The garrison at Varna yielded only to superior force. Had it not been for the false movements of the Grand Vizier, and the consequent destruction of his army which left the garrison unsupported Varna would have yet held out. Public opinion is loud against the Grand Vizier and a Capidgi-Bachi has been sent to Adrianople—the object of this mission is not known.

The Russians have purchased Varna at an immense loss, and in despite of all the losses that the Turks have experienced, the Russian bulletins, as well as the prisoners in Constantinople, many of whom are officers of distinction, shew the campaign has cost the Emperor great sacrifices.

Great activity prevails in the Turkish ministry. Firmans have been given to four loaded Austrian vessels, to pass into the Black sea and it was expected that, shortly after, the entrance into this sea would be granted to all vessels who might wish it.

The most complete order continued to prevail at Constantinople.

Zante, Oct. 18.—The garrison of the castle which defends the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto will not listen to terms of capitulation. It has determined on a vigorous defence, and the French forces are making preparations for a siege after the evacuation of the Peninsula is completed. The war has thus begun and heaven knows where it will end. It is said that Admiral Rigney has done all in his power to prevent the commencement of hostilities, but now the roar of cannon must be heard, rather than the faint voice of negotiation.

B. C. Gaz.

Summary.

Most diabolical Murder.—We learn, from Capt. Turner, of the *Matthews Packet* that an inquest was held on Sunday last, over the body of Mrs Anne Pritchett, a respectable lady, between 45 and 50 years of age, wife of Capt. Pritchett, of New Point Comfort, forud in a dry well on her own farm, a short distance from her dwelling, where she had been thrown by the murderers after committing the shocking deed. From the evidence adduced to the jury from circumstantial information derived from the neighbours, and from the subsequent confession of the wretches, two negroes by the name of HENRY and DICK, who have been apprehended and committed to Matthews jail as represented by Capt. T. and a neighbor who accompanied him, we have obtained the following particulars of this horrid affair. On Wednesday, 31st ult. Capt. Pritchett, being from home, the first named of the negroes, HENRY, a hireling, entered the house and demanded from Mrs P. some change which she had promised him some time before, and upon her stating that it was out of her power to pay any thing until the return of her husband which would be in a few days, he swore he would be paid immediately, and on that night, with the assistance of DICK who belonged to Capt. P. he brutally murdered the old lady by strangling and suffocating her, as was decided by the inquest, from the marks of violence upon her throat and about her head. They then threw the body into a well near the house, which was used and almost dry. They next proceeded to ransack the house and trunks in quest of money of which they say, they found only three dollars, one of which Dick has since given up.

Norfolk Beacon.

MANFIELD, (Ohio,) Dec. 31.

On Sunday last, the Winnebago Chiefs, who have been visiting the eastern cities, passed through this place on their return to their native forests. They left Green Bay 3 or 4 months ago, and have been ever since travelling through our country and visiting our principal cities. The Winnebagoes considered themselves the most powerful nation in the world and thought they could conquer the United States. With this opinion, they committed frequent depredations on our frontiers, which called for exemplary punishment.

The object of government in taking them through some of the principal cities of the Union, was to convince them of their error. The tour had the desired effect. We learn from Mr. Forsyth, who accompanied them that as soon as they passed Rochester, the old Chief made a speech, in which he confessed his error and called his people foolish in the extreme, for having harbored the idea that they were equal to the whites. They return highly gratified with their visit.

Steam Boat Accidents.—On Friday last, Mr. Wood, a passenger in the steam boat Citizen, on her trip from this city to Elizabethtown was unfortunately drowned. While a landing on the deck near the companion-way his hat blew off; and in the attempt to save it there being considerable ice on that part of the boat, he slid under the railing into the water. The small boat was got out and every exertion made to rescue him but he had sunk or rise on more. The accident happened in New-York bay. The deceased resided on the Bergen shore, was a shoemaker by trade, about twenty-five years old, and had recently been married.

A Petersburg paper records a casualty of similar character. Wm. Watson a respectable enterprising young man of that place, was late, killed on board of the steam boat Faine, below the Falls. He was one of the Engineers, and at the time of the accident, was engaged near the flywheel—his hat had fallen off and in his attempt to recover it, he slipped, and falling towards the flywheel, one of the arms struck his head and severed it entirely from his body.

The necessity of protecting against such accidents, as far as possible, by guarding the dangerous part of the machinery is very obvious.

From the Sag Harbor Corrector Jan. 10.

Shipwrecks.—In the violent snow storm on Friday night of the 2d inst. the sloop Enterprize, Dennis, master, from Newport, with coal, was wrecked on the east end of Plum Island. The captain and one man were found the next day frozen on the Island, at about 30 rods apart, probably in wandering about to find a house. There was evidently the track of a third person, who has not yet been discovered. The sloop's papers and \$30 were found in the pockets of the Captain.

Likewise, at the same time, on the west end of the Island, a new schooner, (name not known,) from Bath for N. Y., in ballast, which is bilged and probably will be a total wreck. The Captain, mate and one man reached the shore in safety, and two sons of the Captain perished on board.

We are informed that the mate of the schooner recognized the body of Captain Dennis—having formerly sailed with him.

The survivors are now at the House of Mr. Conklin, keeper of the light.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The leading property of Dr. Franklin's mind—great as it was—the faculty which made him remarkable, and set him apart from other men—the generator, in truth, of all his power was GOOD SENSE.—only plain good sense—nothing more. He was not a man of genius, there was no brilliancy about him; little or no fervor, nothing like poetry or eloquence; and yet—by the sole, untiring, continued operation of this humble unpretending quality of the mind, he came to do more in the world of science; more in council; more in the revolution of empires; (uneducated—or self-educated as he was) than five hundred others might have done; each with more genius, more favor, more eloquence, more brilliancy.

To prepare water-proof Boots—Boots and Shoes may be rendered impervious to water by the following composition:—Take 3 oz. of spermaceti and melt it in a pipkin or other earthen vessel, over a slow fire; add thereto 6 drachms of Indian rubber, cut into slices, and these will presently dissolve—Then add of tallow 8 oz.; hog's lard 2 oz.; amber varnish, 4oz. Mixed, and it will be fit for use immediately—The boots or other material to be treated, are to receive two or three coats, with a common blacking brush, and a fine polish is the result. *Newport M.r.*

HENRY THE 8TH.

Having lost himself one day as he was hunting in Windsor Forest, he at last reached the Abbey of Reaping, where, being in disguise, he passed as one of the king's guards, and as such was invited to dine with the abbot. A sirloin of beef was the principal dish, on which the king fed heartily. The abbot observing the strength of his appetite, said, "Well fare thy heart, and here in a cup of sack I remember the health of his grace your master. I would give a hundred pounds on the condition that I could feed as heartily on beef as you do. Alas! my weak and squeamish stomach will hardly digest the wing of a small rabbit or chicken." The king having finished his entertainment, and drunk to the better health of the Abbot, departed without being discovered. A few weeks afterwards, the Abbot was sent for by a king's messenger, and committed close prisoner to the Tower, where he was kept for some time on bread and water. At last a sirloin of beef was set before him, on which the abbot dined heartily. When he had finished, the king came out from a private place, where he had observed the abbot's change of appetite, and thus accosted him: "My lord, either presently down with your hundred pounds, or no going from this place all the days of your life. I have been your physician, to cure you of your squeamish stomach, and here, as I deserve, I demand the fee for the same," with which the abbot was obliged to comply, and then he returned to his abbey.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

"What don't look well."—I sometimes think I'm nervous, I have such queer and disagreeable sensations, on looking at the operations of mankind, and I am often at a loss to decide upon the best of what is good manners, when I see people who pretend to take the lead in those matters, doing things, which I think, "don't look well."

It "don't look well," to see a gentleman going through the streets eating apples, nuts, &c. nor does it look any better to see them breaking open letters, and sauntering along with their faces buried in it, leaving other people to turn out for them.—Some affectedly bring up against pumps, posts, and people, all for a "show of business."

It "don't look well," after passing ladies and gentlemen in the streets, to wheel round stop, and gaze at their persons and dress. I am ashamed to walk the streets with a person so indiscreet: and yet there are

very fashionable folks that do it. If a second survey is desired, cross the street—walk down fast and cross over to meet again—then you can look at their faces, not their backs.

It "don't look well," nor does it sound well, to see a person tripping along as if he were two thirds crazy, whistling or humming a tune—tum de, doo, la, le, la, "my love was fair," with corresponding graces of the head. It is not sufficiently grave nor consistent with that propriety which "public demeanor" requires. I do not like to walk the streets with a person who does that.

It don't look well, "when you meet a friend or two, to stop exactly in the centre of the side-walk, and "gabble" without regard to others' convenience or rights obliging the passer-by to wheel round you or break ranks. When I meet a friend I retire either to a range with the lamp-post, or towards the building, thus leaving the channel free for the population's current, and I do so, because I think it is right.

It "don't look well," to see water spattering down upon those who have a right to pass along the streets without molestation or injury, from the upper windows of the houses of "citizens" calling themselves respectable and upright; and yet this is an annoyance which more than counterbalances our other promenading advantages. It is sometimes impossible to walk in peace, on account of this evil. There will be a dozen of these "spouting showers" in a line often containing soap, falling, and injuring valuable clothing. Now, I would as soon build a wall across the pavements, as to allow that done in my house. If done, it should be early before people were stirring; and I would do so, because I think it is right.

It don't look well," to see a "gentleman" with a dog or two capering round him, along the streets, he whistling instructions and parting approval. A dog is a ridiculous and useless plaything in a city.

It don't look well," to see caps and appendages. A cap ruins the appearance of many a good-looking man, and makes a bad-looking man look worse. They may be comfortable, however, and nobody is annoyed, if one chooses to wear them "*Degustibus non disputandum.*"—"Every one to his liking" in that matter; but you don't catch a cap on my head, for I don't like the looks of them.

The next time I will suggest what "does look well" in the opinion of an occasional observer of men and manners, hoping these few remarks may lead the many to whom they apply, to consider them attentively by this universal rule—"right and wrong."

A citizen of London missed two pounds of fresh butter, which was to be reserved for himself. The maid, however, who had stolen it, charged the theft upon a kitten, averring, moreover, that she caught her in the act of finishing the last morsel. The wily tradesman immediately put the kitten into the scales, and found it to weigh but a pound and a half! This mode of accurate reasoning being quite conclusive, the girl confessed her crime and was discharged.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EMERALD.

Miss Frances Wright

This extraordinary woman has been lecturing in this city during the past week to crowded houses, and has crammed the heads of numberless persons with ideas that never entered them. Novelty is the order of the day, and for the sake of it some are willing to give up all the sacred ties which bind them in society.

There is a class of men in this city, as in all others, who have been maddened by the word liberty—men, whose narrow views of humanity preclude the power of generalising, and unfit for reasoning with any degree of soundness. These people are crazy, as Mr. Miss Wright, who reasons with great power and clearness but we think with the most refined subtlety. Knowledge or certain perception, contra-distinguished from popular science, is the basis of all her arguments, and if we understand her rightly, we can be certain of nothing which is not obvious to our senses—Who has seen God at any time? but will Miss Wright, therefore, wish her hearers to be sceptical on his stage? If one of her followers, more ignorant than the rest were to labour under a spectral illusion yet be satisfied in his own heart of the reality of the appearance would she encourage him in his belief whatever way it determined? We cannot think she would; yet this person following her own dictates might be rendered miserable for life. The senses are not more certain guides to what exists when supported by a crowd of evidences almost as numerous as the sunbeams which testify of their original. Miss Wright often veils the truth in unworthy sophism, she flatters the public ear while she pretends to guard it; for strange as it may seem, infidelity has a charm for men like vice. Miss Wright pretends to be a philanthropist. Now let that woman answer how she dares assume the name, while endeavouring to undermine the happiness of society? Is it for her to take advantage of the weakness of humanity, by tearing up root and branches the dearest tendrils of the heart. But Miss Wright would not bring about a radical change at once, she would be satisfied with cursing temporarily at least one half the human family, with the very laudable views of emancipating future generations from a yoke of mental subjugation! Her ideas on education are quixotic and impracticable in application to the many for the dispositions of children are not equally pliant. She calls priests, ministers, and editors, (heaven save the mark!) a set of men so dependent on the public that they must flatter their caprices or starve. We say nothing about hunger or thirst, but we would ask Miss Wright in what way she would administer pills to sick children supposing aches to be an ingredient.

Our Venetians believe that mankind on earth are capable of a pure state of being—an impossible supposition, we would sooner dream of Rina believing more, than fancy that the passions and conflicting interests of men could be harmonised to their ideal. They are like children running after rainbows, which are objects very sensible to the vision, and very beautiful

in perspective, but still they are nothing but rainbows.

[Since then Miss Wright has delivered lectures in this city to very large and crowded audiences. She is generally considered a very graceful speaker.]

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MINER moved the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS the Constitution has given to Congress, within the District of Columbia, the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever.

AND WHEREAS the laws in respect to slavery in the District of Columbia have been wholly neglected:

FROM which neglect, for nearly thirty years, have grown numerous and gross corruptions:

Slave-dealers; aiming confidence from impunity, have made the Seat of the Federal Government, their head-quarters for the carrying on the domestic slave trade.

The public prisons have been extensively used (perverted from the purposes for which they were erected) for carrying on the domestic slave trade.

Officers of the Federal Government have been employed, and derived emolument from carrying on the domestic slave trade.

Private and secret prisons exist in the District for carrying on this traffic by human beings.

The trade is not confined to those who are slaves for life; but persons having a limited time to serve, are bought by the slave leaders, and sent where redress is hopeless.

Others are kidnapped and carried away before they can be rescued.

Instances of death from anguish and despair exhibited in the District, mark the cruelty of this traffic.

Instances of maiming and suicide, executed or attempted, have been exhibited, as growing out of this traffic within the District.

Free persons of Colour coming into the District, are liable to arrest, imprisonment, and sale into slavery for life for jail fees, if unable from ignorance, misfortune, or fraud to prove their freedom.

Advertisements beginning "We will give cash for one hundred likely young negroes, of both sexes, from eight to twenty five years old, contained in the public prints, of the city under the notice of Congress; indicate the openness and extent of the traffic.

Scenes of human beings exposed at public vendue are exhibited here, permitted by the laws of the General Government; a woman having been advertised to be sold at Lloyd's Tavern, near the Central Market House, during the month of December.

A grand Jury of the District has presented the slave trade as a grievance.

A writer in a public print of the District has set forth "that to those who never have seen a spectacle of the kind exhibited by the slave trade no description can give an adequate idea of its horrors.

To such extent had this been carried in 1816, that a member of Congress from Virginia introduced a resolution in the house. That a committee be appointed to examine into the existence of an inhuman and illegal traffic in slaves, carried on in and through the District of Columbia, and report whether any, and what measures are necessary for putting a stop to the same.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at their last session, by almost unanimous vote, expressed the opinion that slavery within the District of Columbia, ought to be abolished.

Numerous petitions, from various parts of the Union, have been presented to Congress praying for the revision of the laws in respect to slavery, and the gradual abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia.

A petition was presented at the last session of Congress, signed by more than one thousand inhabitants of the District, praying for the gradual abolition of slavery therein.

AND whereas the ten miles square, confided to the exclusive legislation of Congress, ought for the honour of Republican Government, and the interest of the District to exhibit a specimen of pure and just laws:

Be it resolved. That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to take into consideration the laws within the District in respect to slavery; that they inquire into the slave trade as it exists in, and is carried on through the District; and that they report to the House such amendments to the existing laws as shall seem to them to be just.

Resolved. That the committee be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the gradual abolition of slavery within the District in such manner that the interests of no individual shall be injured thereby.

Mr. Weems, of Maryland, moved the consideration; on which question Mr. Miner demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered by the House.

So the question being, will the House consider the resolution? it was decided as follows: Yeas 104—Nays 70.

So the House agreed to consider the resolution.

VARIETIES.

[From the Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel.]

Anson Field, of St. Albans, the person who absconded about a year since with a package containing \$2582 in money, entrusted to his care by the Cashier of the St. Albans Bank, to be delivered to the Cashier of the Bank in this place, has lately been discovered and brought back to this place. He was immediately arrested and committed to prison on a complaint for theft, was examined on Wednesday last, before Mr. Justice Russell, and discharged and set at liberty, on the ground that the facts would not warrant a conviction for theft.

It appeared, principally from his confession, that at the time of his leaving St. Albans, was in debt to the amount of several hundred dollars, that he started to go to market with a pair of horses to raise money to discharge his debt, that he was unable to sell his horses at Burlington or Richmond, and left them at his father's in Jerico, for sale, went by stage east and took with him the package of money—that he broke the package at Concord and concealed the money under the false body of his trunk—that he stopped at Hamden, N. H.

called his name "Amasa Allen," entered the Academy, pursued his studies at that place, and married on the first of December last the adopted daughter in a wealthy and respectable family. On being discovered, he voluntarily confessed the whole facts, and willingly returned to this place, brought with him the key of his own trunk, containing the money, and paid over to the Cashier at this place \$372 dollars.

Origin of Kissing.—"Some Trojans that escaped in the sacking of Troy, took such ships as they found in the Haven, and putting to sea, were driven by the winds to a part of Puscany, or that place where Rome now stands and the men being gone on hunting, the women having been very seasick, the noblest of them called Rome, persuaded the other women to see their ships on fire, that so they might go to sea no more; the men at their return, finding their ships burnt, were exceedingly angry with their wives, whereupon to pacify them, they went and kissed them on their mouths, whence that custom was taken up which continues till this day of saluting by a kisse."

From the Scholaric, N. Y. Republican.

Reader perhaps you never heard of the boy who took a steed (as the phrase is down east) to mow three acres of grass in as many days? Presuming you have not, we will relate it. On the first morning he views the field.—"Fool!" said he. I can mow it in two days, so he played in a day. The next morning he looked at it again, and after scratching his head and ruminating a short time on the subject, he came to the conclusion that if he worked "right smart," he could accomplish his task in one day—so he spent that day as he had done the day before. On the morning of the third and last day, he arose late, and it was near ten o'clock before he reached the field. After casting his eyes over it, he began to doubt whether he could accomplish his task in one day; the field looked considerably larger than it did the day previous. He stretched himself under a shady tree, to reflect on the subject, presently he heard the dinner horn—it was noon! He jumped up; swung his scythe over his shoulder, and turned his face homeward, muttering to himself that he "wan't a-going to kill himself if the grass never got mowed;" and that he'd "be darn'd to darnation, if there was a man in the six countries, that could mow that confounded big meadow in one day." and for his part, "he should'nt try it."—So after eating his dinner, he went to play as usual.

MORE GENUINE PHILANTHROPY

A gentleman, residing in this State, is now preparing to take all his slaves (about a dozen) to the Republic of Hayti, with the view of settling them there. Several other slaveholders also proposed to send theirs with him; but we have not ascertained what number they are thus willing to emancipate.

We shall rejoice to learn, that many others will join in this most praise worthy undertaking.—Let the exclusive advocates of *African Colonization* and the enemies of Hayti say what they will, against the government and inhabitants of the Island, we are yet decidedly of the opinion, that it will suit the great mass of our colored people better, by far, than any other place, beyond the limits of this Continent, to which they can now direct their attention. We have before adverted to the fact that seven or eight thousand people of color from the United States, are now settled there who have emigrated within eight or nine years. Many of these, we know, are doing exceedingly well. They stand completely "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," from the prejudice of the white race. They live under a mild republican government, which is established on a firm foundation. The road to

wealth, respectability, and fame, is fairly open to them. Nothing, in short, is wanting, but industry and good conduct to secure to them as much earthly happiness as falls to the lot of human beings, in the most favored situations. The English language is now spoken by thousands in almost every part of the Island. English schools are established there; and we have not the least doubt that, in process of time, this language will become universal among the inhabitants of that delightful abode of civilized man. G. U. E.

NEWSPAPERS.

"In the present state of society, newspapers become almost elementary works of instruction; they are admitted into our families, to be read by our wives and children, and passed from member to member, with the same unreserve that school books, and books of worship are. They furnish aliment to the youthful thought and taste, and when badly conducted, they become the most mischievous poison. No one has his newspapers inspected, or cautions his family against the principles, it may hold out for imitation, before allowing it to be read, but placing confidence in the moral sense and integrity of the publishers, it is permitted to be perused without check or restraint. The psalm book, prayer book, and even bibles are not more free to the use of our children.—How important it is, that their young minds should not be taught to entertain, or even: course or opprobrious sentiments of others: and that our public prints should not bring before them a constant exhibition of bad passions or scurrilous revilings of those, with whom the Editors chance to be at variance!—The press is a most efficient engine, and when directed to the destruction of private character, few can withstand its power. What is the appeal? Who listen to the cry of innocence, or regards the pain inflicted on the sufferer, or his unoffending relatives? Does the public taste demand these bitter and unmitigated aspersions of private reputation, which so crowd the newspapers of the day? It cannot be. A more exalted and humane feeling pervades this community? and in a fitting case, a jury could render no more meritorious service to the quber, than in repressing this enormous evil."

SLEEP-WALKER.

A young man by the name of Isaac Chandler, residing in Fryeburg, State of Maine, got up in his sleep, went about half a mile to a neighbor's barn, procured a cord and bundle of hay and carried them into the woods at a considerable distance from the house. He then ascended a maple tree with the cord and bay; after reaching the height of 24 feet, he placed the hay in a crotch of the tree, ascended about 6 feet higher, tied the cord to a limb, and then fastened it around his ancles, after which he swung off headforemost, so that his head touched the top of the hay. In this horrid situation he awoke, and with his cries roused the nearest neighbors, who directed their course to the place from whence the noise proceeded. It was about break of day when they arrived. They there, to their astonishment, found the young man in the situation described, suspended by the heels 31 feet in the air. A

number of attempts were made to climb the tree to extricate him; but it being large, without many limbs near the bottom, and the bark smooth, they proved ineffectual; and he, after becoming composed enough to relieve his situation, recovered his former posture on the limb, from which he made his descent, loosened the cord and came down, much to the satisfaction of himself and friends.

Since the above took place, he has been confined to his house in consequence of the lameness occasioned by the great exertions he must have made in accomplishing so curious a midnight enterprize. There are more than 20 who can attest to the foregoing relation as strictly true.

Thousands of men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage, or inherited wealth, or the patronage of friends.—Flattered by these distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without effort—merely for their own self-gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always issues in producing an inefficient and useless character. On this account it is that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations.—The younger branches, placing a deceptive reliance in an hereditary character, neglect the means of forming one of their own, and often exist in society only a reproach to the worthy ancestry whose name they bear.—*Hawes.*

An Auckland Dilemma.—Some caution is required in passing our opinions upon strangers, a caution, however, which few of us adopt. At a public levee, at the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield, "pray my Lord who is that tall awkward woman yonder?"—"That Lady, Sir," replied his Lordship, is my sister," he gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out "No, no, my Lord I beg your pardon, I meant that very ugly woman who stands next to the queen."—"That lady, Sir," answered Lord Chesterfield, calmly, "that Lady, Sir, is my wife!"

INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE AGAIN!! The following is an extract of a letter to the editor of the G. U. Emancipation, from a gentleman in North Carolina, who some weeks since passed through Norfolk, Va.

I remained a day or two in Norfolk, on my way home. The Slave ship "Jefferson" was lying at anchor, with perhaps 100 slaves on board for New Orleans market; and I was told in answer to my enquiries, that three ship loads had left there during the month of September for the same market! They stated that they contemplate sending TEN THOUSAND thither during the present fall!

Distressing Fire.—We understand that on the evening of the 31st inst the new two-story dwelling house, owned and occupied by Mr. Conrad in the North-western part of this town, was with all its contents, consumed by fire. The fire is said to have taken place from the heating of the oven, and was not discovered until about two o'clock at night, when all efforts to make any attempt to save the house or any of its contents were useless, as it was with the utmost difficulty that the family escaped with their lives, and many of them were badly burned before it was effected. A young man to save two of his sisters, rushed through the flames to the second story where they were;

their midnight slumbers, took the bed from under them and throwing it out of the window to the ground, threw them on to it, and made his escape by jumping on the same. He was most shockingly burnt in making his way to the chamber. The house was situated about three quarters of a mile from any neighbour, and the evening being so cold, that many of them were badly frozen, before they could get to any of their neighbours as they had nothing but their night dress on. Mr. Conrad we understand, lingered about the fire so long & was so badly frozen that it is feared he will lose his legs to the knee joint. The loss is estimated between two and three thousand dollars.

Cooperstown Herald

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, January 17, 1829.

FREEDOM IS THE BRILLIANT GIFT OF HEAVEN.

We invite the attention of our readers to a careful perusal of the contents of this week. In our opinion, it has never been our happy lot to present so interesting a sheet to their perusal. Give as much importance as we may to other subjects, to us **SLAVERY** is the all absorbing one—before it all others fall into insignificance; and the reason is obvious; nearly **TWO MILLIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS** are held in a state never designed by their Creator, in this Republic; for had such been his intention, a negro man and woman would have been formed to wait upon father Adam and mother Eve: having no evidence of this, we are bold therefore, in denouncing Slavery as an unnatural state, and one upon which a beneficent Being can never look with complacency.

Upon the important subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, we have already expressed our sentiments. We still consider it as important as ever; and after having witnessed with our own eyes, within the District, the evils and curses of the traffic, we should be traitors to the cause were we to withhold our feeble assent of approbation to the philanthropic course pursued by Mr MINER, from Pennsylvania, while our own delegation from the free state of New-York voted much to our shame, with the opposition.

We are pleased to learn that our Manumission society have been quite active on this subject, and that they have petitions now in circulation, for the signatures of such of our citizens as desire to witness an end to this abominable traffic within the District of Columbia.

Mr MINER has met with much opposition from the Southern members and from none more than from a member from Maryland, who had the ————, no only to quote, but to bring forward the Bible in support of the anti-christian doctrine of slavery. We ought not however to be astonished at this, as our daily experience in the world, brings us in contact with men who are sticklers for doctrines as heterogeneous to the commonly received opinions of society, as the member from Maryland.

Upon the subject of Fugitive Slaves, we rejoice to find the members of the British Abolitionist so firm and positive; and were they other-

wise inclined, public opinion [which is every thing in that Government.] would preclude their entering into any negotiations for the surrender of fugitive slaves. Mr Gallatin has ever been accounted one of our ablest diplomats, but in this instance, his efforts have been fruitless; the British Government could not disgrace themselves by the delivering up of persons who have taken shelter in their dominions for the enjoyment of liberty. We do not fully comprehend (if he truly believed what he stated) why the liberal minded Kentuckians should be so anxious to obtain such useless members of society as Mr G would represent the runaway slaves to be. We are sure that they have proved themselves to be good and industrious members of society to Canada; having introduced the cultivation of Tobacco into Upper Canada, and exported therefrom during the past year, upwards of 800 hogsheads. Our time will not permit us to make further remarks at present.

SLAVERY IN THE D. OF COLUMBIA.

It will be seen that the resolution brought forward by Mr Miner, to take into consideration the propriety of gradually abolishing slavery in the District by some feasible plan, has been referred to the proper committee. This looks well for the measure. The preamble was stricken out, but it has had its effect. We mentioned a few days ago that the Manumission society of this city were exerting themselves to strengthen the hands of those engaged in supporting the measure in Congress, and memorials will soon be ready for the signatures of such of our citizens as wish to sign them, addressed to the National and State Legislatures.

An expression of opinion by the latter body must have great weight with the former, in expediting the passage of a suitable law. Mr MINER is entitled to enduring and honourable fame, for the firmness and arbour with which he has persevered in urging his motion, and we have good hopes that he will reap his reward in eventual success. Spect.

WINNEBAGOES.

The trial of the savages, Chichongsic or Little Buffalo, and Waniga or the Sun, as accomplices of Redbird in the murder of Agnien Gagnier, before the United States Court for the Michigan Territory, is reported in the New-York Statesman. It unfolds detestable traits of cruelty in the Indian character. Which seem to realise the descriptions of the romance writer Charles Brockden Brown, and to prove that his delineations of Indian manners which have been deemed exaggerated and unlike any thing in real life, have a justification, in the terrible depravity of some of the Aboriginal tribes, when corrupted by the neighborhood of the whites; and not yet intimidated and brought to suborn by the overwhelming power of long established and numerous societies of civilized men. Cunning, malicious, wreaking upon all the whites without distinction the injuries received or imagined from a few, committing murder in cold blood and scalping old men and infants who could have never injured them; unlike the savage in his original condition, unlike the same being when more intimate with the arts of civilization—they are like a corroding sore upon the body politic, to which,

though our own improvidence, vice or self indulgence may have caused it, we must in self defence put a check through it by amputation.

The trial is extremely interesting. Redbird, the principal criminal had already died in prison, and his accomplices have since their conviction been pardoned by the President of the United States, who has thus exerted the power of pardoning, for the first time during his administration. It appeared by the testimony of Messrs, Gagnier, the wife of the deceased, that Redbird, his son and the two prisoners came to her house on the 28th of June, 1827 while the family were at dinner—that they were treated with hospitality and furnished with food; that Gagnier assisted Redbird in mending his gun-lock, gave them his pipe to smoke, and treated them with kindness. Suddenly their malignity broke out without provocation; they attracted the attention of Gagnier towards the prairie—two guns were discharged—Gagnier was shot. Mrs. Gagnier after chasing the Sun away with a loaded musket, (his own,) made her escape with one of the children. It appeared by the testimony of young Redbird, that it was his father who killed Gagnier, who led the party and terrified the other Indians into a compliance with his wishes. The young Indian could think of no reason why Gagnier was chosen a victim in preference to the other whites—believed that his father was intoxicated, and left us to conclude that the general malice towards the whites broke forth under the influence of rum. They were all bound to obey old Redbird, and had come to the prairie to procure spirits. The same Indians, Chichongsic, and Waniga, were tried on another indictment, for scalping Louisa Gagnier an infant and stabbing and scalping Lipcap a servant in Gagnier's house.

The little girl had been brought to her mother in the town, with her throat cut, her skull fractured so that the brain was visible, and her back and sides terribly bruised. It appeared that Waniga had scalped the child, Little Buffalo had fired at Libcap and Redbird scalped and stabbed Libcap as well as Gagnier. The Sun, who scalped the child, however, was the coward who fled from her mother and submitted as said, from fear to Redbird. The house of Gagnier stands alone in the prairie; there is but one house in sight even upon that level plain, and consequently at a great distance. The terrible solitude of this unfortunate family may be well conceived.

SPANISH FIDELITY.

Towards the latter end of the reign of King Edward the Third, lived two valiant squires, Robert Hauke, and Richard Schackle, who, in the wars under the Black Prince, had taken prisoner the Count de Dena, a Spanish don of great quality, and brought him to England. Some time after he left his eldest son as a pledge, while he went home to raise his ransom; but being got to Spain, he neglected to send the money and in a little time died, whereby his honours and estate devolved to the young hostage. This being communicated to king Edward, both he and the Prince were very importunate with the two gentlemen to release the Spanish cavalier; but they were so far from parting

with him, that they refused to discover where he was; for which they were sent to the Tower, from whence escaping, they took sanctuary in Westminster Abbey. The Duke of Lancaster being resolved to ferret them out, sent fifty armed men, who entered the church, put a trick upon Schakel, got him away, and carried him back to the Tower. But as for Haule, he was among the monks, and at mass; the soldiers went to him, and at first expostulated with him, why he should so obstinately disobey the king's command and withal told him he must go with them, which he peremptorily refused, drew a short sword, and made at them, but although he performed wonders, he was at last slain. The Archbishop of Canterbury thundered out an excommunication against these violators of the sanctuary and all their abettors, the king, his mother, and the Duke of Lancaster, excepted. But about a year after, in King Richard the Second's reign, through the mediation of some grave and

(to be continued)

Married.

In this city by Rev. B. Paul, Mr Isaac Derrin to Miss Catherine Richardson—Mr Robert Callile to Miss Susan Stephens—Mr Abraham Gillison to Miss Mary A. Forbie.

Died.

In this city Mr Thomas Faupelt, aged 85.

TO LET

Cornelius Henry has just finished a handsome two story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town, and will rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it, please to call at 31 Moore street.

C HENRY.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPARD
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10. 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on *Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October* last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday* Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Foster & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JONES.

Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling, \$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing 2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do. 2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy, 4 00
Latin and Greek Languages, 5 00
Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received,

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues in manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING. DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general, that his *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced *BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REWEAVING* LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN Sewing done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Inquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth.—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. of Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited every by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,

RICHARD FIELD.

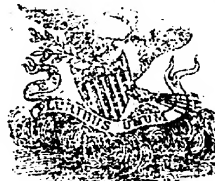
BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part

New-York, July 25, 1828.



THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL
IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russell, No. 149 Church-street.
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion,	75ct.
" Each repetition of do.	83
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion,	50
" Each repetition of do.	25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

Haiti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING. (FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

aug

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 24, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 95

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Barbour, to Mr. Clay, October 2, 1828.

EXTRACT.

"In this conference I opened the subject of slaves taking refuge in the British North American possessions, by representing that our conterminous possessions had been attended with the usual border inconveniences, alluding to the case of refugees from justice, deserters and persons held to service; in other words runaway slaves. When I mentioned the border inconveniences, he instantly, before I explained my object, and with apparent interest, spoke of our difficulties in the North east. I at once undeceived him, by stating that I had received no communications from my government on that head. (owing, I suppose, to the delays of navigation,) and proceeded to state what I had in view. I endeavored to impress on him the importance of the subject, stating that one member of the confederacy, and the house of representatives of the United States, had urged upon the executive the necessity of making some arrangement by which facilities should be given to the losers of slaves, in regaining them. That the mischief was, by no means, confined to the numbers that escaped, but acted on, and much impaired the value of those who remained; the successful attempt at elopement constituting a strong allurements with all to abscond. Lord Aberdeen remarked, that similar complaints had been preferred by other powers having West India possessions, that whilst he would be happy to grant the most substantial remedy, yet in the present state of public feeling on this subject, which he said might properly be called a mania, the application of the remedy was an affair of some delicacy and difficulty; that the law of parliament gave freedom to every slave that affected his landing on British ground. I remarked to his lordship that he was laboring, I thought under a mistake, as this was the result of judicial decision, rather than of parliamentary enactment.—He insisted that there was a statutory provision to the effect spoken of, but added that sir George Murray the head of the colonial department, intended to bring the subject before parliament, when he hoped the evil complained of, would be obviated, as he could not conceive that any people would wish to see their number increased by such subjects."

MEMORANDA IN THE HISTORY OF THE SLAVE-TRADE AND SLAVERY

Slavery among the ancients—Homer often alludes to the custom of kidnapping in small piratical expeditions, and of reducing prisoners of war to the condition of slaves. Athens, on the lowest computation, contained three grown male slaves to one free man. The treatment, which they received, was comparatively mild. If

able to purchase freedom, they might demand it of their masters, at a certain fixed price. Only two inconsiderable insurrections are recorded. At one time they seized upon the castle of Sunium, and committed depredations in the surrounding country. At Sparta, the condition of slaves was deplorable in the extreme, and several times, by their means, the Spartan state was threatened with extinction. Egypt was early a mart for slave. Strabo says that at Delos in Cilicia, 10,000 slaves a day, were sold for the benefit of the Roman. Sicily there were very frequent insurrections of slaves. Two consular armies were destroyed in one war.—Some of the Romans had from six to ten thousand slaves each. A Roman nobleman being assassinated, four hundred slaves were put to death in consequence.

Adrian was the Roman emperor, who deprived the master of a family of the power of life and death over its members. Constantine abolished personal slavery. Slavery, in Europe, in the middle ages was such as now exists in Poland. Marriage among vassals was a religious and solemn rite.—They worshipped at the same altar with their lords, &c.

The slave trade and Slavery in modern times. About the year 1500 a few slave were sent from the Portuguese settlements in Africa into the Spanish colonies in America. In 1511, Ferdinand V of Spain permitted them to be carried in great numbers. In consequence of the terrible destruction of the Indians in American, Bartholomew delas Casas, a benevolent Catholic bishop; proposed to Cardinal Ximenes, in whose hands the government of Spain was lodged, before the accession of Charles V. to establish a regular system of commerce in African slaves. This proposal was in order to save the Indians from extirpation. Ximenes replied that it would be very inconsistent to free the inhabitants of one continent by enslaving those of another. In 1517, Charles V. permitted one of his Flemish favorites to import 4,000 Africans into America. In 1542, he ordered that all slaves in his American dominions should be set free. Upon the abdication of this monarch, slavery was revived. The first importation of slaves by Englishmen was in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1562. Louis XIII. of France would not allow the introduction of slaves into his American Islands till he was assured that it was the readiest way to convert them to Christianity. The first slaves brought into the United States were by a Dutch ship, in 1620, which landed at Jamestown in Virginia. The number was 20.

Abolition of the Slave trade—In May 1772, by a decision of the High Court of England, it was declared, that the British Constitution does not recognize a state of slavery. In 1785, the Rev. Dr. Packard, President of Magdalen College, Cambridge, gave out as a theme for a prize Essay, is

it right to make slaves of others against their will? The prize was gained by *Thomas Clarkson*. In May 1787, a Committee of twelve individuals was formed in London to procure the abolition of slavery. In one visit at the ports of London, Liverpool and Bristol, Mr. Clarkson ascertained the names of 20,000 English seamen, who had perished in the slave trade. In February 1788, by order of the King, a Committee of the Privy Council took into consideration the subject of the African slave trade. The subject was introduced into Parliament, on the ninth of May 1784, by *William Pitt*. A bill was passed to limit the number of slaves to a ship. In 1792, a bill passed the Commons for the gradual abolition of the trade 230 to 85. In 1798, a motion to abolish the slave trade within a limited time was lost 87 to 87; but again in 1801, carried 64 to 26. January 4th 1807, a bill was introduced into the house of Lords for its immediate and total abolition, and carried 100 to 36. In the Commons, it was passed almost by acclamation; two hundred and eighty three voting in the affirmative, and six-teen in the negative. On the 25th of January 1807, just as the sun reached his meridian the bill received the royal assent.

United States.—In 1772, the House of Burgesses of Virginia petitioned the British Government for permission to prohibit the further importation of slaves into that colony. The petition was rejected. All children born of slaves in the state of Pennsylvania after March 1st 1780, were free. In the same month the constitution of Massachusetts was ratified which interdicted slavery. By the constitution of New Hampshire, adopted in 1792, no person could be held a slave; by that of Vermont in 1793; by legislative enactment in Rhode Island in 1784; in Connecticut a law was passed in 1784, declaring that all persons, born after that year should be free on attaining the age of twenty five years; in New Jersey, a law was passed in 1804, declaring that every child born of a slave after July 4th of that year should be free. In New-York, July 4, 1827, slavery totally ceased. The U. S. Congress of 1787, enacted a law interdicting slavery forever from the country between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. January 1st 1803, the slave-trade ceased by the constitution of the United States. In March 1820, by act of Congress all citizens of the United States, who shall be found engaged in the slave trade, and be convicted of the offence shall suffer death.

African Colonization. In June 1787, the English Colony Sierra Leone was established. The territory lies 8 deg. 12 min. north latitude, and about 12° west longitude. In 1794, the settlement was nearly destroyed by a French fleet. In 1807, all the possessions of the company were rendered to the British crown. The colony now contains 18,000 inhabitants.

12,000 of whom are liberated negroes. The freight on the shipments made from the colony in 1822 was nearly £100,000.

The American Colonization Society was formed in December 1816. In 1818, a portion of the African coast was explored by Messrs. Mills and Burgess. In 1820 eighty emigrants were sent out. In December 1821, Cape Montserado was purchased, and soon after a permanent settlement commenced. The population of the colony now exceeds 1,200, of whom 533 were sent out in 1827. Within two years past a out 1,000 slaves have been liberated in the U. S. many of whom have been transported to Africa.

Miscellaneous. In Austria, it was declared by royal edict in 1-26, that every slave from the moment he touches the Austrian soil or an Austrian ship, is free. In 1825, a decree was passed by the Government of France, declaring that all engaged in the slave trade as proprietors, supercargoes, &c. shall be punished with banishment, and a fine equal to the value of the ship and cargo; officers of the vessels rendered incapable of serving in the French navy; and other individuals punished with imprisonment. In Brazil it is to be abolished in three years after March 1, 1827.

Six Spanish ships were captured in 1826 which had on board 1,300 slaves; one ship of 69 tons had 221 slaves: in 1827, a Spanish Schooner of 69 tons was captured, having in her hold 220 slaves: 30 soon died. It is accounted a good voyage, if not more than 20 in 100 perish. In the month of January 1825, 2,100 slaves were landed in Bahia, Brazil.

The traveller, Burckhardt, says that the number of slaves in Egypt is 20,000; in a plague recently in Cairo, 8,000 perished. In the kingdom of Darfour in Eastern Africa, the number of slaves is about 20,000; in Bornou, Bagetme Haoussa, &c. the slaves are about 10,000 to 100,000 free men. All the Beouins are well stocked with slaves. In Syria there are but few slaves. From 6 to 800 annually are brought up by the Turkish officers in Egypt. In the British West Indies, the number of slaves is 800,000. They are constantly decreasing. In the United States, in 1820, there were 1,764,833 slaves, and 233,400 free black. — *Quarterly Journal.*

LYCEUMS.—A very popular mode of conveying instruction with amusement, has recently come into use under the name of a Lyceum. It is an association, formed by several individuals, for the purposes of mutual instruction. They hold weekly, or monthly meetings, for this purpose, and are provided with a cheap apparatus, for illustrating the sciences. Wherever these Lyceums have been established, they have been found to improve the condition of the people, by introducing subjects of useful knowledge, instead of the ordinary frivolous topics of conversation, by giving a proper direction to amusements, by creating a taste for reading and thus introducing public libraries. They have likewise improved the character of teachers of schools, and have directed the public attention to the compilations of two histories, and the surveys of towns for the purpose of prepar-

ing maps. They have also excited an attention to the nature of soils, and have led to the formation of exploring parties for mineralogical surveys. Institutions of this character are now found in almost every town in the State, and it is intended, during the present session of the Legislature, to organize a State Lyceum. The plan of these associations was first suggested, we believe, by Mr J. Holbrook, of Boston, who has been engaged for the last three years, in establishing them throughout the State. — *Sat. Obs.*

FANATICISM.—Under this title, the last Worcester Egisthus notices a singular circumstance, connected with the history of the Baker Society, at Harvard in this State.

"For many years before his monastic institution was introduced into our country, a society existed in the town of Harvard, where is the principal village of the peculiar association, holding similar principles of faith. The leader and head was one Shaeck Ireland, who is said to have been distinguished for a power of persuasion which attached many to him. He taught that his followers were the favorites of heaven: that they were gradually approaching a state of perfection on earth—that renouncing the institution of marriage until they arrived to the full holiness of their condition, they might then contract an union whose offspring would be pure from sin. To this wild doctrine he added the impious claim of being the Saviour of Mankind in his second appearance, and predicted that in three days after his death he should arise in the freshness of immortality. At length, after a course whose moral purity is not spoken of with respect, he expired. His followers watched anxiously during three days for the reanimation of his frame; but as he did not return, they ingeniously conjectured that by three days, was intended three years. For months, as we are informed, the remains of the false prophet were preserved in the cellar of his house by the deluded followers, whose credulity could not be convinced, even by the decay which went on its work of dissolution. When the Shakers arrived, their principles fell on hearts quite ready to embrace them—the relics of the departed leader were committed to the earth, and his followers incorporated themselves with the new society.

A GERMAN DANDY.

It is well known that the students in the different German universities affect great eccentricity of manners and dress as well as opinions. The present is the costume of the student of Bonn:—A small green cloth cap, with a bit of leather in front, quite unfit for its original intention of covering the head and shading the eyes, and the binding of the cap generally differs in colour denote the club to which the student belongs. The hair is worn long and lank; or if curled, the curls must turn in towards the head instead of outwards, as every body else would curl the head. The nose is often adorned with a large pair of silver rimmed spectacles, worn rather for

affectation of singularity than from any dimness of sight occasioned by intensity of abstract study. The mustache and a little imperial beneath the lower lip are encouraged, while the ordinary facial clothing of a whisker is usually shaved clean off. A pipe, the tube of which would answer for a cudgel and whose bowl is as big as a breakfast-cup, seldom leave the mouth of the owner.—The countenance is generally set off by some large scars received in duels, which the students fight on the most trivial occasions. The rest of his dress consists of a frock coat of eccentric cut no neckcloth and the collar of the shirt allowed to fall down.—From the neck is suspended an immense bag of tobacco, with which they regale themselves at all times and suffocate every body else that approaches them. The trowsers fit tolerably tight across the body and thighs, and then gradually increase down to the ankles, and vie with the largest cossacks ever sported in Bond street. The boots are out always black; but some times red, brown or yellow with high heels, from which a Quixotish pair of spurs project fully six inches.—The right hand of this non descript often wields a heavy stick, the head of which is generally of iron, in form of a battle-axe, or some strange device.—Such is the portrait of a flash German student.—[The foregoing, is taken from 'A Six weeks Tour on the Continent,' just published in six volumes 8vo!]

How to learn to read.—By an article in the Courier Francais of Oct. 28th, a translation of which has been published in the Baltimore Gazette, it appears that M. Delafore, a lawyer of Ageo in France, has discovered a mode of teaching children of ordinary intelligence, the art of reading, in from nine to forty hours. His method applies to all languages. His discovery is said to be the result of an accurate examination of the laws regulating articulation, language and the conventional signs of sounds. It is also said that his experiments on a hundred children have been uniformly successful, in the average space of 25 hours; that he has been congratulated by academies on his wonderful discovery; and that great savans to whom he has communicated his secret, look upon him as having done for the propagation of reading what Dr. Faustus did for that of books. Like him too, Mr. Delafore, has experienced persecution; for his system has been pronounced *diabolical*, by the low clergy of Ardecne who have excommunicated its author and its propagators. — *Com. Adv.*

ROW ROYAL.

Late French Papers give various account of a row Royal which took place on Tuesday week, at the hamlet of Petit Chesnay, between the soldiers of two regiments of the Guards Royals the Grenadiers a Cheval and the Swiss. It is said that five or six men have been killed, and from twenty-five to thirty seriously wounded. It is stated that the soldiers of the two regiments were drinking together at a inn which is about a quarter of a league from Versailles, and that there were also a number of military men, both French and Swiss, drinking at another public-house, called La Grac de Dieu. The Swiss soldiers were dancing there in rings, when a Quartermaster of the

Grenadiers entered covered with blood, issuing from a deep wound in his forehead. "To arms, Frenchmen," cried he "the Swiss are murdering us." At these words French and Swiss both drew their sabres. A horrible struggle took place. Tables, pitchers, bottles, glasses, every thing inside the house was broken to pieces. On the outside soldiers were seen chasing each other with a sabre in one hand and a candle in the other. The publican was obliged to escape out of one window, and his wife out of another; and as the guard in the village had been put to flight, no stop could be put to the disturbance till a strong detachment arrived from Versailles. It is not known on which side the first offence was given. Marshal Oudinot has sent officers to Versailles to inquire into the transaction.

NEW POST OFFICE.

The following ingenious contrivance was adopted by a couple of lovers at the west end of the town not long since. The young lady who was of a highly respectable family, having formed an attachment contrary to the inclination and intention of her father, the lovers were at a loss how to carry a correspondence. At length, aided by her father's hair dresser, no unusual agent of Cupid, they adopted the following mode of communicating by letter and escaping the vigilant eye of the watchful parent; and, singular as it may appear, the old gentleman's wig was made the medium of carrying her letters; attached to his wig he wore a bag, this the young lady used to take off every night, and here she never failed to find a billet, which had been previously deposited there by the hair dresser, and which the father had carried about all day; she had thus always time to peruse her letter and replace it with an answer, which was in due course taken away by the barber on the following morning, and delivered to the lover. This mode of corresponding enabled them to arrange and effect an elopement, and they were some time since married at Gretna Green. On their return the father adopted the old proverb, "what can't be cured must be endured!" The lady was pardoned her indiscretions, and they are now living happily under the sanction of the lady's parents, and the wig is now preserved as a sacred relic.

Summary.

Paper Table Cloths.—A new invention, called paper hogs, has within the last few days attracted much notice in Paris. It consists of a paper made to resemble damask and other linen so closely, that it is impossible without examination to detect the difference; and even to the touch, the articles made from the paperlinge are very much like linen. They are used for every purpose to which linen is applicable, with the exception, of course, of those in which strength and durability are required. A French paper, indeed says that they are almost as solid as those manufactured from linen; but this cannot be possible. The price is very low; a napkin costs only five or six centimes, about a half penny, and when they are dirty, they are taken back at half price. A good sized cloth sells for only a franc; and for the same price one may have a rouleau of paper, with one or two colours for papering rooms or for bed curtains.

Breach of Marriage Promise.—A short time since, a case was reported by the Cincinnati Chronicle, which shows that a breach of the marriage promise is held in detestation among Indians. A young Indian failed in his attentions to a young and beautiful squaw. She made complaint to an old chief, who appointed a hearing or trial. The lady laid the case be-

fore the Judge, and explained the nature of the promise made to her. It consisted of sundry visits to her father's wigwam, many little undefinable attentions, and presents, a bunch of feathers and several yards of red flannel. This was the charge. In defence, the faithless swain denied the undefinable attentions, in toto. He had visited her father's wigwam for the purpose of passing away time, when it was not convenient to hunt; and had given feathers and flannels from friendly motives, and nothing further. During the latter part of the defence, the young squaw fainted. The plea was considered invalid, and the offender sentenced to repair the wrong, by giving the lady "another piece of flannel, a breach that was then dangling from his nose, and a dozen coon skins."

The sentence was no sooner concluded, than the squaw sprang upon her feet, and clapping her hands cried out for joy, "Now me ready to be courted again."

Some years ago, a noted warrior of the Patowatonic tribe presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, as one of the chief men of his village, observing, with the customary simplicity of the Indians, that he was a very good man, and a friend to the Americans, and concluded with a request for a dram of whiskey. The agent replied that it was not his practice to give whiskey to good men—that good men never asked for whiskey, and never drank it when voluntarily offered—that it was bad Indians only who demanded whiskey. Then replied the Indian quickly in broken English "me d-m rascal."

NASHVILLE DEC. 19. A very distressing & awful occurrence took place not long since at the Iron Works of Messrs Baxter and Hicks in Dickson county. By digging out the ore from the side of a hill, the workmen had made an excavation of considerable extent, and were in the habit of prosecuting their labors, immediately under the immense projection. One morning, while three men, [two black and one white,] were thus engaged, the whole body gave way and instantly buried them beneath its ponderous weight. About fifty men, after nearly half a day's labor, succeeded in digging out the carcasses, which were completely mashed to pieces. Not a whole bone remained, the heads were pressed into thin plates, and the bodies retained scarcely a resemblance to the human form. It is indeed surprising that so great a number of persons should have exposed themselves to so imminent and obvious a danger, and it is a matter of grateful reflection that the awful catastrophe occurred at a moment when so few comparatively were in a situation to be destroyed by it. Had it happened at almost any other hour of the day, perhaps ten times as many human beings might have been overwhelmed and shared the fate of their unfortunate companions.

Trial by Jury.—The following anecdote is related by an eminent barrister.—The wife of an inhabitant of a small town in the West of England having died suddenly, and it being known that the deceased had lived on no friend-

ly terms with her husband, from whom she had received beatings, a report obtained currency that she had died from ill usage, and her husband was taken up and put upon his trial for manslaughter. On the trial the husband called several witnesses to prove that he had never beaten his wife, except upon very great provocation, and that the deceased from her temper required wholesome correction. Two surgeons swore that her death was natural, and that it had not been at all hastened by unkind treatment, and the general impression of the court and jury seemed to be, that the man had been needlessly dragged before a tribunal of justice. When the clerk of the court went to the foreman, and inquired if the jury were agreed on their verdict, the foreman replied emphatically, "Yes." The clerk then said, "what is your verdict, gentlemen?" To which the foreman, with still greater emphasis, replied, "Sav'd her right."

Judge Jeffries.—Of notorious memory, (pointing to a man with his cane, who was about to be tried,) said, "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him said, "At which end, my Lord?"

A village school master, in the County of Bucks, one day asked a boy, who was about to leave school, to what trade his father intended to put him. The boy said he was to be a butcher. "Why surely," rejoined the master, "you will not kill the poor sheep and lambs?" No said the urchin. "I shou'nt like to kill poor ones but I should like to kill fat ones."

A Turk asked a Janissary who was a guide to some Englishmen, what was their object in visiting Ephesus? To view that heap of rubbish, he answered, pointing to the Temple, "are there not, said the Turk with a smile, stone enough about Smyrna to gratify their curiosity?"

Credit.—At a public meeting, a few nights since, a gentleman remarked, that the grand characteristic of civilization was credit. "In a state entirely savage (he said) one article of consumption was exchanged for another, but as man progressively rose from this condition, he assumed, as a common medium—shells, iron, copper, silver, gold, till being arrived at the degree most remote from the barbarous, mutual confidence appeared, and gave birth to credit. It was to this that every great nation owed its power."

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF FIREWOOD.

The New-England Farmer has published, among its valuable hints, the following respecting the use of firewood. If wood is split very small, any given quantity will give more heat for a while, but will be quickly consumed. If large, it will consume slowly, but will burn less readily and give much less heat. A fire composed of billets of wood, not more than 14 inches long, will give more than two thirds as much heat, as that made of wood double that length. Billets of from 3 to 4 inches diameter, on a medium, will be found most economical.

VARIETIES.

CHINESE LADIES.

The two young females now exhibiting at Shinkwin's Buildings, Patrick-street, are, perhaps, the greatest living curiosities ever presented in these countries. Their introduction is quite unique. Hitherto the standing law, prohibiting the sex to leave the Chinese dominions, has been observed with a fidelity that throws into the shade all our severest measures of vigilance. None but men being permitted to quit the Empire.—The females, now the subject of this article, are said to be the first who ever trod upon European ground; and we are assured that the present attempt at emigration is the only one that has ever succeeded! These young ladies are in the bloom of youth, and one of them, we presume, must, in her country, be considered a beauty of no common fascination. There is an archness tempered with a most agreeable mildness in her countenance;—her mouth would serve as a model of perfection for the Statuary, and when ornamented with a smile of exuberant sweetness, is almost too highly embellished. Her companion is plain: but they are both as truly feminine, and even lady-like in their deportment, as our most refined nations of female delicacy can expect. They frequently converse with each other in their own language, which assisted by their soft and mellifluous voices, is peculiarly pleasing to the hearer. The feet are so excessively small that a real description would seem to be fabulous; certainly the accounts that we read in books are below the truth. Shoes that fit them easily are exhibited, and we are not accustomed to see any so small for the youngest children in this country. But their hands are a subject for still greater admiration. From their tapering and delicate fingers, the nails extend from two to three inches in length, and the exquisite address with which they manage the needle, for they are constantly at work, cannot be described. They have silver cases to save those precious nails from accidents at night, and as the preservation of such distinctive marks of rank is an object of great consideration, it may probably have such effect in rendering their dispositions gentle and submissive. Their foreheads are very high and straight, and their black hair rises above, perpendicularly, five or six inches, in the most luxuriant profusion. In stature they are *petite*, though they are not thin, their persons are what we should have no hesitation to pronounce genteel. Their dresses have no marks of the *outlandish* and though it is quite at variance with British or French Fashions, we are forced to admit that it is graceful and elegant. As men we shall not attempt to describe;—the ladies must see and judge for themselves. These truly interesting females are accompanied by an interpreter, who is also a native of the "Celestial Empire." Being in the costume of a Mandarin, & having a countenance indicating much intelligence, he is an object of great attraction.—*London paper*

MOTION OF ANIMALS

Animal motion is wonderful though from perpetually meeting the eye, we take little account of it. The pholis (a shell fish) has the power of perforating the hardest marble by means of a fleshy substance, apparently no way suited to so laborious an employment;—it increases its cell as it increases its size; and constitutes a perfect example of the first rudiments of animal motion.—The only impulse an oyster possesses arises out of its power of opening and shutting its shell. The muscle moves by means of a muscular substance, resembling a tongue. The crab moves

sideways, and the waterfly swims upon its back. The serpent undulates, and the lion-ant moves backwards; it has no power to make the smallest inclination forwards. Marine birds can walk, run, fly and swim. Some animals can only walk, others gallop; the horse performs all these motions. The Tiger and the crocodile dart; the reindeer runs, but never gallops, the armadillo walks swiftly, but can neither run nor leap; while the great anteater climbs much better than it can walk. The sloth is a large animal, and yet can travel only fifty paces in a day; an elk will run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that. An eagle can fly 18 leagues in an hour; and a Canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of 16 hours, man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect these, he has in maturity and health 60 bones in his legs and thighs 62 in his arms and hands, 60 in his head, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles in the structure of his body, and his heart has 3,840 pulsations in the space of an hour.

—*Book's Harmonies of Nature*

Look Behind!—This is a usual cry with the urchins in our streets, who either caution the driver to take care of any of their comrades mounting behind, or raise the cry to quiz the coachman.—We are in good earnest, however when we repeat their caution. Last Sunday morning, early, as a hack was conveying a young lady and gentleman to the steam boat at Rocketts, a white man very adroitly attempted to cut the lady's baggage from behind the hack.—He had succeeded in cutting off one of the straps—and was advancing towards the attainment of his plunder, when the alarm was given—the robber abandoned his booty, and fled from the gentleman who attempted to pursue him.—And this happened, we understand, on one of the Main-streets of our city, very near to the county court house!

[*Richmond Compiler*]

JUSTICE HOLT AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the year 1704, several persons who claimed to be freemen of the borough of Aylesbury, were refused the privilege of voting at an election for members of parliament, and brought an action against the returning officer for the penalties which the law imposes in such cases. The House of Commons conceiving this appeal to the courts to be an evasion of their privileges, passed an order, declaring it to be penal in either judge, or counsel, or attorney, to assist at the trial. The Lord Chief Justice Holt and several lawyers were, notwithstanding, bold enough to disregard this order, and proceeded with the action in due course. The house, extremely offended at this contempt of their order, sent the sergeant at arms to command the judge to appear before them; but this resolute administrator of the laws refused to stir from his seat. On this the Commons sent a second message, by their speaker, attended by a great many of their members. After the speaker had delivered his message, his lordship replied to him in the following memorable words: "Go back to your chair, Mr. Speaker, within these five minutes, or you may depend on it I'll send you to Newgate. You speak of your authority! But I tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws, and as a distributor of justice; and were the whole House of Commons in your belly, I would not

stir one foot.—The speaker was prudent enough to withdraw, and the house with equal prudence let the matter drop.

Cleaning gold Trinkets. These are seldom made of pure gold. This metal is usually largely alloyed with copper. Before delivering their work, the jewellers usually subject it to an operation called cleaning, which is done by immersing it in an acid. The acid removes the copper, but is also removes some of the gold, so that when the cleaned surface is worn off, the copper not being covered by gold is betrayed to the eye by its hue. This may be thus avoided—steep the trinket to be cleaned in ammonia instead of an acid. This solvent will remove some of the copper, but none of the gold.—The pure gold thus exposed, when polished will encase the rest of the copper remaining in the alloy, and the surface presented to the eye will be of pure gold.

AMERICAN AMERITIZATION

SOCETY.

The venerable Matthew Carey of Philadelphia, has remitted to the Treasurer of this society the sum of \$100. with a promise to do the same for nine successive years, in conformity with the proposition of Mr Gerrit Smith of this state. In his letter tendering this donation he says, 'by a rational calculation, in Mr Darby's valuable work, it appears that, according to the past ratio of increase of the coloured population of the United States, they will in the year 1868, amount to above 10,000,000, in 1883 to 15,000,000, unless some efficient measures of prevention be adopted! Who can regard this increase without alarm? Who can consider any expense too great, to avert the horrible consequences with which it is pregnant? Could a portion of the national wealth, could individual or state munificence, be in any other mode better employed?

Ontario Repository.

THINGS THAT I LIKE.

I like to see young men strutting about with segars in their mouths, calling for *smallers* of Gin and Brandy, and drugging them off with great nonchalance, because it looks so genteel and manly.

I like to hear young men swear *bravely*, especially in the company of respectable females it shows good sense and very excellent breeding.

I like to see young ladies laugh in church. It shows they are pleased with the sermon.

I like to see a dashing belle trip along the street, in the most costly and fashionable gear, with her heels peeping through her stockings. It shows a becoming carelessness of self.

I like to see people prying into their neighbors concerns—don't you?

A PICTURE OF SLAVERY.

Yonder, upon a throne made of the affections of the planters, in the face of an indignant nation and of an offended God, sits Slavery horrible as an hag of hell: her face is brass—her heart is stone—her hand is iron, with which she wrings from the multiplied sufferings and labours of the poor blacks, the wealth with which she is clothed in purple and fine linen, and fareth sumptuously every day; watching with unslumbering jealousy, every ray that would enlighten the darkness of her kingdom, and frowning indignantly on every finger that would disturb the stability of her throne.

Stop my paper!—Every man must have some object whercon to vent his spleen—en-

getic bile must have its way, or one gets the jaundice. We once knew a man who, as often as he was kicked and cuffed by the world, was sure to flog his wife and children by way of balancing the account. Another had his nose pulled in a hall room, and instantly he posted off to his lodgings and caned his servant. Lord Byron used to swear, when any thing went wrong with him—that old bear, Doctor Johnson, swallowed oceans of tea, and the impetuous Alfieri mounted a wild horse. Every one to his taste, and in this country the taste is for a man to die in his newspaper incontinently, when he becomes bilious. Let us take a few examples.

A man wakes up with the toothache eats no breakfast, and goes off grumbling to his place of business. He takes up his newspapers—finds something in it not exactly in accordance with his own opinions, and instantly sends a note to the editors with instructions to stop his paper. He has his tooth pulled in the course of the day, feels the want of his paper the next morning, and puts his name anew to the subscription list. "Stop my paper!" bawls A. B. you are opposed to the tariff, and like a liberal man as I am, I will not listen to your arguments against it. "STOP MY PAPER," shouts C. D. you are confounded Turk, and I'll have nothing to do with you. "Stop my paper," cries E. F. you refused to insert a puff for my newly invented flea trap. "Stop my paper," roars G. H. you have dared to express an opinion of your own, when you knew that I thought differently. "Stop my paper," exclaims I. J. "I cannot make a tool of you, and you will not do for me." and so on till you come to Y. Z. Magnanimous mortals, what fine editors you would make!

N.Y. Courier.

The following is a singular trait of savage character. What a picture of desolation is conveyed in the idea of being the last of a tribe, friends, children, country, extinct. It almost conjures up reality of the 'Last Man'.

THE LAST OF THE SQUIRRELS.

A gentleman, now a member of the Legislature gave the following information a short time ago, on his return from the Indian country. The Squirrels were a branch of the Miamies, and at one time quite a considerable band; but by wars and hardships they were reduced to a single man who lived on the Mississinewa. The Squirrel harboured an unalterable animosity towards a Miami, and used every means to get a fight with him. But finding that out of his power, he presented the Miami a large hunting knife and ordered him to take his with it.

The Miami took the knife, seemed to reflect a moment, and then plunged it to the hilt in the breast of the Squirrel, which had been captured and presented to him. When he was certain the fatal act was completed, he drew the blade from the heart of the Squirrel, who fell back against a tree, and with the most apparent composure, felt his latest breath fast approaching. The Squirrel never evinced the least motion of fear, when the Miami put the deadly weapon to his breast, but with unshrinking firmness seemed to look upon it with pleas-

ure, as an 'honourable kind of revenge. Such are the ideas of these uncivilized children of nature.

Cent. I. Times

Mr Beckford, the late owner of Fonthill has directed his bier upon which his coffin is to be carried, to be manufactured of elegant workmanship, by an upholsterer at Bath, and to be placed in his private apartment, as a *memento mori*. It is affirmed that the tower which he has built on Lansdowne hill is the burial place where it will be ultimately deposited.

BLISTERED FEET.—The following mode of cure, was communicated to Capt Cochrane, & which he never found to fail, "it is simply to rub the feet at going to bed, with spirits mixed with tallow dropped from a lighted candle into the palm of the hand. On the following morning no blisters exist; the spirits seem to possess the healing power, the tallow serving only to keep the skin soft and pliant. The soles of the feet, the ancles, and insteps, should be rubbed well; and even where no blisters exist, the application may be usefully made as a preventive. Salt and water is a good substitute, and while on this head, I would recommend foot travellers never to wear right and left shoes; it is bad economy, and indeed serves to cramp the feet; and such I felt to be the case."

ANCIENT TUNNEL.

Babylon was divided in the middle by the river Euphrates, and had on each side an extraordinary structure. On one side stood the Temple of Jupiter Belos. Between these edifices there were two channels of communication, and both stupendous works. The first was a bridge of five stadia (3125 feet) in length, surrounded by strong piers twelve feet apart. The second was an arched tunnel, under the river, of brick work, 15 feet wide and 12 high. Strabo fixes the breadth of the Euphrates at only one stadium (625 feet); but as it is reasonable to presume the same allowance would be made for its overflows and the lowness of its banks, in the case of the tunnel, as of the bridge, it may be concluded that they were both of the same length. The tunnel now in progress under the Thames will only, when completed, be 1,300 feet in length, or 18.5, shorter than this of Babylon; but the latter was the more easily constructed of the two as Herodotus records that the waters of the Euphrates were diverted from their bed, previously to the bridge and tunnel being commenced.

Effects of Fear.—Some years since while an American vessel of war was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, Dr. D. an amiable and intelligent man, who acted as physician and surgeon to it, used frequently to lodge on shore at the house of a respectable lady, to whose only son, a child of four or five years old, the doctor had become strongly attached, from having discovered in him an extraordinary degree of precocity, and of an interesting disposition. After some months, the vessel was ordered to sea, and the doctor parted with the child with great regret. More than a year had elapsed, when the same vessel returned to Norfolk, and the doctor repaired to the house of his landlady, to see the child who immediately flew to his embraces, delighted to see him. "Oh, my dear boy," said the doctor, patting him on the head as he spoke, "who has been powdering your hair?"

"Nobody," replied he, whose joy was changed to grief, and he immediately quitted the apartment.—The same question was asked the mother, and the same consequences followed. The next time he called, she was better able to account for the mystery; and informed him that a short time before she had been aroused at midnight by the loud and piercing shrieks of her child; and on hastening to his bed, found him sitting up in it, his whole countenance wild with horror, and his skin dripping with cold sweat. On being made sensible of her presence, in a confused manner, he told her he had been visited by a frightful dream. The next day it was discovered that his hair was bleached, as though he had lived a century. The mystery, for such it may certainly be considered, was not perfectly understood till about three years since, when, by the dying confession of a relation, who was to inherit the property of the child at his decease, it was confessed, that on the night the boy imagined he had been visited by a frightful dream, he had himself made an attempt to strangle him but was deterred from the commission of the deed by the terrific screams of the boy.

Remedy to Purify Water.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum purifies water.

A large table spoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water stirred round at the time) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water.—A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful.

Negroes.—Blumenbach gives a most striking account of a little library which he possesses of works written by negroes; from which it appears, that there is not a single department of taste or science in which some negro has not distinguished himself.

(Concluded from page, 331.)

venerable persons, the matters was accommodated on these terms: That the said Schakel who was sent to the Tower, should discover and deliver up the Count de Denon, and so be set at liberty, and the king to settle on him lands, to the value of one hundred marks per annum, and pay him down five hundred marks ready money, in lieu of the expected ransom, and also, that his majesty, for satisfaction to the church, should at his own proper charges erect a chantry of five priests for ever, to pray for the soul of Robert Haule, whom his officers had slain. But now comes the most surprising part of the story: when Schakel was on the point to produce his captive, he showed them his servant who waited on him, for the gallant Spaniard observed such a regard to his word, that he scorned to discover himself without his leave, but on the contrary, had all along, both in the sanctuary, and in the Tower faithfully and submissively served him in disguise, neglecting both his quality and interest, when they stood in competition with his honour.

NE PLUS ULTRA

A paper is to be published in the town of Morriston, Vt. entitled "*The Green Mountain Forest Requiem*,"—to be devoted to sound religion, strict morality, agriculture, and the memory of the dead."

Some wag played off a very unwarrantable trick upon the Governor of Indiana, just before the time when the annual message was to be delivered to the Legislature of that State, by publishing under the signature of James Brown Ray, (the Governor's real name is James B. Ray) a long bombastic and nonsensical address, touching upon those subjects would probably be embraced in the forthcoming message, but in such a loose, disjointed, and inelegant manner, as to bring into ridicule the literary attainments of his Excellency.

A provincial editor says, "do, for heaven's sake, divide the state of New-York, and call the west part the *State of Morgan*." Call it," says the *Ithaca Journal*, "the *State of Sin and Misery*." "No," said a crusty old bachelor, "call it the *State of Matrimony*, and that includes sin, misery and *Morganism*."

"Never judge from manners," (says Lord Byron,) "for I once had my pocket picked by the civillest gentleman I ever met with; and one of the mildest persons I ever met with, was Ali Pacha."

The *Waterloo Observer* mentions the commitment of two young ladies to the jail of that village, for *horse stealing*.

NEW ZEALAND.

Communications from the Wesleyan Mission in New Zealand, dated in March last, supply the following interesting particulars. The death of the warrior Honghi (or Shunogshi,) who was encl in England, and who had the honour of being presented to his present Majesty, will be read with regret:—

"Honghi, the hero of New Zealand, is at length numbered with the clods of the valley! A party of the Hokianga natives were on a visit to him, at Wangaroa when he died. Patnong, who was one of them, related the following circumstances. He and his party reached Wangaroa on the 4th of March; they were much grieved to find Honghi so dreadfully emaciated. They lifted up their voices and wept; and the sick warrior himself was so much affected that for some time he had no power to speak. They told him that they feared he was near death, which, however, he denied, and said he was never in better spirits in his life. On the following day they intended to depart, but finding him worse, they resolved to remain —, Honghi now became conscious of his approaching dissolution, and bequeathed to his sons his implements of war, amongst which was the coat of mail presented to him, when in England, by his Majesty King George the Fourth. He told his friends he hardly expected they would be attacked after his death, but exhorted them, if they should be, never to yield to their enemies, however numerous they might be, as it was only thus they could obtain a hut or satisfaction for his

death. On the morning of the 6th he repeatedly exclaimed "Kia toa! Kia toa!" Be courageous! Be courageous! And such exhortations as these employed his quivering lips till he expired.

"On the same day that Honghi died at Wangaroa, Tiki, a son of the late Pomane, was killed at Waima, a district in Hokianga, by a chief of the tribe called Maunimuri. The circumstances which led to his death were these: some of Tiki's pigs had been stolen by the natives of Waima, and he was seeking hulu (satisfaction,) when the fatal assault took place which caused his death.

"On the 25th of March through the instrumentality of the Missionaries, a permanent peace was concluded between the Bay of Islands and the Hokianga tribes; and now the former have returned home, and the latter are dispersing to their several places of abode. If a battle had occurred, it would, in all probability, have been the most desperate and bloody that ever took place in New Zealand. There was a little disproportion either in men or muskets, and there was a feeling of deadly exasperation prevailing among them; many of them were like chained bull-dogs, eager to fly upon their adversaries. It is therefore matter of great and peculiar thankfulness, that these alarming commotions have been conducted to so peaceful an issue, and that the cloud which wore towards us so black an aspect has passed away.

There is one other circumstance, which as it seems to be an instance of providential retribution, should not be omitted. Oro, the man who directed the plundering of the mission premises at Wangaroa, was killed on the 15th March. His body was found on Sunday the 23d, and cut up into quarters by his friends, in order to carry it in baskets to his native place, at the Bay of Islands for interment. This seems horrible to an Englishman; but it was done out of kindness. A day or two before, Mutiwaiti, on observing his dog come home with a full paunch, said to Captain Clark, "do you see that dog? He is just come home with full paunch, after having been feeding on the body of Oro, the fellow that robbed the missionaries at Wangaroa —" *Sidney Gaz.*

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, January 24, 1829.

SIERRA LEONE.—DEATH OF GOV. LUNLEY. Another victim, another Governor, and several of his suite have perished in that swamp of pestilence. We have before us a letter, dated Sierra Leone, August 19.—Lieutenant Governor Lunley is dead, so is Ensign Gordon of his staff and the Governor's white servant is not expected to recover. The Governor and his whole staff were struck down by the pestilence at one fell swoop. Brigade Major Frazer, and Lieutenant M'Lean, have recovered. A relation of the late Granville Sharpe had come out as paymaster—horror struck at what he saw, and trembling for his life, he, in two days after being landed, insisted on being sent back to England. Dr Clark and Dr Poulis are both laid up. The mortality even amongst the black inhabitants, adds "the letter, is frightful."

LOTTERY.—Dangle, Jr. of Virginia, offers himself as the Prize of a lottery, to all widows and Maids under 25—the number of tickets to be three hundred, at one Hundred Dollars each, but one number to be drawn from the wheel, the fortunate holder of which is to be entitled to Himself and the thirty thousand dolls.



THE FEAST OF LIFE.

I bid thee to my mystic feast,
Each one thou lovest is gathered there;
Yet put thou on a mourning robe,
And bind the cypress in thy hair.

The hall is vast, and cold, and drear;
The board with faded flowers is spread,
Shadows of beauty flit around,
But beauty from which bloom has fled.

But music echoes from the walls,
But music with a dirge-like sound;
And pale and silent are the guests,
And every eye is on the ground.

Here take this cup, though dark it seems,
And drink to human hopes and fears;
'Tis from their native element,
The cup is filled—it is of tears.

What turn'st thou with averted brow!
Thou scornest this poor feast of mine,
And askest for a purple robe,
Light words, glad smiles, and sunny wine.

In vain, the veil has left thine eyes,
Or such these would have seemed to thee;
Before thee is the Feast of Life,
But life in its reality!

[By request.]

SIGNS.

If you hear an uncommon noise in the night, it is a sign that, from some cause or other you, do not know what makes it.

If you see a ghost, it is a sign that your intellect is weak, and that you are deceived.

If you see a man near you who reported your private conversation, to make difficulty, or to enable a vagrant to prosecute you, it is a sign you had better get out of his company.

If you see a man pretending to know more than those who have enjoyed double his advantages, and have improved them better, it is a sign he is a fool.

If you hear a death-watch, it is a sign there is a small spider near you.

If you hear a dog howl in the night, it is a sign he is not asleep.

If you see a man neglecting his own business to talk politics, it is a sign he is poor.

If you plant seeds in the old of the moon, it is a sign they will vegetate and grow as well as if they had been planted in the new.

If you hear a man boast that he is better than his neighbors, it is a sign you had better not trust him.

II. Repository.

Polly and Patty—Not a thousand miles from Boston, the following important philological decision took place. Says Abigail to her mother, what do the words *Pal* and *Pat* mean that we see so often in newspapers, at the bottom of paragraphs? I don't know, Nabby; but we'll ask uncle Jonathan, who was down in Boston two years before the French war broke out. One of these words, said uncle Jonathan, is spelt wrong—it should be *Poll*. These words stand for *Polly and Patty*, gals, what tells all the news.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

The committee for raising money by donations and debentures for completing the Thames Tunnel, have given notice, that in consequence of the sum of £100,000 not having been subscribed within the period limited, the undertaking is, for the present, wholly suspended; and that the money subscribed, either for debenture or donation will be returned. The committee conclude by declaring, "That they will not shrink from the expression of their confidence that at a more favorable moment, some national act will enable the work to be recommenced, and the tunnel to be completed."

EARTHQUAKE.

In the island of Grand Canany a severe shock of an earthquake running from east to west, was felt on the morning of the 1st. of October. The convent of the Dominicans experienced much damage, and many of the vessels in harbor felt the shock as if striking on a rock. Such was the alarm and terror of the inhabitants, that the churches and convents were crowded during the following day with all classes, desiring to return thanks for their preservation.

The Elizabeth City Star notices the arrival at that port, through the Dismal Swamp Canal of a steamboat built of sheet-iron, 16 feet wide and 50 feet long, intended to run between Newbern and Beaufort through the Clubfoot and Harlow's creek canal. She left Elizabeth city for Newbern on Sunday last.

TO LET.

Cornelius Henry has just finished a handsome two story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town, and will rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it, please to call at 31 Moore street.
C. HENRY.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MEASUREMENT, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3.75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPARD

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10. 1829.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1.50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.
New-York. 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.
New-York. Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
N 161 Greenwich street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dyeing done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JOES, Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev. Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,
No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of olden Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire of Mr. J. Smith, at the City Hall.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING. DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his **House No. 28 Elizabeth street**, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LECHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PRATT-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and RESETTING LECHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. Ladies dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred. Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N.B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1828.



THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, - - - 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 5 for 3 months.

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N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Coors, New-Branswick.

Rev. Mr. Charles Anderson, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stealey, Newbern.

Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George Waterloo.

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS

SUPERIOR

POLISHING BLACKING.

(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by

N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 31, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 95

LIBERTY TO THE CAPTIVE.

The following article appeared in the Journal of Commerce of Wednesday. It is an effecting appeal, and we hope it may be a successful one. The subscription are made payable to the order of Col. Richard Varick, Arthur Tappan and Eleazer Lord.

The object of this communication is to excite the cause of a worthy and interesting individual.

Having lately returned from the South, I had the opportunity of seeing and conversing with the parties; and in honor of their urgent request, and the urgency of the affair itself, I adventure thus to spread it before a generous and humane community.

Philip Lee, a colored (mulatto) man, is the son of Frank, who was a servant of General Washington, and his butler at Mount Vernon for nearly half a century: he is also a nephew of Billy, (the brother of Frank,) well known by all the officers of the revolutionary army, as the faithful and favorite attendant of the General's person. Philip, called familiarly *Uncle Phil*, and known by that title very extensively in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., is the property of G. W. P. Custis, Esq. ("the child of Mount Vernon") now of Arlington, D. C. His character is one of extraordinary excellence, of unqualified and universal praise. For a gifted and original mind, regularity and industry, an exemplary influence among those of his own class, joined with intelligent and consistent piety towards God and man, it is presumed that he has few superiors, of any complexion, on the globe. I have his character from his master and mistress, from Rev. Mr. Gurley, Agent of the Colonization Society, and other competent judges, whose united testimony is seconded in the conviction of all others by whom he is known. I scarce dare venture to publish all that I have heard of his singular moral and social worth. Mr. Custis said, among others things, to myself, "Phil has lived with me twenty-eight years, and I can say that a more faithful and conscientious man never lived." I minutened down the very words at the time, which I now transcribe. Phil is between 40 and 50 years of age; and from several personal interviews with him, which he sought for the purpose of enlisting my feelings and services in his cause, I have no doubt of his exalted character. He showed no affectation, on forwardness or vanity, on apparent consciousness of his general reputation. Not an effort at effect not a whimper of effeminacy, not a tear of weakness, was observable, while he told the facts his persuasive story, and uttered his manly grief in the undissembled tones of nature and of truth. Could he tell the community that story in person, his object would infallibly succeed!

Phil has a wife and seven children whom he dearly loves, and who discover in their principles and behavior the fruits of his influence and his assiduties. Their character is also excellent. The first seven of his children followed each other to his grave; for his wife then, and at present, the slave (with her children) of another master, buried them in quick succession, and at an early age. Phil interceded with her master, and consented to change her sphere of toil for one more suited to her strength; since which she has never lost a child. The oldest of the present seven (they have had fourteen) is in his eleventh year: and now to the crisis! *They are all sold to a planter in the State of Georgia, and are to be removed early in the ensuing Spring unless previously redeemed.* The price of their redemption is the desideratum. If it can be obtained, the present owner has humanely pledged himself, (and a formal reserve in the contract authorises the averment on his part) to give them free to their husband and father. That price is *one thousand dollars*. It is thought by Mr. Gurley and others, that one-half can be raised in the District, and for the other five hundred dollars, *all his hope under heaven is from abroad*; and, I may add, *is connected with this appeal*. A hope that it might be easily raised by proper measures in this city, has induced me thus to present the case to the generous and the good.

If it be demanded, why does not the master of Phil become the purchaser himself? The question has been anticipated by Mr. Custis; and his answer, to those who best know the facts as they are, is satisfactory. "The severe pressure of the times upon an agriculturalist, whose entire revenues are derived from the soil, is the apology which the master of Phil has to offer, for not being the purchaser in the present instance." That distinguished gentleman and his excellent lady have already done their part in contribution to the \$500 to be raised in their vicinity. Their influence, and their services will not be wanting to aid the object, if possible, to its consummation; while the worthy and indefatigable Agent of the Colonization cause, and other kindred spirits of the metropolis will persevere in the enterprise, we trust, not vain. But \$500 is the limit of their expectations; and neither there nor here will a part avail. The whole sum must be raised, and that speedily—or, they disappear, to be seen by Philip no more forever; no more, I mean, in the present world! There is no alternative.

A transportation to Georgia is to the slave, of a more central latitude, the concentration of his horrors. Said Phil to me, "If you can procure the sum of \$500 in New York, you may, and I desire that you would take them all to the North, and own them and make them serve in payment as long as your laws will allow. My wife shall bind

herself to any kind master there as long as he pleases, and my children shall also be bound; and if I never see them again in this world I shall still be happy; but how can I bear to have them sent to Georgia?" If this appeal succeeds, I give it as my (not unadvised) opinion, that *Philip himself* may yet live with them at the North, a free man! He is worthy of freedom.

It is my conviction of the *specialty* of this case, and of its high claims to the consideration of the public, that I have deliberately resolved thus to tell the story,—the facts—and have the result to the blessing of heaven and the responsibility of men. "Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them; and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body. To do good, and to communicate forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

It will be the condition of subscription that nothing is to be paid unless the whole sum of one thousand dollars is raised. A small sum or a large one will be acceptable. Papers will be left at Mr. Roe Lockwood's book store, No. 415 Broadway, at the office of the Journal of Commerce, and with the undersigned, for subscription. SAMUEL H. COX, No. 3 Charlton street

New-York January 20

N. B. If any gentlemen or ladies from abroad, hearing of this, should be disposed to remit by mail—and will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber in the Journal of Commerce S H C.

*A very reasonable sum, they say, who seem to be judges in the case of sinews bought and sold.

MORAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEST INDIES.

We are happy to perceive from the last Report of the London Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, that British Christians and philanthropists are beginning to reap the fruits of their recent efforts for the improvement of the slaves in the West Indies, and that in some of the islands where the opposition of the planters had been most virulent the local authorities, and the planters themselves, now co-operate with the friends of reform. In introducing the following extracts from the report, we cannot forbear to ask, how long will it be before schools will be tolerated for the instruction of more than two millions of slaves in this land of boasted light and freedom?

We know that this is a delicate subject and that all remarks upon it, coming from this quarter, are commonly regarded as impertinent, by those who alone can remedy the evil. But when we cast our eyes over the world, and see that the spirit of the age has every where else overcome the obstacles to the diffusion of knowledge among the ignorant and degraded—when

we see the Hindoo the Arab, and the American Indian reading in their own tongues the Word of life,—when we see schools, fostered and flourishing, in oppressed Ireland, in infidel France, in despotic Russia, and in all the isles of the heathen,—when, finally, coming nearer home, we find that the iron heart of the British West India planter is at last softened, and that his scourged slave is premised and encouraged to draw for himself from the wells of salvation, we cannot suppress the feeling of mortification and deep shame, which rises at the thought, that the land in which we live, is the only land on the face of the earth, where the light of knowledge is shut out by law from millions of the population. Every where else the philanthropist may plant his schools among the degraded, but the line which surrounds the slavery of this land he must not pass over. Every where else men may have light in their dwellings, but Egyptian darkness must always settle here. We may express our sympathy for every other people, but, for the slaves of our own soil, tears are treason when we weep for them.

Can this state of things last forever? Will the whole world hail the dawning of the millennial day, and only the tongue of the Southern slave be silent? No! The voice which has sounded across the waters and broken the slumbers of the British planter, will soon be joined by voices in all lands, and by the voice of Him who speaks and it is done,—*Let there be light to ALL who sit in darkness*—*N. Y. Obs.*

Mexican Insurrection.—The intelligence from this country is not of a nature to give pleasure to those who have conceived high ideas of the future prospects of the Hispano-American governments. One of the factions into which the country is divided succeeds in a contested election, and its candidate is chosen president of the republic; the opposite party instead of submitting tranquilly to the result as by the terms of the constitution they were bound to do, and waiting till another election for another trial of their strength, take up arms and seize the government into their own hands. Force is called in to overawe public opinion, and the beggars that swarm in the streets of Mexico, are let loose upon the more respectable citizens to plunder their houses and cut their throats upon their own thresholds. If this is the manner in which the Mexican republic is to be governed; if the decision of the people by their vote is not to be respected; if that candidate whose friends may happen to command the army, is to resort to force to obtain what he cannot gain by the public favor, it were better for the country that it had remained under the dominion of Spain. An hereditary despot, whom no body thinks of displacing, is better than a new despot every few years, especially if he is to force his way to power by shedding the blood of those who oppose him.

Our merchants in this city feel no small anxiety as to the state of affairs in Vera Cruz, where many of them have considerable mercantile capitals invested. The following letter with which we have been secured, announces the adoption of a mea-

sure which we believe will remove all inquietude for the present. *N. Y. Ev Post.*

"Vera Cruz, Dec. 28, 1838.

"Our City still remains quiet. A council of war was held last evening, at the House of the Captain General of this State when it was decided that they should declare themselves in favor of the existing government. This timely decision will no doubt be the cause of preventing a similar scene here to that which took place in the capital. In our former letter of the 20th, of December, we mentioned to you that the former government were concentrating their forces at Puebla. They amounted to 3000 men, but they have all declared in favor of the existing government.

The only change that takes place in the government is that the station of Secretary of War and the Marine, is filled by Guerrero, in place of Pedraza. The latter fled the Capital during the pillage, and has not since been heard of. We now think that every thing will go on as usual, although some time will be necessary to restore confidence.

ST. LOUIS, (Miss.) Jan. 6.

The Indian War.—Some time since we published an extract from a letter written by Major Dougherty, U. S. Indian Agent, giving information of the hostile designs of a part of the Pawnee nation of Indians. We now learn from Major Hamtramck, who has arrived in this city from his Agency in the Osage nation, that the news of the successful operations of the Comanches and Pawnee Picks on the Santa Fe Road, had been spread through the neighboring tribes, and aroused the whole to some daring action. Runners had been passing between the Comanches, Apaches, Pawnee Picks and Kiamechis, for the purpose of spreading the excitement, maturing plans and forming a concentration of forces. It is supposed they will watch the Santa Fe Road, and in the event of finding nothing on it, our frontier may suffer.—Major Hamtramck is of opinion, from evidence in his possession, that Mr. Means of Franklin, was killed, and his companions robbed, by the Pawnee Picks. A party of this tribe attacked the Osages in October last, when he was with the latter; but being repulsed and driven from their camp and reserve, the victors found a great many horses and mules which must have belonged to Means' party and other indications tending to fix the robbery upon them.

Gen Atkinson has, we understand received orders to afford protection to our frontiers. The Osages have volunteered the services of from 300 to 1000 warriors which the government had accepted, in the event of the General's requiring an auxiliary force. The Osages are disciplined in the Pawnee mode of warfare, and intimately acquainted with the topography of their country. If a movement should be made upon the Pawnee town, much might be expected from them.—*Rep.*

SWEDEN.

Extracts from the speech of the King of Sweden, at the opening of the Diet, at Stockholm Nov. 15.

For the first time, I find myself in condition to communicate to you the budget of the state on the day of opening of the Diet. The 'exposé' which is to be made on the administration of the kingdom will give you a correct idea of the prosperous state of our finances. After having defrayed the charges estimated in the budget, and covered those which were unforeseen, the government has paid into the sinking fund the sum of about 2,000,000. By the regularity introduced into our accounts, it is ascertained that there exists in the different coffers of the state, and in taxes not yet recovered a reserve of 5,000,000. This result will inspire you, I am sure, with a satisfaction similar to that which I experience in announcing it. The bank has by purchases, increased its metallic funds by nearly a million of rix dollars, without increasing its mass of notes.

New communications in the interior of the kingdom are every day establishing more intimate relations between its different provinces.

The road destined to traverse the northern Alps is already terminated on the side of Sweden. The difficulties of the ground which are to be surmounted in Norway have prolonged the duration of our labors on that side. The completion of that great work will unite more intimately the trade of the two kingdoms. The canals, which have reached their desired term will nourish industry, vivify navigation, and in your exchanges. The work of clearing our great rivers has not been interrupted.

Our population increases, and the future offers itself to us under aspects very different from those which presented themselves eighteen years ago.—No calamity has occurred to trouble the tranquillity or the happiness with which Providence has so long blessed us. Ancient Sweden has maintained her rank among the nations. It will always remain so, so long as it remains united.

PROBABLE COLLISION OF THE EARTH AND A PLANET.

Never removing from the sun to a greater distance than Pallas, and crossing the track of the earth, as well as that of every other planet below Pallas, more than sixty times in a century, it is from the comet of Encke chiefly that we have to apprehend the risk of a collision. It is found to be particularly liable to suffer perturbation from the attraction of Mercury, which it sometimes approaches so near as 860,000 miles. This circumstance has led some to apprehend that, at a future period a collision may take place between this comet and Mercury, at all events their frequent proximity will afford to astro-omers the means of determining that planet's mass which is not accurately known. Concerning its approach to our own planet, others have computed that in the course of 88,000 years this comet will come as near to us as the moon; that in four millions of years it will pass at the distance of about 7,700 geographical miles, when if its attraction should equal that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 12,000 feet that is, above all European mountains except Mount Blanc. The inhabitants of the Andes and the Himalaya mountains therefore, would alone be able to escape such a deluge; which would probably, leave upon our globe, records of its existence, similar to those discoverable at the present day.—After a lapse of two hundred and nineteen millions of years, according to the calculation of the same astronomer, an actual collision will take place between this comet & the earth, severe enough to shatter its external crust, alter the elements of its orbit, and annihilate the various species of animated beings dwelling on its surface. Hence we may conclude that, in the course of two hundred and nineteen millions of years, our globe will certainly be smashed by a comet.

I have remarked that Encke's comet approaches nearer the earth's orbit than any other yet discovered; and hence the probability is, that the fate which is thus demonstrated to be reserved for our globe, will be fulfilled by means of this particular comet. But such speculations however striking the results, conduce to no practical advantage, and contribute little to the advancement of science. They afford astonishing proofs of the energy of man's intellectual power by which he extends his vision to the horizon of the most distant futurity, and looks forward, it may be with feelings of complacent assurance to those momentous events which from his knowledge of nature, he is enabled to foresee.—But let him not rest too confidently on the verity of such anticipations. As astronomers have prophesied it is true, the collision of a comet with the earth, an event that will at once destroy the greater part of the human species; but any slight attraction, which in calculating the movements of this comet they have chanced to overlook, must invalidate all their conclusions, and render the prediction at once vain and futile; while perhaps some other comet among the many thousands traversing the system, and following an orbit to us unknown, may in the meanwhile come in contact with our globe and thus, without any warning of its approach, produce the same terrible effects long before the expected period have arrived.

Milne's His. of Comets

MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

When you are nearly dressed for a party, and be waiting in the expectation that your coat or boots will be sent, till the hour for visiting is passed

To get a crust of bread in the cavity of a sensible tooth, giving you great pain, and out of politeness to the company, defer picking it out till dinner is over

To discover after you have lathered and begun to shave, that your razor is unfit for use

When at a distance from home, to see your horse slip his bridle, and proceed to return just as you are getting ready yourself, and discarding all your entreaties to wait for you

To have been introduced to a lady, and endeavoured in vain, at a subsequent meeting, to think of her name.

To wake up in the night with sensations of great thirst, but with too much languor to go for water.

If you board at a public house or occasionally dine with one of your friends, to find on looking for your hat, that somebody has swapped with you without your consent, and given himself "the best bargain."

To be troubled with frequent and severe toothache, without resolution enough to have it extracted.

In looking for a book which you wish to read or refer to, fail in the search, agonized with the reflection that the book is lent and the borrower not recollected.

In shaving to let the edge of the razor slip through the skin, the blood running more freely, as your impatience to go to your dinner, or more urgent business, increases.

To have an act of complaisance construed into an act of interest.

In carving a turkey, to make a misgo, and splash the gravy all over the table.

When you are in great haste to examine an important paper, locked up in the desk, to be suddenly engaged at the loss of your key.

To sit so long on the edge of a chair that on rising to walk, you find your "leg's asleep" and consequently that the locomotive powers are suspended.

To feel punctilious of your credit at the same time in debt and daily dunned, without the power to pay.

Not to be able to laugh at a story, when all the rest are laughing violently

In travelling an icy side walk, to have your heels slip up, and in recovering your balance, to have your hat fly off.

To sacrifice comfort to etiquette on various occasions of life.

To be told the same story twenty times over by the same person, on the presumption that you have never heard it before.

To make a large blot upon a letter just as you have finished writing it *Free Press*

Summary.

MRS ROYAL.

We have been wondering for a long time what had become of our fair peripatetic friend, Mrs. Royal. The following paragraph will tell where she is, and who is ogling her. The editor of the States Advocate had better look out. The fair authoress is not to be accused with impunity of kicking up a dust in the Senate Chamber.

The celebrated Mrs. Ann Royal, of "Black Book" memory, is now in Harrisburg. We learn that Gen. Ogle conveyed her to the Episcopal church in that place, on the 11th inst, in a barouche, attended by five black outriders, each of whom behind a pair of green spectacles: they returned to her lodgings in the same manner. The next day she was escorted in the same manner, by the gallant General to the Capitol; she entered the Senate Chamber, and behaved in such a manner as to excite the disgust of all who were present, with the exception perhaps, of the old general, whose sensibilities are so blunted as to be incapable of disgust.—*States Advocate*.

We perceive, by the Ohio State Journal, that a petition presented to the legislature of that state, praying for the organization of the Thompsonian medical societies, was referred to the committee on the penitentiary. The member who proposed the reference stated that:

"He had been informed that a worthy citizen of Hamilton county, had recently fallen a victim to the Thompsonian practice under circumstances which rendered it quite probable that the practitioner with whom the accident had happened, would be permitted to finish his medical studies in the penitentiary; that cases of the same kind were likely to occur hereafter; and that, consequently, the committee on the penitentiary was better qualified than any other, to take cognizance of the subject."

We understand that the Post Master of the City of New-York, on Friday last, enforced the penalty of one hundred Dollars against the Captain of a vessel who neglected to deliver his letters at the office, on the arrival, of the vessel, and previous to her entry at the Custom House. We state this fact, because it is highly probable other masters of vessels may fall into the same error, if they are permitted to remain under an impression that the present Post Master will neglect his duty, because they neglect theirs. The penalty was paid before the Collector would permit an entry.

The eccentric Lorenzo Dow is now in Providence, holding forth to the good people who assembled in the Methodist chapel.

BURIED ALIVE

We are informed that the week before last during the cold and windy weather a young man a market tender by profession, living several miles west of this place, on his return from Baltimore, whether he had been to dispose of his cargo, finding the piercing sharpness of the wind and cold exceedingly unpleasant, resolved to creep into an old empty chest he had on his wagon, in ordinary use for stowing away market articles, and then empty. He had scarcely time to feel snug and comfortable in his new quarters, before a stick placed as a support to the lid of the chest gave away—it fell, and being we suppose a spring lock, closed firmly on him and all his efforts to force it open were unavailing. Being shut buried alive and finding it impossible to extricate himself, in the extremity of terror he screamed—shouted and hallooed, but all to no purpose,—the chest was tight and the wind, high, and the sound of his voice could not penetrate his sarcophagus. His horses accustomed to the road, travelled on unconscious of their master's unpleasant incarceration, and proceeded three miles, when at last the (supposed) absence of the owner excited attention. The horses were stopped, and having at last made himself heard, he was released from his uncomfortable durance with great pleasure to himself and the amusement of his deliverers

FOR SEA SICKNESS.

Take a few fresh figs, reduce them to a pulp, and mix them with a little rum or champagne wine, diluted with tea or twelve drops of lemon juice. Let the sea sick drink it and they will speedily recover.

Phonation.—A person in France having several times tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat, the complete closing of the larynx was the consequence of his attempts. This was evident during the life of the person, which was prolonged for several years; and it was proved after death that the passage of air from the lungs by the larynx was absolutely impossible. Nevertheless, the individual in question talked, and talked so as to be understood without much difficulty. How was this? It is conjectured, by means of a current of air which introduced itself through the nose and escaped by the mouth.

Jonas Hanway, who was remarkably thin, was met by a man who was much inebriated, who approached him in so irregular a direction, that it might have been concluded his business was on both sides of the way. Hanway stopped when he came up to him, to give him his choice: but the man stood as still as his intoxication would permit him, without attempting to pass on either side. After viewing each other a moment, "My friend," said Hanway, "you seem as if you had rather drank too much." To which the man replied, with considerable naivete, "And you my friend seem as if you had ate too little."

GOLDEN FRUIT.—Trees are rented in Bengal just as lands and houses are in this country. A mango tree produces one rupee annually, a cocoa-nut eight annas, a jack one rupee, a tamarind one rupee, a bottle-nut four annas, a lime four annas.

Captain Dillon has arrived in England with the relics of the unfortunate French navigator, *Le Perouse*.

SLAVERY.

[From the Yankee and Boston Literary Gaz.]

In this day of general inquiry into the expediency of various schemes, for diverse purposes which are laid before the public, we must expect to meet with a diversity of opinions, both as to their utility, and as to the best means of carrying them into effect.

If the question be political, true patriots may differ; if religious, sincere professors may not wholly agree; and if any great national question arise, one part of the union may be opposed to the other. But we are one great family; and whoever advances an opinion on any momentous subject, ought not only to be very careful that he does not give his opponents any *just* cause to think him their enemy; but he must be their true friend, or he had better be silent. He must also be very careful that he make no compromise with integrity.

Slavery is admitted by all who have given the subject a serious thought, to be a great national evil; and it requires, the combined efforts, the unremitting and co-operative exertions of North and South to do it away; to wipe this foul stain from our country, and make it what it has long been falsely called "a land of liberty." All who write and speak on this subject, ought to express themselves clearly that their sentiments may be fully known. If a man be in favor of slavery, let him say so boldly; if in attempting it his convictions of its injustice do not stop his speech; and an abolitionist, if he be worthy the name, will not despise him for it, but will do all in his power, and that too with the purest motives to eradicate from his heart that spirit by which he is actuated, and to bring into operation that principle which breathes peace and good will to all mankind. If a man be in favor of abolishing slavery, he ought not to be backward in letting it be known, but should be alive to his whole duty, letting all his actions and communications correspond with his profession.

I am induced to make these remarks from having noticed in the 17th number of the 17th volume of the Christian Mirror, an article on Slavery, from the New-York Journal of Commerce, evidently written by one who wishes to be considered favorable to its abolition. But it is of such a cast, that, if read without investigating the subject, it would have a great tendency to lull the public mind to rest, under a conviction that nothing can be done. I consider such communications more fatal to the cause of the abolition of slavery, than those which are directly opposed to it. Some parts of the communication are good, and manifest the author's willingness to aid in abolishing slavery; but he then says, "Upon the present slave-holders this evil has been entailed, and it now covers an extent of territory comprising half the nation. What shall be done? You cannot colonize them, if you would; and to set them free where they are, would be no act of humanity to them, and certainly not, of policy to the government. At the same time, it is manifest that emancipation in any shape would ruin the non-slave-holding states; for slavery is linked with the economy of their system." As the article is editorial, I presume the author resides in New-York—a non-slave holding state, and as he is convinced that emancipation in any shape would be impolicy in the government, and would ruin the non-slave holding states, he must, if he means as he says, be very destitute of patriotic feelings, or be anxious more firmly to rivet the bands of slavery.

But he does not tell us in what way emancipation would ruin the non-slave holding states; nor how slavery is connected with the economy of their existence. I think an enlightened public will permit him to enjoy his

opinion alone. He says again, "When the population of these states approximates in density to that of the old countries—England, for instance—slave labor will be found unprofitable; the number of slaves will decrease, and their masters will part with them with less reluctance. As a succeeding step, the legislatures of these states will find it a matter of policy to decree the abolition of slavery at some future period." Very encouraging, to be sure; movements to be made, till our population shall have become nearly as dense as that of England.—If we spare our exertions till then, we may spare them forever; for I have no doubt but, ere that time, unless some great exertions are made to stay the progress of slavery, it will be abolished without our assistance, in the same way that it was in St. Domingo. I tremble at the thought, it is no vain imagination of the brain; it is that any one, by a little calculation, may perceive we have just reason to fear.

The present slave population in the United States, is nearly two millions; and there is an annual increase of nearly fifty thousand; and their situation is such as engenders and fosters in their bosoms the most deadly hate to our institutions and ourselves."

Does not policy imperiously demand that we should make allies instead of enemies of this powerful people? Does not our duty towards God and man require it? We are liberal in extending the blessing of education and pecuniary assistance to the ignorant and oppressed of foreign countries; and shall we behold with indifference both ignorance and oppression in the bosom of our country? Far be it from me to wish to withhold any good from the heathen; but can we expect blessing to follow our charity towards them, if we do not administer to the necessities of those around us? F. F.

It happens to men of learning, as to ears of corn; they shoot up, and raise their heads high, while they are empty; but when full and swelled with grain, the begin to flag and droop.

It is the infirmity of little minds, to be taken with every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles; but great minds have little admiration, because few things appear new to them.

It is ungenerous to give a man occasion to blush at his own ignorance in one thing who perhaps may excel us in many.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged; nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wise man applauds him who he thinks most virtuous the rest of the world him who is most wealthy.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene because it is innocent.

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favors.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

We should take a prudent care for the

future, but so as to enjoy the present.—It is no part of wisdom, to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to be so to-morrow. Some would be brought to do great things who are but fools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organ, when he only blew the bellows. Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding. The civility is best, which excludes all superfluous formality.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

From the Ohio Monitor.

Another view of Colonization.

In another part of our paper is published, the journal of the annual meeting of the Ohio Colonization Society, instituted for the benevolent and politic purpose of colonizing, in Africa, free persons of colour, from the state of Ohio. This society is established, and its continuance is no longer doubtful; and that its funds will be successfully applied to the removal of black persons of some part of the union; is now in progress; and that it will ultimately apply them to the removal of some the free blacks of our own state, is probable. To the latter position however, the symptoms of evidence seem averse. We did apprehend a concurrence of many free blacks of our own state, with the proffered aid of this society to remove them. None such has been within our knowledge; but on the contrary, every thing that we have learned shews an inclination on their part, not to go to Africa.

From the tenor of the following letter, as well as from other information, there appears a desire, by many black persons, to congregate themselves into a separate society in our own state. It is in accordance with the other. The improvement of the condition of the black people, and of ourselves, is its cardinal object. The contemplated medium of this improvement, was their transportation to Africa. But the society never contemplated the use of force to cause them to go. If the black people will not quit their native land, the United States, if they will not leave their *asylum* the State of Ohio, to go to the land of their ancestors, let such as choose it improve their moral and political condition by forming communities of their own.

That citizen of Ohio whether a member of the colonization society or not, who is influenced more by the desire to get the blacks out of the country, than to promote their benefit, will find his object partly accomplished, in withdrawing them from immediate contact with white people, by this plan; and we fully believe that such a colony would constitute a nursery of people, who would be willing ultimately to go to Africa, or Hayti, or South America, or Mexico, where they would enjoy political freedom. For the same reason, as we discover the most enlightened citizens of Virginia and other states, who are disfranchised by their freehold test, come to this state to enjoy political franchises.

The proposal of col. Joseph Watson for Washington City, to the free people of colour, to sell or lease them a section of land for the purpose of a colony, elicited Lewis Woodson's

letter. To Mr Woodson's objection, that the quantity of land is not sufficient for agricultural purposes, we are authorised to answer that the same gentleman can furnish ten thousand acres in one tract, within the state of Ohio.

It is perhaps pertinent to add by way of answer to the narrow prejudices of some, who deny to negroes the fact of their possessing common intellect that this letter is almost literally; and verbally, and in punctuation, as we received it.

A letter from Lewis Woodson to the editor
CHILICOTHE, Dec 22, 1828.

Sir,

I see in your paper, a proposal made by a Mr Joseph Watson, for the formation of a town in Guernsey county, for free people of colour. This proposition, sir, above any other in the world, receives my most cordial approbation. Although the lot of land is too small for to form a settlement of coloured people upon, yet I feel a due degree of respect; and sincerely honor the gentleman who proposed the plan; though entirely unknown to me. My principal object, in troubling you with these lines, is to let you know that this mode of colonization, is the mode which meets the cordial approbation of all the enlightened colored men in this and many of the other free states. If there could, by any means, be a lot of from five to ten thousand acres obtained for us, or even three thousand acres of good land in one place I am sure that the whole would be settled in one year. This mode of colonization has been thought of by myself and others for more than two years; but the most of our brethren have but lately, we may say, got out of bondage, & are consequently poor, and unable to purchase lands; but if any thing like a grant of land from the state, or from the general government, could be obtained for us, we shall esteem it next to our freedom which we hold to be the most precious gift of heaven!—Although we but nominally enjoy it in this country, but such a settlement would entirely alter our condition, there we should be all on perfect equality—we should be free from the looks of scorn and contempt—free from fraud—and in fine, free from all the evils attendant on partial and unequal laws. It is useless for me to lengthen my remarks. Be assured, sir, that this mode of colonization meets the decided approbation of the people of colour throughout the free states, & perhaps, as much so in the slave states, though I know but little about this part of the country: what are their views and feelings. Africa, is with us, entirely out of the question; we never asked for it—we never wanted it: neither will we ever go to it. I should have written to you sooner, but it was some time before I knew this proposal had been made. I first saw it in the Freedom's Journal, a paper published in New York; and I have also been three weeks confined to my room with the fever, and this is the first day since my illness, that I have been able to sit up and write.

Please to do me the favour to write to me, and let me know who this Mr Watson is, and where he lives. I would also write you a piece for publication, if you should think it expedient.

Your humble servant,
LEWIS WOODSON.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Silas Gorel, a respectable citizen of Montgomery, Alabama, was killed on New Year's day in front of the Court House, and in presence of a number of citizens of that place, by a man named Coleman Williams. He was stabbed in the breast with a Spanish knife, and the account says, without any apparent provocation. Williams was immediately arrested and thrown into prison to await his trial.

Chinese Lawyers.—In a proclamation of the Emperor of China, called forth a few years since by the troublesome increase of appeals from the provinces; his Celestial Majesty enjoins, "strict search to be made to discover all *law-suit exciting Blackguards*, and, when found, to punish them severely." It were much to be wished that his Majesty George the Fourth would follow the example of the "Brother to the Sun and Moon" in his particular.

Sitting for a Wife—An advertisement having appeared in an Edinburgh paper, headed "To Single Ladies," in which the advertiser professed himself ready to enter the bonds of matrimony with a young lady in possession of £100 a year, and that every thing might be fair and above board, he gave notice that he might be seen every day in the week sitting on a particular seat on the Canton-hill, from 12 till 1 o'clock, dressed in mourning, and reading a newspaper. Accordingly on Monday, precisely at the appointed hour, a very respectable gentlemanly-looking person, in mourning, took his seat, produced a newspaper, and sat the prescribed time on the stone seat between the Observatory and Nelson's Monument. At this place, the grass being newly laid down, policemen were stationed to keep off the crowd, so that the exhibitor was seen to the fullest advantage. He appears to be turned of forty and a stranger, but has an appearance of a sporting character. His stipulation as to the lady's fortune is moderate; but as the whimsical affair is very naturally supposed to be connected with a heavy bet the sum is of no consequence. He takes on notice of the crowd which surrounds him, to whom he politely bows when his vigil expires. On Wednesday he found it difficult to get rid of them, as they persisted in following him about the hill. Let the inducement to this strange undertaking be what it may, it is any thing but a very comfortable one. To sit an hour in the open air, in such an exposed situation, in the last week of October and during remarkably foggy weather, is rather too much; but he appears to bear it all with stoical indifference. For the fuller gratification of his numerous visitors, he should finish by having his name and residence cut on the stone, as an imperishable memorial of his folly.

Slave Trade.—There is something revolting in the business-like manner in which the arrival of a cargo of slaves is announced in places where traffic in men is permitted. In a Rio Janeiro paper, for instance we find the following *ship news*:

Oct 12, 1828. Arrived from Cabinda, [on the coast of Africa] in 35 days, the barque Conception of Mary, with a cargo of 270 slaves, 3 deaths, consigned to Gregorio Teixeira.

Oct 26. Arrived the Brazilian Brigantine Triumph, in 34 days, from Benguela, with a cargo of 329 slaves, 20 deaths, consigned to Joachim Antonio Ferreira.

Oct, 27. Arrived the Brigantine; Sixth of February, in 39 days from Angola, with 376 slaves, 13 deaths, consigned to Francisco Ramos.

We have here the arrival, at Janeiro, of 975 slaves, in one week, with an account of 36 deaths in the passage, all announced with as much indifference as we publish the importation of a cargo of sheep from Hamburg.—lb. Galaxy.

A writer in the Washington Chronicle expresses the hope that the memorial from the American Convention, to the Senate of the United States, praying for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia, will be "treated with contempt" by that body!! The wretch should be manacled and lashed till he learn, the lessons of humanity and justice; and the printer, who published his tirade, deserves, to be patronised by those who never pay a newspaper bill. Such brazen effrontery should not go unpunished.

TWO THOUSAND HINTS.

To The Public. The Plan of the magic squares is very familiar to the public. As the delay of prompt payment is, to the proprietors of newspapers, to the full as formidable as the embargo was to this country, we subjoin the following new version, which may be read in upwards of two thousand ways, without altering the original words, beginning in the centre with the capital letter P.

Gloucester Telegraph.

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On Wednesday, we had the satisfaction of transmitting to our representative in congress the names of 2352 individuals, on petition praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Considering the late period at which the petition was prepared, and the little time allowed for its circulation (in many cases but a few days), the result is highly creditable to the active humanity of this State, and will redound to their everlasting credit. Some of our towns have done nobly, and nearly all have done well. We subjoin a list of a few rank, in the highest, out this county: Fairfax: 123, Woodbury 120, West Randolph, 110, Georgia 115, St. Johnsbury 110, Tio,

The Millennium Scheme, or the theory of the personal reign of Christ on earth, is giving currency to some curious speculations in England. The Rev. Messrs. E. Irving, G. Noel and others of the established church, are its advocates, and they advance their opinions with much confidence. We learn, however, that the leader in this doctrine, the celebrated Irving, is not so much run after as heretofore. His popularity is said to be on the wane. Those who plead for the personal reign of Christ on earth, consider "the Millennium as a state of immortality, a state subsequent to the general conflagration, wherein the righteous, being raised from their graves, shall live and reign with Christ a thousand years; after which the wicked dead being raised, the general judgment shall follow." Dr. William Hamilton, Minister of Strathblane, Eng. has published a volume on the subject, in which he exposes the absurdities and contradictions of the advocates of this theory, and particularly those of Mr. Irving, whom he has examined with the eye of a critical scholar and a Christian. He has also shown, as we believe, the scheme to be wholly at variance with the general doctrine and the testimony of the Bible. C. Watch.

ORDINATION OF AN INDIAN.

The Baptist Recorder of Dec 27, contains the following account of the ordination of Sampson Burch to the ministry, in the Baptist church at Great Crossings, Scott county, Ky. Sampson is a full blooded Indian of the Choctaw nation &c for the last two years a student of the Indian Academy, at Blue Spring. More than twenty of the Indian Scholars have been baptized.

On Saturday last, a Presbytery, consisting of five lay members and six ministers, viz Messrs John Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Henderson, Johnston Dillard and Noel, was raised by order of the church, to inquire into Sampson's qualifications. At night the presbytery met and organized by calling Rev. M. Noel to the chair. Sampson being informed by the interpreter, that the council was ready to enter upon his examination (rose with the utmost composure, and addressed them at length in his native tongue (occasionally giving place to the interpreter.) His manner was stern and magisterial, yet dignified and solemn. The Presbytery then proceeded to examine him, to ascertain his views of the Christian religion. A more interesting probably was never witnessed in the valley of the Mississippi. It concluded to their entire satisfaction. And here a very melting scene ensued, when the Presbytery rose and gave the token of fellowship, the room resounding with

"A soldier of the cross"

On Lord's-day, at 10 o'clock, the ordination sermon was delivered to a crowded assembly, from Acts viii. 5 verse. "Then Phillip &c. by the Rev. Mr. Dillard. The crowd made room for Sampson and his Indian brethren to be seated near the pulpit. The congregation in the gallery and below, appeared to rise involuntarily. The candidate and his brethren were then addressed by Rev. S. M. Noel: ordination prayer, by Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Johnston. After which, the token of fellowship

was given by all who could approach him. Among the rest, was seen our worthy—the widow of the late gallant Colonel—slain by the Indians at Tippecanoe. Here again was a scene which beggars all description.

On the same day, another promising young Choctaw, (brother Jones) about twenty years old, was put on trial, as a candidate for the ministry.

Verily, we live in the midst of wonders. The angel of the Apocalypse, whose delight has been with the cities and isles, stretches himself for flight—how he plumes his sun-lit pinions, and bends towards the Western hills. He visits the hovels of Wretchedness and misery—he sheds beams of light and consolation upon the shades of death. The sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice den—The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad—and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose—Alleluia—Amen

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, January 31, 1829.

The brig Swan, at Philadelphia from New Orleans, has brought home five coloured boys who were kidnapped from that city more than five years since; their names are WILLIAM MILLE, JAMES MILLER, JOHN RICHARDSON, JOHN JACOBS and PETER HOOK.

Recent accounts from Port au Prince state that the Frenchman, who was lately detected with a quantity of SPURIOUS COIN has been shot, in accordance with his sentence.

It appears by a report of the Directors of the House for Juvenile Offenders, in Boston that since its establishment, 192 youths have been committed to it—15 have been discharged—10 have escaped—and 101 remained on the 1st of January. The Directors recommend that this be called the Juvenile Institution—hoping with this change, that parents, whose circumstance may make it expedient, may consent to place their children there—and expecting that children may be sent from other towns.

S. Foot, of Fondanbush, Pa. was found dead in his bed, recently, P. M'Kie, jr. a newly appointed coroner, worded his maiden verdict thus: *That he came to his death in the natural way.*

Thirteen lawyers were admitted to practice law in Natchez, on the 13th ult. After this statement, the editor who announced solemnly, "God save the Commonwealth." Amen.

Deaf and Dumb.—A pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has executed a portrait of Bishop White, the first President of this Institution, in black crayons, from a painting by Sully, which is now exhibited at the Athenaeum.

During the last year, there arrived at the port of New York, 1565 passengers; 902 females; natives of the United States, 205; Great Britain, 807; France, 84; Germany, 31; Switzerland, 158; Nova-Scotia, 101; other countries, 119.



POETRY.

FROST AT MIDNIGHT.

BY S. T. COLBRIDGE.

The frost performs its secret ministry
Unhelped by any wind. The owl's cry
Come loud—and hark, again! loud as before—
The inmates of my cottage all at rest,
Have left me to that solitude which suits
Abstruser musings: save that at my side
My cradled infant slumbers peacefully.
'Tis calm indeed! so calm, that it disturbs
And vexes meditation with its strange
And extreme silentness. Sea, hill, and wood,
This populous village—sea, hill, and wood,
With all the numberless goings on of life,
Inaudible as dreams! The thin blue flame
Lies on my low burnt fire, and quivers not,
Only that film which fluttered on the grate,
Still flutters there, the sole unquiet thing.
Methinks its motion in this hush of nature
Gives it dim sympathies with me who live,
Making it a companionable form,
To which the living spirit in our frame,
That loves not to behold a lifeless thing,
Transfuses its own pleasures, its own will.

The African Repository for December states, that a legacy of \$50 has been left to the A. Colonization Society, by a coloured woman, who was born a slave, but purchased her freedom. It also states, that about 6000 pounds Liberia coffee, shipped by Lot Carey, are offered for sale in Richmond, Va. It was gathered from the native shrub of the country which grows wild in vast extent, and will furnish an unlimited supply, with no other labour than in gathering it.

A Bold Practitioner.—A steam doctor in Cincinnati, in a publication acknowledges that he actually had the temerity to take a dose of his own medicine in presence of witnesses; and to the astonishment of Æsculapians, he survived it.

The Abdication Pen of Bonaparte.—The pen with Bonaparte signed his abdication at Fontainebleau, was first bought by an Englishman for much more than its weight in gold. The domestic who shows strangers through the palace, finding that this relic was so well paid for, has since sold a great number of true abdication pens! His customers have chiefly been Englishmen.

An entire human skeleton was last week discovered in a garden in Haverhill; supposed to be the frame of an Indian, which had reposed there near two hundred years. The bones were but little decayed; the skull bone and teeth perfect.

February is called Trumpery month in Nanucket because business is dull, and people at that time can attend to the affairs of their neighbor, without especial detriment to their own.

Concluded from page 345.
95, Alburgh 85 Plymouth, 75, Pittsfield
74, Rutland 66, Huntington, 62, Mahfax,
61, Shelton 55, Watertown, 54, Warren, 53
Pasumpsic, 48 Ira, 45 Wardsboro, 45 King-
ston, 44, Waitfield, 40

Taking into view the sparseness of the
population in many of our towns, the above
number is indeed respectable

We were disappointed in receiving no
returns from Montpelier, Burlington,
Windsor, Brattleboro, Brandon, &c.
These places might have made a large ad-
dition to the whole number

We again return our warmest thanks to
Postmasters and others, who promptly as-
sisted in obtaining signatures
• In five days. *Journal of the Times.*

"Never judge from manners" (says
Lord Byron), "for I once had my pocket
picked by the civillest gentleman I ever
met with; and one of the mildest persons
I ever met with was All Pacha.

Married

In this city, on 15th inst by Rev H. Drayton,
Mr. Isaac Woodland to Miss Dian Johnson
born at ...

L. & O.

In this city, on the 23 inst. of Consumption,
MISS MARY M. J. INNES aged 19 years,
formerly of Boston.

TO LET

Cornelius Henry has just finished a
handsome two story frame house, on the
New African Burying ground, about
five miles out of town and will rent it on
moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it
it, please to call at 31 Moore street.
C. HENRY.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grate-
ful thanks for past encouragement, while by in-
creased exertions, and by the known character
and the utility of my school, both to individu-
als and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with
my condition, built at my residence on 18th
street, sufficiently distant from the centre of
business, a commodious school house, and hav-
ing every convenience that could be expected
from my prescribed circumstances, for the ac-
commodation of a respectable school of Free
Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my
exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will
be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution
the friendly attention of those gentlemen who
charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia,
cailow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your
love for your country, by your commiseration
for degraded man, encourage an institution which
has for its object, no less the honour of society
than individual happiness--the elevation of the
free people of colour from mental, thraldom,
from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAM-
MAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC,
GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with
the necessary subordinate branches of educa-
tion.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in
advance.

Those who live remote from the city may
be accommodated with board, for six decent
boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHEPPARD
Almond, Va. Jan. 10. 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction
Society re-opened their School on Wednes-
day Evening, the 1st of October last, at No.
96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the
basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult per-
sons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Wri-
ting, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One
Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be
paid on entering the school. The school will
meet for instruction three times a week: Mon-
day, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7
o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the eve-
nings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to
half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public at the above room
being much larger and more commodious than
the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and
we cannot meet the demands of the owner with-
out raising the initiation to \$1 50

AARON WOOD, Pres.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.
New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.
NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)
Where they will continue as usual, to carry
on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment,
and perform their work in a correct and sys-
tematic style, having perfect knowledge of the
business, and been brought up to it. Their
mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Panta-
loons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging,
the only way of cleaning. They respectfully
inform their friend and the public, that they
extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar,
&c. on a plan different from the dyers: reit
and altar, to any size or shape, with new col-
lars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They
will not boast of their art, but leave the work
to prove itself. Where the seams have worn
white in black or blue Coats, they can be re-
stored to their original colour.
New-York, Sept 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks
to his friends and the Public for their liberal
patronage, and solicits a continuance of their
favours; he has received at his store, No. 1
Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of
superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. AL-
SO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter,
Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cor-
dials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold
cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free
sugars—they are manufactured by free peo-
ple, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to.
New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S
CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the
New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and
complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all
sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c.
and from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and
effectually restoring them to their original col-
our, most respectfully solicits the kind Patron-
age of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest man-
ner, and at the shortest notice.
His utmost exertions and endeavours shall
be, to perform all his engagements with Jus-
tice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the
public in general that he recently opened his
house for the accommodation of genteel Per-
sons of Colour, with BOARD and LODG-
ING. His house is in a delightful part of the
city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing
State and Oliver-street. There will be every
energy used on his part to render the situa-
tion of those who honour him with their pat-
ronage agreeable

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs.
GLOUCESTER & JONES,

Is again opened for the reception of pupils.
In the above Academy are taught all the
common branches of a good English education:
READING WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRA-
PHY; to which are added the study of the
LATIN language and NATURAL PHI-
LOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female
department will be taught Plain and Ornamen-
tal NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for
all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy
has heretofore received from a generous pub-
lic, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed
exertions to render it worthy of their continued
patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character
of the academy and competency of the teach-
ers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd
Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm.
Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading
and Spelling, \$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing 2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do. 2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar,
Geography & Natural Philosophy, 4 00
Latin and Greek Languages, 5 00
Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway
that old and well known establishment,

Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he still continues to make
BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable
prices; and as it is generally known that assid-
uity and despatch are the life and spirit of his
profession, he has no need to publish at the
shortest notice.

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a su-
perior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of
his own manufacture, free from the use of vit-
riol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his
friends and the public for the very liberal pa-
tronage that he has previously received,

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by David
WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a
great variety of New and Second handed Cloth-
ing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woolle
Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most
reasonable terms.
Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP,

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a
pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127
Amity-street.
New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public-by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that his *House No. 28 Elizabeth street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1828. 61

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REPAIRING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Inquire at No. 157 Bowery.
Sept. 15, 1828

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 23, 1825.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL
IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding

22, 1st insertion, - - - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - - - 38

" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

" Each repetition of do. - - - 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.

Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Richmond, Salem.

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Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich

Rhode-Island.—George C. Willis, Providence.

Pennsylvania.—Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Carlisle.

Maryland.—Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore.

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Louisiana.—Peter Howard, New-Orleans.

N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Coates, New-Brunswick.

Rev. Mr. Charles Anderson, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR

POLISHING BLACKING.

(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. ag

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK: SAT. URY 7, 1829.

NO. 97

AFRICA.

Extract from Baron De Vastey.

"The enemies of Africa wish to persuade the world that for five out of the six thousand years that the world has existed, Africa has been always sunk in barbarism, and that ignorance is essential to the nature of her inhabitants. Have they forgotten, that Africa was the cradle of the arts and sciences? If they pretend to forget this, it becomes our duty to remind them of it.

I shall merely take a hasty glance at history, for the purpose of collecting the proofs and arguments necessary for the refutation of the ex-colonists; and notwithstanding my not having had, like Mazeres, the benefit of a university education, or even of sitting on the sixth form, I believe that the history of man is, with some few exceptions, the same in the eyes of philosophy, throughout all ages and in all regions of the world.

We observe that at the commencement, countries nearest to the birth place of the human race, were the first civilized: thence as from a centre, the rays of light progressively diverged. Any day do we behold among the primitive nations the meridian blaze of knowledge, whose dawn alone began to glimmer over the adjoining countries, while the deepest night enveloped the rest of the globe, where the very name even of man was unknown. We behold the day of knowledge progressively extending over the face of the earth, rising upon some, and setting to other nations. We see the most powerful empires rising to notice and again sinking in oblivion; nations subdued by nations, and furnishing the most striking example of the instability of human affairs. According to the Septuagint, Europe was still unknown 1656 years after part of Asia and Africa had been peopled; nor was it till after the deluge that, from the three children of Noah proceeded the several nations who peopled the earth; Shem and his posterity, Asia; Ham, Africa; and Japhet, Europe; according to the annals and traditions of all nations Egypt was the country first civilized; and served as the cradle of science and art in their infancy. "This was the primitive focus," says Mons. Le Sage, whence undoubtedly proceeded that original spark, which, kindling in the lap of ages has ultimately produced the blaze of light which in the present day illuminates Europe."

Every body knows that the Greeks, so celebrated for the polish of their manners, and the refinement of their taste, were in a state of the grossest ignorance and barbarity; living, like the beasts, upon herbs and acorns, till civilized by colonies from Egypt; while the rest of Europe was yet unknown, and its inhabitants were certainly as barbarous, as ignorant, and as brutal as those of Benin, of Zanguebar, and of Monomotapa, can possibly be at the present day."

But Inachus Cecrops, and Lalex, instead of enslaving the Whites, and instructing the Greeks in burning, pilaging and defrauding; instead of furnishing them with arms and warlike stores, or strong liquors to derange their intellects, and induce them to sell one another; instead, I say, of promoting an inhuman traffic, introduced corn, and instructed them in Egyptian agriculture and learning. Instead of inquiring into the moral and physical inferiority of these poor ignorant Greeks, they taught them to imitate themselves in the arts of society, and, in no great time, even to surpass their instructors. Athens, Sparta, and Corinth flourished while all the rest of Europe was sunk in barbarism.

Towards the close of the 9th century before Christ, a Tyrian colony, led by Dido, built Carthage, and 138 years after, Rome, that mistress of the world, was founded by a handful of Robbers: The Romans modelled themselves after the Greeks; the Decemvirs borrowed the laws of the twelve tables, the foundation of Roman jurisprudence, from those of the Athenians. From Italy, learning spread slowly to the Gauls whom Julius Cæsar subdued in the 696th year of Rome, and 58 years before Christ.

The Gauls, like other Europeans were at that time still idolaters, plunged in the deepest abyss of ignorance, following barbarous and superstitious customs; yet the world was now nearly 4000 years old, and the people of Europe had not been able to acquire a single spark of knowledge; in vain did a narrow border of civilization skirt its southern shores, the light was unable to penetrate the dark forests of Gaul, and the stupidity of the boorish innuents. The Ethiopians, Egyptians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans filled the world with the fame of their wisdom, their laws, and their government; while the Gauls lay yet buried in pristine ignorance. Immense forests, lofty mountains, the interruption of lakes and rivers, the rigor of cold climates, and the barbarity of the people, impeded the introduction of learning into the north of Europe; while different causes, yet of a similar nature, prevented the civilization of Southern Africa.

It would have been difficult for the Egyptians or Carthaginians to communicate with the nations of the south of Africa, separated as they were by the vast deserts of Zaara; the difficulty of crossing the moving sands, which sometimes swallow up whole Caravans, with the want of food and water under a burning sun were obstacles they could not surmount. This was which induced the Carthaginians to send colonies by water to the sea coasts. Hanno, by order of the senate, distributed 30,000 Carthaginians between the Straights of Gibraltar and Cerne, in the 26th degree of North Latitude, that is to say, as far as Cape Badajo, the boundary of the north

gation of the ancients in this part of Africa. (5)

"I here is," says Montesquieu, "an interesting relic of antiquity in the narrative of Hanno; the style and facts correspond, there is nothing of the marvellous, all that he relates of the climate and soil, the customs and manners of the inhabitants, corresponds so exactly with what we find at this very day on the coast of Africa, that his journal has all the air of that of a modern navigator."

"The Carthaginians," continues Montesquieu, were on the road to wealth and had they penetrated to the 4th degree of north latitude, and the 15th of west longitude, they would have discovered the Gold Coast and its neighbouring territories. Here they might have carried on a commerce of an importance far different from that of the present day, when America seems to have depreciated the wealth of every other country; they would have found there treasures which the Romans could not have taken away."

The ex-colonists see the contempt in which Montesquieu held the slave trade, which has, as he observes, "depreciated wealth of every other country." Mazeres who has so often appealed to his testimony, cannot surely reject it in the present instance.

The destruction of Carthage by the Romans, together with the irruption of the Northern Barbarians, was, I am convinced among the principal impediments to the perfect civilization of Africa.

"It was at the commencement of the 5th century," says Le Sage in his learned work, "that the Barbarian foot for the first time trod upon this land, embellished by ages of civilization. Genseric and his Vandals, pursuing the Romans, fixed his throne upon the very ruins of Carthage. But if the Vandals succeeded in dismembering Africa from the Western Empire, they in their turn were despoiled of it by that of the East, by those exploits which shed a momentary lustre under the renowned but unfortunate Belisarius. This last triumph was but of short duration, and Africa relapsed from civilization beneath the yoke of Barbarians. She bent the first time beneath that of the South, under the terrible Saracens whose fanatic valour bore down every obstacle and overpowered every foe."

The establishment of Mahometanism, and the conflagration of the Alexandrian library by order of the Caliph Omar, completed the overthrow of ancient civilization in Africa; the affrighted muses fled; literature disappeared; monuments were decayed and mutilated; morality extinguished, and the introduction of the Slave Trade, that odious traffic of crime and blood, put a finishing stroke to the calamities of this unhappy country.

While ignorance spreads her sickly

over this ancient land of knowledge, Europe, more fortunate, has torn the bandage from her eyes. Aided by the light of christianity, Alfred the Great, and Charlemagne began to polish their subjects. Need I speak of the brilliant epochs of Leo the Great, and the Medici, those immortal protectors of Literature? Again, Peter the Great in the 17th century added Russia to the family of civilized Europe.

Notwithstanding the evidence of History, the calumniators of the Blacks affirm, in the general terms, that ignorance and barbarity are vices inherent in the nature of Africans; they say, that part of the globe was always a land of Slaves, that this is the indigenous scourge of this land of malediction. These unworthy descendants of Japhet, forgetful of their own history, calumniate their brethren and reproach them with that very state of ignorance and barbarity in which they were themselves plunged upwards of four thousand years.

The following interesting account of the celebrated whirlpool, on the coast of Norway, was communicated in a letter from Capt Doane, in 1825, to the late Hon A B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida, and has been found among many other curious papers on file:

The Maelstrom Whirlpool—This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce. Its latitude and longitude I do not exactly recollect. It is situated between two islands belonging to a group, off the coast of Norway, called the Lovinssat Islands, between Drontheim (being the most northern port of commerce) and the north cape. I suppose the latitude to be about 69 north; but will not be certain. I had occasion some time since to navigate a ship from the north cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the islands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot about the practicability of running the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached without danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near it about 10 A. M. in the month of September, with a fine trading wind at north west. Two good seamen were placed at the helm—the mate on the quarter deck, and all hands at their station for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the night heads.

I went on the maintopsail yard with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool—the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going eight knots through the water. This alarmed me extremely. For a moment, I thought that destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm sweetly, and we run along the edge—the waves loaming round us in every form, while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourself an immense circle running round, of a diameter of one and an half

miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the centre, and gradually changing its dark blue colour to white—foaming tumbling, and rushing to its vortex—very much concave, as much so as the water in a funnel when half run out. The noise, too, hissing, roaring, and dashing—all pressing on the mind at once—presented the most awful, grand, and solemn sight, I ever experienced. We were near it about eighteen minutes, and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterranean passage, that leads—the Lord knows where. From its magnitude, I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says that several vessels have been sucked down, and that whales have also been destroyed: the first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter. I have thus Sir, given you a lame but a true account.

Cure for Rheumatism—A gentleman who was confined to his house for four months by a severe attack of inflammatory Rheumatism was constantly visited by his neighbors during his illness, and in the course of his confinement received from them the following prescriptions all said to be infallible in the cure of the disease under which he labored.

Blue clay mixed with vinegar and salt, applied cold to the part affected: Beef brime applied hot: Live angle worms put on crawling: Pulverized brimstone and turpentine, mixed: Cider brandy and red pepper, bathe the part, and drink plentifully: Cold shower bath: Hot medicated vapour bath: Raw muskrat's skin, for next to the part affected: Rattle snake's oil: Tar, brimstone, and saltpetre, mixed to a slave and applied hot: Skunk's grease: The marrow of a horse's off hind leg: Gin and saltpetre to drink: Camphor and alcohol: Bark of mountain ash, steeped in brandy: Root of skunk's cabbage, made a poultice of: Marrow of hogs' jaw, anoint with it: Hops steeped in vinegar: Rattlesnake's skins, bound around: Slices of fat pork, spread with pulverized saltpetre and applied: Oils of spike, mint, and origanum, equal parts mixed, and bathe: Carry a certain bone of a certain animal in my waistcoat, pocket nine days.—I promised never to tell what bone this was: Eel skins: Poke berries put to Jamaica spirits, and drank: Ginger and round red peppers, mixed with hogs lard: Showering, as follows: nine pails full of cold water, nine mornings in succession projected from an elevation of nine feet above the head. Old shoes burnt to charcoal, pulverized and mixed with raw whiskey and vinegar, drank 9 spoonfuls a day. Friction of the part affected by the hands of a pure blooded African: Equal parts of wild turnip, Cayenne pepper and gunpowder, steeped in cider brandy, nine spoonfuls a day, nine days in succession. This is an antidote to inflammation with a vengeance to it; my teeth are yet blazing like oven wood.—*Albany Ado.*

LETTER FROM GREECE

The following interesting letter from Doctor Russ, to a friend in this city no doubt affords a correct view of the extraor-

dinary but degraded people, among whom he at present resides:

My Dear Doct.—You ask how I am situated and what are my future intentions. You probably know that I have charge of the American Hospital, in this place Ever since the departure of Doctor Howe I have been engaged in administering relief to the sick, aged, and infirm. I have relieved more than one hundred persons laboring under different diseases.—I was little aware of the fatigues and anxieties to which I should be subjected in taking charge of this Hospital. Unacquainted with the Greek tongue and just a nation of robbers and sharpers, without a friend to assist me, it was an act approaching madness. I have no one on whom I can place the least reliance. My Secretary, Nickolaik, in whom I thought I might confide soon proved that he only waited an opportunity to practise upon me the same similar to those he practiced upon Mr. Miller. This led to his discharge; and since that time I have been obliged to be my own secretary, accountant, apothecary, superintendent of magazines, &c. I not only perform all operations, prepare all medicines, and make all purchases—but the halls would not be cleaned, the beds shifted, or the comfort of the patients attended to unless I ordered it. The patients themselves are mostly thieves and as soon as they begin to recover, they occupy themselves by contriving schemes to rob me. The domestics are so unfaithful, that if one puts them on the watch, it is setting "a thief to catch a thief;" if they recover property, ten chances to one they don't steal it themselves. If I would preserve any thing, I must absolutely keep it within my grasp. I acknowledge I have wished the establishment to the deuce, more than once. You ask about the habits, customs, and manners of the Greek; their habits are all bad—their customs are ditto—and as for their manners, the Lord only knows whether they have any or not!

Seriously, you have no doubt heard much of the virtue of Grecian women, and of the bravery and patriotism of Grecian warriors; but if a year's residence in this country entitles me to be a judge, I will without hesitation declare that the women are the most immodest, and the men the greatest poltroons that ever disgraced civilized society. The country is still divided, as of old, into separate fiefs, or cantons; and the patriotism of an individual by these narrow limits Hydrionts hate Porionts, and Porionts hate Morionts—and thus it is throughout the whole country. Each island is a mortal enemy to its neighbour; and even among themselves they are divided into clans of twenty or an hundred each, having separate leads. Habits and education has made them thieves and pirates. They inherit the cunning of their noble ancestors, and indeed almost every thing except their virtues. When a near relation dies, some hours in every day are devoted to howling. This continues months, or years, as the case may be; and sometimes, I believe the chief mourner has, during life, devoted one or more hours a day to this singular office. Their religion consists in fasts, feasts, and useless forms—in a singular repetition of a few phrases, and a bes-

pattering of the multitude with dirty water. I have had a few opportunities to observe them in domestic life, but am inclined to believe they are but little elevated above the brute creation. An earthen jug, an old chest, an iron pot and a few platters and spoons constitute their chief furniture; beds, tables and chairs are found only in the mansions of the most wealthy.

Before the war, most of the male inhabitants of the islands were employed in commerce—and afterwards in combating their enemies, the *Turkes*; but since the arrival of Lord Cochrane, their ships have been hauled up, dismantled; and are now rotting in their harbours, while the sailors are lounging, sipping coffee, gambling, smoking their pipe, or counting their beads in the coffee house. A few carry on a petty traffic between the islands in boats; but most of them are too proud for such inconsiderable employment. The women are more industrious than the men—with a spindle in one hand, and a bunch of cotton in the other, they may be seen spinning through the streets. The *Greeks* are very ignorant—even the most wealthy are deficient in writing and spelling. It is affirmed, (I know not how correctly) that there is but one of all the *Hydriote* captains, who can either write or take an observation, and that even Admiral *Maulis*, when he signs his name, is accustomed to count the marks backward to see that all is right. The *Greeks*, however, feel the necessity of being better informed; and great national, as well as individual efforts, are making to establish schools.

I have, as the sailors say, "spun a long yarn," about Greece. It is indeed a loomy picture—but what can you expect of a nation that has been several years absolutely without laws?—What was reason during her state of anarchy? And all we expect more from the ignorant and long enslaved *Greeks*, than from that lightened people? For four years, Greece was without the shadow of a government? yet murder was of rare occurrence, and chief surprise is that the *Greeks* are worse. I hope a liberal and enlightened government will yet arouse them from their mental lethargy. I see the germ of movement here; and nothing is wanted but the unremitting exertions of true philanthropists to make it bud, blossom and flourish.

Yours, truly, JOHN D. RUSS.

NECROTES OF THE SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT. A few days before my arrival at Ota, a troop of elephants came down one dark rainy night, close to the outskirts of the city. The missionaries heard them bellow and making an extraordinary noise for a time at the upper end of their orchard, knowing well how dangerous it is to enter these powerful animals in the night, kept close within their houses till day.

Next morning on examining the spot where they had heard the elephants, they discovered the cause of this nocturnal uproar. It was at this spot a ditch or trench, about 10 feet in width, and nearly 14 feet in depth; the industrious missionaries had recently, through the bank of the river, on purpose lead out the water to irrigate some part of their garden ground; and to drive a corn mill in the trench, which was still unfinished and at water, one of the elephants had evidently

fallen, for the marks of his feet were distinctly visible at the bottom, as well as the impress of his huge body on the sides. How he had got into it was easy to conjecture, but how, being once in he had contrived to get out again, was the marvel. By his own unaided efforts it was obviously impossible for such an animal to have extricated himself. Could his comrades, then, have assisted him? There can be no question but they did; though by what means unless by hauling him out by their trunks, it would not be easy to conjecture. And in corroboration of this supposition, on examining the spot myself, I found the edges of this trench deeply indented with numerous vestiges as if the other elephants had stationed themselves on either side, some of them kneeling, and others on their feet, and had thus by united effort, and probably after many failures, hoisted their unlucky brother out of the pit. Similar instances of intelligence and affectionate attachment have been frequently related to me by persons of veracity, familiar with the habits of the elephant in its wild state. The following is a specimen. On one occasion a band of hunters had surprised two elephants, a male and female, in an open spot near the skirts of a thick and thorny jungle. The animals fled towards the thickets; and the male, in spite of many balls which struck him ineffectually, was soon safe from the reach of his pursuers; but the female was so sorely wounded, that she was unable to retreat with the same alacrity, and the hunters having got between her and the wood, were preparing speedily to finish her career—when, all at once, the male rushed forth with the utmost fury from his hiding place, and with a shrill and frightful scream, like the loud sound of a trumpet, charged down upon the huntsmen. So terrific was the animal's aspect, that all instinctively sprung to their horses, and fled for life. The elephant disregarding the others, singled out one unfortunate man, (Cobus Kloppe, I think was his name,) who was the last person that had fired upon its wounded comrade, and who was standing, with his horse's bridle over his arm, reloading his huge gun at the moment, the infuriated animal burst from the wood. Cobus also leaped hastily on horseback, but before he could seat himself in his saddle, the elephant, was upon him. One blow from his proboscis struck poor C. to the earth, and without troubling himself about the horse, which galloped off in fear, he thrust his gigantic tusks through the man's body, and then after stamping on it with his ponderous feet, again seized it with his trunk, and flung it high into the air. Having thus wreaked vengeance upon his foes, he walked gently up to his spouse, and affectionately caressing her, supported her wounded side with his shoulder, and regardless of the volleys of balls with which the hunters, who had again rallied to the conflict, assailed them, he succeeded in conveying her from their reach into the impenetrable recesses of the forest. One of my own friends, Lieutenant John Moodie of the Scotch Fusiliers, now a settler in South Africa, had an almost miraculous escape on an occasion somewhat similar. He had gone out to an elephant hunt with a party of friends; and they had already succeeded in killing one or two of a small herd, and the rest were retreating before them towards their woody fastnesses, when one of the females having been separated from her young one among the bushes, forgot all regard to her own safety, in maternal anxiety, and turned back in wrath upon her pursuers to search for it. Mr. Moodie, who happened to be on foot at the time, was the individual that the animal first caught sight of, and she instantly rushed upon him. To escape from an angry elephant in open ground is often difficult enough for a well mounted horseman. My friend gave himself up for lost; nor could the activity of despair have availed him—the animal was close to his heels.

But just at the moment when she was about to seize or strike him to the earth with her upraised proboscis, he fortunately stumbled and fell. The elephant unable at once to arrest her impetuous career, made an attempt to thrust him through with her tusks, as he lay on the ground before her, and actually tore up the earth within an inch or two of his body, and slightly bruised him with one of her huge feet as she passed over him. Before, however, she could turn back to destroy him, Mr. Moodie contrived to scramble into the wood, and her young one at the same instant, raising its cry for her mother in another direction, the dangerous animal went off without searching further for him.

FACTS.

Collected from various sources.

Philip the Third of Spain exacted the most punctilious respect from the *Grandees* but always saluted the *Peasants*.

They frequently condemned at *Carthage* their generals to die after an unfortunate campaign.

The *Spartans* were not allowed to fight often with the same enemy, lest by encountering them their foes would be trained to battle.

When the *Savages of New France* flee they pile the wounded tied down in baskets.

The *Jews* suffered themselves to be attacked on the Sabbath day, without repelling the assault. The *Romans* took advantage of these scruples.

Hobbes said most authors were like sheep never deviating from the beaten track.

Magliabechi, the literary glutton, generally had a stove with fire fastened to his arms, to warm his hands.

Quintilian said that the obscurity of an author was in proportion to his incapacity.

The solid and inanimate materials of which our globe consists, are usually arranged under four classes: The *earthy*, the *saline*, the *inflammable*, and the *metallic*. *Salem Cour.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

On Monday evening, Feb. 16th, Mr. John Curtis, will give an instrumental Concert, at No. 24 Laurens street, assisted by his two children, a girl 9 years, and a boy 8 years of age. A number of years ago, Mr. Curtis in visiting his wife, who was a slave, was assaulted and deprived of his sight by the cruel master. He then qualified himself as a musician, being the only means left him by which he could hope to make a livelihood—and in a short time by his industry and frugality, was enabled to purchase his children from bondage—the death of his wife soon after, disappointed his hopes in purchasing her freedom also. Altho' he has never seen his children, yet he has instructed them to play on the violin in a masterly style; they will on the above evening play several popular Airs, Duets, &c. Mr. Curtis leaves here on the 18th inst. those who feel disposed to reward a deserving individual, as well as gratify their own curiosity, will I trust avail themselves of this opportunity.

MARRIED.

In this city by the Rev. P. Williams, Mr. Alexander Sutcliff to Mrs. Effy Hunt.
In this city by the Rev. B. Paul. Mr. John Jackson to Miss Diana Henderson.

VARIETIES.

A FRAGMENT.

Nursing Extraordinary.—A family of Indians from the Lake of the Two mountains, during their hunting excursion in the summer of 1829, caught a young bear of about two weeks old: a Squaw of the party determined to bring it up, for which purpose she weaned her own child, a boy of about one year old, and took the cub to nurse in its place. The cub in a short time became very fond of its adopted mother, and would search her out from amongst a crowd; when recognized, he would scratch and tease her until she gave him access to her breast. If he thought he had been too long neglected, in receiving food as her adopted suckling, he would signify his wishes by laying hold of her breast, and would growl and show his displeasure, if taken away before his appetite had been thoroughly satisfied.

Bad affair.—Miss Judith Toughenough a respectable maiden lady in the town of Newbury, on Tuesday morning, in climbing to a shelf in the cellar closet, for the purpose of examining the condition of her favorite plant, the bachelor's Button, and to ascertain whether it had survived the recent frosts, unfortunately made a false step, and was precipitated, head foremost, into a barrel of soft soap which had been carelessly left uncovered. Her long absence caused some alarm, and the family on searching for her, found her feet and ankles protruding from the barrel, while not a particle of her her body could be seen—Her situation was truly peculiar. She was drawn forth, and in a few minutes discovered symptoms of life, by hurling a pot-lid at the head of poor Susan, the cook, for leaving the barrel uncovered.—*Boston Weekly Mess.*

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated January 18.

"Having occasion to go down to Hocketts this morning for the purpose of seeing a friend about to depart in the Steam-Boat for Norfolk, I was unexpectedly a witness to one of the most interesting scenes you can imagine. About seventy or eighty coloured people (chiefly from this place) of both sexes, and all ages nearly, have been induced by the favourable account received from Liberia, to go and seek a new destiny in the land of their forefathers. They have been led to take this step, principally by the letters from time to time received from their former associate, Lott Cary, who was among the first emigrants from Virginia to Africa. The history of this man is singular, and highly interesting, but I have not time now to give it in detail. Suffice it to say that he was born a slave, lived many years in Richmond, at length purchased his freedom, and having learned how to read and write, embraced with decision among the foremost, the offer of the Colonization Society to attempt a settlement for our free coloured population on the coast of Africa. Being gifted with strong powers of the mind, accustomed to laborious exertions, and deeply impressed with religious sentiments, LOTI CARY was one of the most efficient aids of the late lamented Mr. ASHMUN; and since the decease of that estimable individual, appears to have had the principal charge of the colony. He has written very frequently to his former friends and associates here, and they have at last made up their minds to go and join him. They had taken their passage on board the two Steam Boats for Norfolk, in order to embark there for Africa; and at the moment of my reaching ROCKETTS, (the PORT of Richmond) they were all in bustle and movement, shaking hands, embracing, and bidding farewell and

farewell, to the numerous friends and acquaintances they were about to leave behind. The number of these last was surprising. They completely covered and thronged the wharves and perhaps I should not much exceed, were I to say there were altogether nearly two thousand of them. The scene of PARTING was truly affecting, and would require a better pen at description than mine, to do it justice. Sighs and sobs, and loud laments, were heard on all sides, and tears in abundance were shed—but still very many of their countenances seemed lighted up with hope, and animated by the confidence of bettering their condition."

Plough Boy.

HOME.

By the Rev. William Jay.

Oh, what so refreshing, soothing, so satisfying, as the placid joys of home! See the traveller. Does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved family. The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance; it quickens him to diligence; it cheers him under his difficulties; it makes him hail the hour which sees his purposes accomplished, and his face towards home; it communes as he journeys and bears the promise which causes him to hope, "Thou shalt also thy tabernacle shall be in peace; Oh, the joyful re-union of a divided family; the pleasures of renewed interview, and conversation after days of absence.

Behold the man of science. He drops the labor and painfulness of researches, closes his volume, smooths his wrinkled brows, leaves his study and unbending him self, stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children.

"He will not blush that has a father's heart, To take in childish play a childish part! But bends his sturdy back to any toy I but youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy.

Take the man of trade. What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? By-and-by the season of intercourse will arrive! he will be embosomed in the caresses of his family; he will behold the desire of his eyes, and the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease; and in their welfare and smiles he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the laborer. He has borne the burden and heat of the day; the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, the side of which stands his cottage, children run to meet him; one he carries, and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See, his toil-worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats, and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden; enters again, and retires to rest, and the rest of the laboring man is sweet whether he eat little or much. Inhabitants of this lonely lowly dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort! "Peace be to this house."

Let not ambition mock thy useful toil, Thy homely joys and destiny obscure;

Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile, The short and simple annals of the poor."

JAVA COTTAGES.

The cottages in Java are never found detached or solitary; they unite to form villages of greater or less extent, according to the fertility of the neighboring plain, abundance of a stream, or other accidental circumstance. In some provinces the usual number of inhabitants in a village is two hundred in others less than fifty. In the first establishment of a village on new ground the intended settlers take care to provide themselves with sufficient garden ground round their stock, and to supply the ordinary wants of their families. The produce is the exclusive property of the peasant, exempted from burden, and such is their number and extent in some regencies, that they constitute perhaps a tenth part of the area of the whole district. The spot surrounding his simple habitation the cottager considers his peculiar patrimony, and cultivates with peculiar care. He labours to plant and to rear in it those vegetables, that may be most useful to his family, and those shrubs and trees, which may at once yield him their fruit and their shade; nor does he waste his efforts on a thankless soil. The assemblage of cottages, that compose the village, become thus completely screened from the rays of a scorching sun, and are so buried amid the foliage of a luxuriant vegetation, that at a small distance no appearance of human dwelling can be discovered; and the residence of a numerous society appears only a verdant grove, or clump of evergreens. Nothing can exceed the beauty or the interest, which such detached masses of verdure, scattered over the face of the country; and indicating each the abode of a happy peasantry, add to scenery otherwise rich; whether viewed on the sides of the mountains, in the narrow vales, or on the extensive plains. In the last case, before the grain is planted and during the season of irrigation, when the rice fields are inundated, they appear like so many islands, rising out of the water. As the young plant advances, their deep rich foliage contrasts pleasingly with the lighter tints; and when the full-eared grain with a luxuriance that exceeds an European harvest, invests the earth with its richest yellow, they give a variety to the prospect, and afford a most refreshing relief to the eye. The clumps of trees, with which art attempts to diversify and adorn the most skillfully arranged park, can bear comparison with them in rural beauty, in picturesque effect. *Raffles Java.*

ANIMATED LEAVES.—The author of "Relation des Indes," relates that in Ceylon there is a tree, the leaves of which, being shaken from the branches, fly away like butterflies. They have four slender legs the two first short, and the others to the back is animated, and at the point there are two little projecting eyes. The editor of the Recueil des Voyages an No doubts the facts!

A bad exception.—A gentleman finished an elegiac poem on a lady with the following words: "Ah, Sir! nothing beats a good wife." "I your pardon," rejoined a bystander, "a husband does."

ABOLITION SOCIETY.

The Abolition Society of Stark county, met at Canton agreeably to public notice: Mr JOHN MYER as Vice-President, took the chair

The committee appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, make their report. On motion the memorial is accepted, and ordered to be printed, with a view to be circulated for the signature of the citizens of Stark county. Also ordered, that a copy of said memorial be forwarded to our Senator and Representative, with a request that they use their influence to obtain from the Ohio Legislature, a memorial to Congress on the same subject.

The committee appointed to consider the proposition to appropriate the public funds to forward the views and wishes of the American Colonization Society, make their report which is read, approved, and ordered to be printed in the public newspapers in this county.

The committee appointed to draft an address to the free people of Colour in the state of Ohio, also make their report. The address as reported is satisfactory to this meeting. Ordered, that the same be printed in the newspapers in this county, and that a copy be forwarded to the editor of the Freedom's Journal, in New-York, with a request to have it published in that Journal. Adjourned.

JOHN MYER, Vice Pres't

W. FOGLE Jr. Rec Sec'y.

STARK COUNTY ABOLITION SOCIETY.

An Address from the Stark Co. Abolition Society to the Free People of Colour in the state of Ohio.

UNFORTUNATE BRETHREN,—Although it is now more than 50 years since the white people of these United States, suffering under the iron yoke of British oppression, by one simultaneous effort shook off the shackles of bondage and declared that all men are created equal, & ought to be free:—Yet are there about 2000000 of your ill-fated race kept in most abject state of Slavery.

Notwithstanding that the state of Ohio, among others, has proclaimed that 'man is created equal and is possessed of certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that freedom and equality shall be the boon of every son and daughter of Adam who may seek an asylum in her peaceful domain—and that the curse of slavery shall never spread its d leterious effects over her highly favored soil: Yet when driven by the arm of oppression from the land of your nativity, where by your toil and privations you administered to the luxury and dissipation of indolent and haughty oppressors, and fly to the blessed shores of Ohio in search of a home, you scarcely find a shadow of that inestimable boon the 'rights of man.' Though you find some kind of a home, where unrelenting taskmasters dare not goad you night and day, in health or sickness, yet you are not free—you do not participate with us in the higher enjoyments of nature's first fruits—you are privileged to feed on her dregs.

Unfortunate friends—These things are not as thousands of good men wish to see them. They are the consequences of the covetousness and injustice of our ancestors; their cupidity has brought you and us into a critical and haz-

ardous condition, from which many philanthropic men are engaged to extricate us. Your condition among us, tho' not intolerable, is at best disagreeable and hard. And tho' you are nominally free, can acquire and own property, and act in a limited measure for yourselves, still you are not citizens, nor are you permitted to enjoy the rights and privileges of freemen.

To this blemish on our character as an enlightened republican people, many reflecting and philanthropic characters have been looking with serious attention. Fully aware that for every republic that wishes to prosper and become permanent, it is absolutely necessary every individual should be free and equal—that all hearts be in unison with respect to the common weal—that every one who is a member of the republic, without respect to his color or features, be in the strictest sense a citizen. We feel convinced that our national interests, welfare and security are endangered by neglecting so grossly the rights of a class of our fellow-beings.

We wish to assure you, unfortunate brethren, that many good hearted citizens, philanthropists and genuine friends of the rights of man, in all parts of the Union, feel alive to your condition—they are sedulously engaged in devising plans to emancipate those in Slavery, & to raise those already emancipated to an equality with themselves—to enable them to participate in common with the rights of man.

Our society, feeling deeply interested in your welfare, have thought it advisable to address you:—This we do through an unfeigned sense of duty and feelings of humanity.

There is an objection universally prevalent, which the whites urge against your complete emancipation and full enjoyment of the rights of man: and a complaint made by you against the whites, which have principally elicited this address.

The objection is, that notwithstanding you are emancipated, and have a chance of raising yourselves to the dignity of freemen, you still remain ignorant, indolent, dishonest and degraded, and from this infer; that you are a species of an inferior order. This objection, however ill founded, is one of the greatest obstacles to your final and complete emancipation. It is the stronghold of Slavery—the principal ground on which its advocates found their claims.

The complaint made by you is, that acquire all the intelligence you can, and gain as much reputation as you may, and let you be as honest, as sober, as industrious, as economical, as prudent, and walk as circumspectly as the best among the whites, still you are hated, despised and neglected, and said to be 'but niggers.' On the other hand, say you, were these same encouragements held out to incite you to habits of morality, or if a distinction only were made between the virtuous and vicious, it would afford some encouragement to you to become respectable, and lead you to virtue.

We shall consider the objections, and then give your complaint a hearing.

In some respects, the objection so universally urged against your enfranchisement is correct. That a number of free persons of color still re-

main degraded, make no efforts to become intelligent and are rather more indolent and dishonest than they would be had they remained in bondage is true. But that all free persons are such, is far from being true. It is well known that there are many among you, who are honest, sober, industrious and frugal, doing every means under their controul, to inform themselves and become virtuous. That you have in any degree an equal chance with us to acquire that dignified character, which so generally distinguishes freemen, no one who has the least regard for truth will dare to assert. Full well does every one know, that even here in Ohio, where the dire monster dare not show his head, your chance of becoming enlightened, respectable, and virtuous, is very far from being equal to ours. No encouragement is offered, nor any inducement held out to prompt you to emulation. We do acknowledge that it is a gross stigma on our national character, and in direct violation of the laws of God and the 'rights of man, that notwithstanding many of you are men of integrity and information—much more so than thousands among us, you are denied the privileges of an elector—and in many other cases deprived of equal privileges with ourselves.

Indeed, when we consider how much vice and ignorance prevail among us; after having every opportunity offered and almost every means at hand to acquire worth & intelligence it is matter of astonishment that so much honesty & information should exist among your abused and rejected race.

We shall pay some attention to your complaint. It is unfortunately too true, that let you be ever so honest and industrious, be as enlightened and conduct as circumspectly as you may, still you are despised, rejected and held in contempt by much the greater part among us. That this must be very discouraging to you and severely wound your feelings: But we can assure you, that there are many philanthropists among the whites who respect and esteem such among you as are honest, sober and industrious—they are delighted to see numbers of you walking the paths of moral rectitude.

Unfortunate friends—That the objection which we have been considering, may be removed as much as possible, by your good conduct, and that you may be assured that many whites are willing to afford you every encouragement to become enlightened and virtuous, is the object of this address. We as your friends and brethren of the same family, feeling a deep concern for your welfare, do most earnestly solicit that you use every means in your power to educate your children, to imbue them with habits of industry and morality; that in your whole conduct, you be honest, upright and punctual; that such among you as have already acquired such principles, use every effort to extend them among your ill-fated brethren. Upon your success, in those acquisitions, depends the redemption of your brethren in thralldom more than upon any other cause or measure. In persevering in these principles, you will effectually do away the objection urged with so much force against your freedom—than which nothing could be more gratifying to the friends of the rights of man—nor could any thing on earth be more desirable to your unfortunate race.

Light and reason are on their march—correcting principles are steadily acquiring ground. Philanthropists are engaged in effecting your release from thralldom. Not only in the U.S. but in the West Indies and other parts, reason

justice and mercy are combining their efforts for your final emancipation. Altho' little or nothing was done until 3 or 4 years since, except by a small faithful band, who can compete with any other people on the globe; but since that time many efforts have been made in various parts of the Union for your emancipation. It is therefore fervently hoped with strong desire for your welfare that you will assist as much as possible your friends who are engaged in your cause. This you can in no way better perform than in teaching your children the principles of morality, and leading them in the paths of rectitude.

Finally, unfortunate friends, go on in doing your duties. Rest assured that many of your white brethren ardently desire to place you on an equality with themselves. Persevere in so good a cause; follow the paths of rectitude; so the storm of persecution may rage over your heads. Be assured that better days await you. The halcyon days will soon make their appearance. The great Preserver of mankind, and the Protector of the oppressed, will not suffer your heads always to lie low in the dust; nor let haughty oppressors forever triumph over your rights. The cup of woe must one day be drained—it cannot last forever. Your heads will soon be raised—you will ere long be privileged to drink of the cup of pleasure—you are destined yet to participate in full measure of the inestimable rights of man! Hail, blessed period, break in! Hail, happy day, come.

Summary.

It may not be very benevolent to be pleased when a king breaks his limbs or his neck—but one cannot be restrained from feeling gratified that a cowardly tyrant, like the usurper of Portugal, whose whole life has been spent in inflicting cruelties on others, has had his royal person and kingly bones sufficiently bruised and broken to afford him a lively notion of pain and suffering. There can be no hope of a reformation of a despot so capriciously barbarous; but there is pleasure in contemplating the retributive justice which inflicts a portion of the agonies on one which he has wantonly occasioned to others.—*Worcester Egis.*

A PUZZLE.—There is living in one house in Lexington. (Me) 3 families, consisting of 3 husbands, 3 wives, 4 children, 2 grandchildren, 2 fathers, 2 mothers and 2 grandfathers, and only 6 in all.

Burning and Shooting in Effigy.

The papers have recently mentioned a case in Hartford, Conn. where Gen. Jackson was burnt in effigy on the 8th of this month. We will mention another of the same character. In the town of Redfield, in Maine, Gen. Jackson was murdered in effigy. A image was made and dressed up to represent an officer and called Gen. Jackson. Sixteen men, in presence of the principal municipal officers of the town, were drawn up with loaded muskets and the image placed at the distance of four rods from them. At the word of command all fired, but not a single ball took effect. Enraged at their disappointment, one man sprang forward with a handspike, knocked down the General and drove the handspike through his body.

Portland Argus.

Look out, Pennsylvanians.—Mrs. ROYALL'S to PENNSYLVANIA. Proposals by Mrs. Royall, to publish a book, under the above title, which she promises shall be a faithful Mirror to reflect the virtues and vices of the heroes of the work. Having taken much pains to collect materials for this book, she will spare neither exertion nor expense to render it a val-

uable acquisition to a Pennsylvania library. She trusts the justice and generosity of the citizens of that wealthy, intelligent and patriotic state will be called into requisition in her favor.

Terms, the same as the Black Book.

In London, it is said 549 persons named Smith, are doing business. The N. Y. Post says, in that city there are 454 persons of that name; sixty-three with the christian name of John.

Port au Prince.—The editors of the *Balti more American* have received from their correspondent at Port au Prince, a file of the *Feuille du commerce*, to the 1st of December. The paper of the latest date contains a decree of the President of the Republic, calling in all the silver money which was coined in 1813. This money consists of three pieces, viz: one worth six centimes, one twelve, and one twenty-five; each bearing on one side the arms of the Republic, and on the other the value of the piece. Holders of the above description of money are to change it at the public treasury before the 1st Jan. 1829, after which time it is to be no longer current.

Two centuries ago, Sugar was only found at the apothecaries, and sold by the ounce; but in the last years of the *ancien regime*, France only consumed 59,000 pounds of it. In the days of Henry IV coffee was absolutely unknown in France.

THE VALUE OF A HUSBAND.—A woman by the name of Reed, has offered in a Buffalo paper, as a reward for the apprehension of her husband, *three white fish & a turkey.*

Reading, Jan 20.

MURDER.

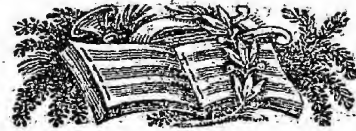
On Friday evening last a negro man was committed to the jail of this county, on suspicion of having murdered a negro man in Robeson township. As we learned the particulars, the one murdered was a person much respected in the neighborhood, and possessed of some property. He started from home with a horse and cart, to purchase of one of his neighbors a load of oats, the money to pay for which he had in his pocket. On his way, in a piece of woods, he was waylaid, murdered, and robbed, and his body buried, where it was found. We have not learned upon what evidence he was committed to prison. From the magistrate's (Esq. Beard's) to this place, we understand that the persons who had him in custody experienced great difficulty in bringing him along, from his turbulent disposition. [Chron.

Distressing.—The family of the late William Cummins, deceased, in the vicinity of this place, has for the last 16 days been dreadfully afflicted with poison from the glazing off earthen crocks in which they had honey; and *Elizabeth Cummins*, a young lady in the bloom of life, was on Thursday last called from her afflictions to her Heavenly Father. About eight of the family were seriously indisposed, but we are happy to state the survivors are in fair way of recovery.

[*Indiana and Jefferson Whig*]

DIED.

In this city on the 1st inst. Mrs Fanny Bean, aged 42—Mr. Abraham Cumming, aged 60—Mrs Emily Johnson aged 66



Poetry.

EPIGRAM. BY S. T. COLERIDGE.

[From the Keepsake.]

SLY BELZEBUB took all occasions
To try Job's constancy and patience;
He took his honor, took his health;
He took his children, took his wealth;
His servants, horses, oxen, cows;—
But cunning SATAN did not take his
Spouse.

But Heaven, that brings out good from evil,
And loves to disappoint the Devil,
Had predetermined to restore
Two-fold all he had before—
His servants, horses, oxen, cows—
Short-sighted SATAN, not to take his
Spouse!

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, February 7, 1829.

We invite the attention of our readers to the able address from the Mahumission Society of Stark county, Ohio, to the People of Colour in that state. The address, though particularly intended for our brethren within the state of Ohio, will apply with equal force to those who reside in other states.

It is a fact which cannot be denied, that while our friends are making more strenuous efforts than ever to ameliorate our condition; our own endeavours, each succeeding generation, grow fainter. Every one knows, that this is not a time to sit with folded arms—we must be up & doing; strengthening by the uprightness of our conduct the hands of those who are hourly labouring in our behalf. But we have written so often on this important subject, that an enlargement would be mere repetition.

We are much pleased with the address. There is a spirit of candor pervading the whole which recommends it to our consideration; and as for the objection urged against our body at large, who can deny it? Is it not a fact, that the great body of our people, who are free, remain ignorant, indolent, dishonest and degraded? And we must expect these objections to be urged against us in this city, so long as the great majority continue in their present state; aspiring after nothing so much as a fine dress to parade our streets, in parties too large for public convenience.

Another objection, which we often hear urged, we must confess with great truth against us, is the large proportion of coloured convicts in our Bridewells and Penitentiaries. And what are the causes of this alarming evil? Are we not to impute them to the daily effects of ignorance; and ought we not to rise en masse, and declare our determination to perform every thing which may have a tendency to dispel the Egyptian darkness which surrounds us.

DORCAS ASSOCIATION.

It is a fact which ought to be publicly known, not for the purposes of ostentation, but as an inducement to others to persevere in any good work, that the DORCAS ASSOCIATION have during the present season of cold, distributed among the destitute scholars of the public African Schools of this city, 168 articles of clothing; and have thus fitted up 64 boys & girls, so as to appear at school, in decent and comfortable apparel. This has been accomplished by the labours of a few benevolent females, (not exceeding 15 or 20) in their sewing meetings, held at the house of Mrs Margaret A. Francis, in Leonard street, every Wednesday evening.

In the prosecution of this truly charitable work, they have in the approbation of their consciences, and the many expressions of gratitude, which they have witnessed from the children they have clothed, and also from the parents of those children, enjoyed so rich a reward, that their zeal for it appears to be greatly increased. They have found, that there is no pleasure like the pleasure of doing good, and are determined to persevere. How pleasant, and how profitable must it be to our females to spend their leisure evenings, in clothing and making comfortable, & thus keeping in school [where they may learn wisdom and virtue] many little children, who would be otherwise running the streets at this inclement season, suffering for the want of clothing, and learning nothing but wickedness! May they and their labours be ever favoured with the blessings of HEAVEN.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 13th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3.75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPFARD
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10. 1823.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week:—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1.50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.
New-York, 1823.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING. J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,
(Between Hester & Grand street.)
Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1823.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES:

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
New-York, Aug. 22, 1823.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S
CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New-York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1823.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JONES, is again opened for the reception of pupils. In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling.	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy.	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages.	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1823.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson, No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway that old and well known establishment. Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, at the shortest notice.

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
Oct. 30, 1823.

TO LET—CHEAP

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 197 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1823.

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general, that his **House No. 28 Elizabeth street**, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and RESETTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS**, in the best manner. **LADIES** dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

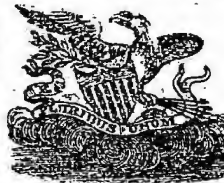
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Inquire at No. 151 Bowery.

Sept 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

**JAMES GILBERT,**

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the **Clothes Dressing** in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASES, etc. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by **STEAM SPONGING**, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

**PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.**

BOARDING.**LEWIS HARRISON,**

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL
IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is **THREE DOLLARS** a year, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 98
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.
N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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Maryland.—Ezekiah Grice, Baltimore.
District of Columbia.—J. W. Prout, Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.
New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Grass, Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich, Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica.
Louisiana.—Peter Howard, New-Orleans.
N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Coates, New-Brunswick.
Rev Mr. Charles Anderson, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.
Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.
North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.
Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.
England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.
Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 14, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 98

AFRICA

Extracts from Baron De Vastey.

Africa likewise produces animals far more formidable than those of Europe; they do not even admit of any degree of comparison. What animal, for instance, can be compared with the Royal Tiger, and Lion of the torrid zone? Is it the white Bear or the Wolf of the arctic circle? Mazeres, who judges of men by analogy with horses, had better enquire whether the horses of Europe can sustain a parallel with those of Africa. Hear what Bruce says on the subject in his journey to Abyssinia.

"It was at Halfaia and Aggeri," says he, "that we first met that noble race of horses so justly celebrated throughout the world. They appeared of a species totally different from the Arabian breed which we had seen in the plains of Arabia Petrea. If beauty, the most perfect symmetry of form, size, strength, activity, suppleness of motion, capability of enduring fatigue, docility, and attachment to their masters, constitute the merits of horses the Abyssinian breed is without exception superior to all others. The most beautiful I ever beheld," says he, "was that upon which the Sheikh Adelan was mounted; this horse was not quite four years old, yet he was sixteen hands high; he was accustomed to kneel down to let his master mount or dismount in full armour."

The ex-colonists say, we are inferior to the Whites, because we have, according to them, features less agreeable, a black skin and curly hair. I will observe in answer that the same prejudice with respect to the Whites prevails among the Blacks, who think themselves infinitely handsomer, and far more favoured by nature; a prejudice this which is strengthened by frequent instances which fall under their own observation. The Europeans who visit the Tropics, at first display the vermeil glow of health and strength; but in a few months the roses wither in their cheeks, and their place is supplied by the ghastly paleness of disease. The complexion, so late the pride becomes haggard, wan, and discoloured; their watery and tender eyes are unable to bear the solar rays; their bodies become feeble and emaciated, and their moral and physical powers destroyed; so that the White man appears, in the eyes of the Black a mere walking skeleton, disgraced by nature, unable to resist, either the influence of his climate, or inhabit his happy land.

"All those," says the virtuous Gregoire, "who have endeavoured to disinherit the Negro of his rights, have called in the aid of anatomy, and have commenced with observations upon the disparity of colour." But if it appear that Black prevails within the tropics, and that its shades vary with the gradations of temperature; if it be shown that the White is as unable to bear the

heat of the torrid, as the Black is to sustain the cold of the frigid zone, what superior advantage will be found to result from a black, yellow, or white complexion.

"The women of Abyssinia," says Bruce, "on beholding the whiteness of my skin, uttered an exclamation of horror, and seemed to regard it as the effect of disease, rather than my natural colour." Other women laughed at the length and sharpness of his nose. No people are without their prejudices.—We esteem a black skin more beautiful than a white one. Our Haytian Painters depict the Deity and Angels black, while they represent the Devils white. As to beauty, it consists in elegance of form, and regularity of features, and in these respects, we think ourselves as much favoured as the whites. On this subject their own testimony must be allowed some weight, I shall therefore cite several.

Bosman extols the beauty of the Negresses of Juinda; Ledyard and Lucas that of the Jalof Negroes; Lobo that of the Abyssinian. Those of Senegal," says Adanson, "are the handsomest men of Nigritia; their form is without blemish, and I never observed an ill-made person among them." Coigny saw at Gorce Negresses of great beauty, of imposing aspect, and with Roman features; Ligon speaks of a Negress of the island of St. Yago, in whom so much beauty and dignity were combined that he never saw any comparable to her. Chasle, author of a Journal of Admiral Duguene's Voyage, extends this eulogy to the Negro and Mulatto Girls of the Cape Verde Islands. Legual, Ulloa and Isert gives the same testimony respecting the Negresses they saw, the first in Batavia, the second in the West Indies and the third in Guinea. (4.)

Bruce on seeing a young girl of Abyssinia, expresses himself thus, "I was struck with her extreme beauty. Her whole dress consisted of a blue robe, reaching to her feet. Although not more than fifteen, her stature was little below the ordinary; and her whole figure was such as a painter would have desired for a model. The women (continues Bruce) soon perceived how much I was taken with her; and the daughter of Adelan said to me, have you lived so long in Abyssinia as to admire the Beauties of Atbara, when they say that the Ladies of Europe are so fair as to excel those of all the rest of the world." "Never," replied Bruce, "was I less of that opinion than at the present moment." He boasts likewise of the beauty of the African princesses; "Amba Yasous" says he, "appeared to be from twenty-six to twenty-eight years of age, tall and perfectly well made; his figure was elegant, although his features were small; and his manners were singularly captivating." When I saw the prince with the King and Engedan I think I beheld three of the handsomest men I ever met with."

"The Yolofs," says Park, "are active, strong, and warlike. Their noses are less

flattened, and their lips less thick than usual; their skin is of the deepest black, and the Whites who trade with them for slaves, look upon them as the handsomest Negroes of this part of the continent."

"The Foulahs are of a lighter hue, their hair is silky, and their features agreeable; they love a pastoral and agricultural life, and spread themselves over the neighboring kingdoms as shepherds and labourers." In this respect they are superior to the Savoyards who swarm in France in the despicable occupations of pedlars and shoe-blacks.

Peterson and Vaillant have found in the savage Hottentots, virtues which they sought in vain among civilized nations. "On the evening of the seventh of February," says Paterson, "we discovered a fire on the side of a mountain; and about eight o'clock we fell in with a party of Caffres, who seemed greatly surprised at our appearance, for we were certainly the first white men they ever beheld. They fled instantly and alarmed the village. Nevertheless, true to the laws of hospitality, they came and offered us milk and a fat ox as soon as we arrived."

"The Caffres," says the same traveller, "are in general five feet ten inches high, and well proportioned; their manner of engaging the lion, and other wild beasts, proves their courage. Their colour is jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large."

"Do you want authorities in support of my opinion respecting the inferiority of the Negroes?" says Mazeres, the ex-colonist, in his general Thesis. Fontenelle will tell you that the inhabitants of either very hot or very cold countries, are incapable of works of genius. The Abbe Dubos (says he) in his remarks upon Poetry and Painting, will explain and prove to you the truth of this assertion."

Mazeres should explain upon his own principles, how it happens that the Swedes, Norwegians, and Russians, who inhabit the coldest, as well as the people of Senegal who inhabit the hottest regions of the globe, furnish examples of men not only formed with the most exact symmetry, but also capable of the most sublime works of genius. The Abbe Dubos proves nothing he has drawn his proof from bad sources, Historians, Poets, and Orators. "It is not," observes Montesquieu, "upon works of ostentation that systems should be founded." And I will venture to add, after that great man, that it is not from sophistical subtleties, or the jingle of words, that we should form our judgment of the Human Race.

From the London Weekly Review.

LOVE AND MAMMON.

I was in company the other evening with the master of an African trader. He was a communicative man, and related several interesting anecdotes. The following particularly struck me. I will not pretend

to describe the localities, merely attempt an outline of the story. The captain had for several years traded to Sierra Leone and the coast adjacent, for gold dust, ivory &c. and about six years since, in an outward voyage, he had called at Sierra Leone had disposed of a part of his cargo at that colony and from thence had sailed to another part of the coast, for the purpose of traffic with the natives. In a considerable village with the inhabitants of which he had previously dealt, he encountered a young Englishman. When he questioned him as to the chance that had thrown him upon that shore, and his motives for remaining among the savages, he gave some slight evasive answers, and the captain from thence considered it probable that he was a seaman who had committed some depredation, and had fled from his ship; he was a well looking intelligent man and had received some education. He stated his name was William Smith. He had taken to wife, an only daughter of one of the chiefs, a mild, interesting girl, and for a negress, pretty. Before the captain's next voyage she had become the mother of a fine little boy, who bore no resemblance to her, except that his skin was dark; its features and air were decidedly European. At that period, the young Englishman tendered a considerable quantity of gold-dust, for which he demanded either specie, or something of intrinsic value, the gaudy trifles for which the natives would have bartered it being of no importance in his eyes; and the captain was compelled to accede to his terms. Next voyage his demand was different; he required for the gold he presented to the captain, a cabin passage to England for himself and his little son. "What will you do with your wife?" asked the captain; "Leave her behind," was the reply; "what could I do with such a wife in England? I cannot possibly have a better opportunity for escape than the present; a fortnight ago she gave birth to a child, that had since died, and as she is still confined to her bed, I can make preparations without exciting her jealous curiosity." The captain felt the truth of his remark; the agreement was made, and Smith desired that four men should be sent after nightfall to a retired spot he named, for the purpose of conveying his chest on board, which the captain was firmly persuaded contained something more valuable than clothes or books. When every thing was arranged for their departure, one of the sailors contrived to get the child on board without observation, and Smith, disguised in a sailor's jacket and trousers, was equally fortunate. It was evening—the breeze arose, the sails were spread, and the vessel receded from the land. They had not proceeded far, and there was still sufficient light to distinguish objects, when some of the men observed a figure spring from the shore: they had left into the sea, and swam in the direction they were sailing. Presently, as the figure gained upon them, they heard wild shrieks and deep lamentations; which the captain discovered, by hasty exclamation that escaped from Smith, who was then on deck, to proceed from his wife. The wailings of agony became more distinct as the poor creature, with incredible swiftness, followed

them; but still as the vessel kept sailing on there seemed little chance of her reaching it. For an instant the wailings would cease, and all would be silent; again the piercing shrieks and heart-rending exclamations would smite the ear, and touch even the hardest heart. The captain, from being accustomed to the language, could distinguish that she reproached her husband, and called vehemently for her child, by every expression of maternal affection. The captain turned to Smith, and asked if he should send off the boat and bring her on board; Smith answered with an impatient negative, and went below. The captain stood gazing a few minutes after Smith had left him, irresolute how to act; one instant he resolved she should come on board, and the next he considered that if Smith abandoned her, as it appeared probable he would, how should he provide for the wretched woman in England. As he stood thus considering, the voice grew fainter, there was no intermission of the cries but it was now only a murmuring sound, that was borne upon the breeze. The captain's resolution was fixed, his orders were given, and the next moment the boat was lowered, but it was too late; suddenly the murmuring sound was hushed and nothing was presented to the seaman's view but the motion of the restless waves.

It is not a month, continued the captain since I met Smith in Finsbury-square: I immediately recognised him, but passed without speaking; he had a lady on his arm, whom I had before seen, she is the daughter of—but no matter, perhaps it would be as well not to mention the name. However, her father is highly respectable, and I dare say has been imposed upon by some false story. I have since heard that he has been married to the young lady about three months, and that he has been some time a partner in a respectable house in the city; so there is no doubt but my conjectures were correct, that the chest contained something of value.

Maxims relative to dress, &c.—Do not require your dress so much to fit as to adorn you. Nature is not to be copied, but to be exalted by art. Apelles blamed Proteguese for being too natural.

Never in your dress altogether desert that taste which is general. The world considers eccentricity in great things genius; in small things folly.

Remember that none but those whose courage is unquestionable can venture to be effeminate. It was only in the field that the Lacedæmonians were accustomed to use perfumes and curl their hair.

Never let the finery of chains and rings seem your own choice; that which naturally belongs to women, should appear only worn for their sakes. We dignify foppery when we invest it with a sentiment.

To win the affection of your mistress, appear negligent in your costume—to preserve it, assiduous; the first is a sign of the passion of love; the second of its respect.

The most graceful principle of dress is neatness; the most vulgar is preciseness.

Dress contains the two codes of morality—private and public. Attention is duty

we owe to others—cleanliness that which we owe to ourselves.

Dress so that it may never be said of you "What a well dressed man!"—but, "What a gentleman-like man!"

Nothing is superficial to a deep observer. It is in trifles that the mind betrays itself. "In what of that letter," said a king to the wisest of living diplomatists, "did you discover irresolution?" "In its *ns* and *gs*," was the answer.

There is an indifference to please in a stocking down at heel—but there may be a malevolence in a diamond ring.

He who esteems himself for himself is a trifler—he who esteems them for the conclusions to be drawn from them, or the advantages to which they can be put, is a philosopher.

VARIEIES.

It is said in a letter from Paris that much encouragement is given to the following new invention for heating rooms. "A piece of quick lime dipped into water, and shut hermetically into a box constructed for the purpose, gives almost a purgatory heat, and prevents the necessity of fire during the winter".—*Not. Gaz.*

A PORTUGUESE BEGGAR.

Two English friends calling on me one day in Lisbon, and at the same time a third gentleman, well dressed, hair powdered, &c. entered the apartment, (which was on the first floor.) He remained some time in the room before it was noticed that neither the visitors nor the visited appeared to own him, each party waiting for the other to introduce the stranger. This, after some staring on all side, produced the natural question, "Shall I have the honor to receive your commands?" which was instantly complied with by the usual whine of "O Senhor! por amor de Deus," &c.; this gentleman being neither more or less than a polite beggar, who, seeing my friends were Englishmen, had followed them into the house and up stairs. This however is nothing uncommon; and I understand that the residents in the upper stories of the houses (perhaps six or seven high) have these better sort of beggars continually knocking at their doors.—*Notes on Lisbon.*

PERSIAN LEGEND.

In the mountains (on the frontiers of Persia and Assyria) was shown to us a small natural cavern, which a lion had made his den, and to which he had dragged many an unwary passenger as his prey, inspiring such terror as to put a stop to all journeying by this route. It happened that two young Koords were at this period disputing the possession of a Virgin of the Plain, whom they both loved; but, as they lived on the one side of the pass, and the object of their affections on the other, there was an end put to their evening interviews by the intrusion of this destroying lion. It was thought too bold an enterprise, even for a lover, to force this passage alone; but as the object to be attained by such a step was equally dear to both, they for a moment threw aside the jealousy of rivals, and exchanged reciprocal pledges to stand or fall together in the attempt. Then arming

themselves, and mounting two of the best horses of the country, they vowed, in the presence of their friends, entire and cheerful submission to the will of fate, stating their intention of forcing together this interrupted pass, and dragging out the lion from his den,—being content, if both should escape destruction, that the voice of their devoted should decide on their respective claim, and if one only fell a victim, that the other would have his dying consent to marry her. They sallied forth, and the applauses of their comrades, and in the wish of all that the bravest should have his reward; when one of them was torn in pieces by the beast, and the other came off triumphant by slaying the animal as he feasted on his companion's corpse.—*Buckingham's Travels in Assyria and Persia.*

MRS FREY.—This celebrated lady, distinguished for her real Philanthropy, is the wife of Mr Frey, of the House of Frey & Chapman, bankers, London, whose recent failure, caused so much excitement in England.—Mrs Frey, is of the society of Friends; is a lady of distinguished talents and has done more, to promote the happiness of the world, than any individual, that has existed, since the time of the Philanthropic Howard.

WITCHCRAFT.—The Portsmouth Advertiser of Thursday states, that during the past ten days the good people of that town have been stunned with reports of Witchcraft in neighborhood. It seems that some wag has been playing the very mischief in a house in that, about three miles from town. One of the children, a sprightly little girl, has become all at once an idiot; the tongs and andirons dance a three handed reel without music; the dinner pot boils without the aid of fire; the furniture is possessed of locomotion; the plate changes shape without aid of the silversmith, and the viands are converted into Lacedemonian black broth. In consequence of these strange doings the Portsmouth Bridge has groaned under the weight of incredulous passengers, and a hand some dividend is shortly expected. Some say the directors are in league with Old Nick.

The Stuarts.—In the year 1625 James VI died. He was the least dignified and accomplished of all his family; but, at the same time, the most fortunate. Robert II, the first of the Stuart family, died, it is true, in peace; but Robert II had sunk under the family losses which he had sustained: James I was murdered; James II killed by the bursting of a cannon; James III, (whom James VI chiefly resembled,) was privately slain after the battle of Sauchieburn; James VI fell at Flodden; James V died of a broken heart; Henry Darnley, the father of James V, was treacherously murdered; and his no less, Queen Mary, was tyrannically beheaded. He himself alone, without courage, without sound sagacity without that feeling of dignity which should restrain a prince from foolish indulgences, became king of the great nation which had for ages threatened to subdue that of which he was born monarch; and the good fortune of the Stuart family, which seems to have existed in his person alone, declined and totally decayed in

those of his successors.—*Tales of a Grandfather Seco d Series*

CASE OF PHIL LEE.

It affords us pleasure to be able to announce, that the collections for this case have been made up to the amount necessary to redeem the family of the faithful slave mentioned above, from the bondage into which they had been sold to Georgia, and they will now be purchased and liberated, that they may not be torn from the bosom of the husband and father.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

The author of a work, recently published in England under the title of "Austria as it is," states, that the Emperor Francis requires all the male members of his family to learn a mechanical education. "The Archdukes are carpenters and cabinet makers, and the Crown Prince himself a weaver." Of all the members of his family, "the Duke of Reichstadt (young Napoleon) experiences the most marked tenderness. It seems as if he (the Emperor) wishing to obliterate the wrong he had inflicted on the father by his double dealing. He is indeed an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and the fine cut lips of his father, and the blue eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion. He is by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Tuskana, in Boemia, with an income of about twenty thousand pounds sterling, a greater revenue, than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes. The ArchDuke Charles excepted. His title is Duke of Reichstadt. His rank is immediately after that of the princess of the reigning house, the Austrian family of Este and Tuskana. His court establishment is the same with imperial princes."

NAMES.—We sometimes smile to see the coincidence between a man's name and his profession. We had, indeed, made out a pleasant list of harmless instances—but it may be as well to forbear their publication. We, however, will give one; it is that of a noted slave dealer near Baltimore—he calls himself Woodfolks.—*U. S. Gazette.*

On Thursday last, as Mr. Steward Wheaton, of Putman county, N. Y. was crossing the pond at the village of Carmel, with a wagon and horses, for the purpose of drawing some wood from the southwest bank of the pond for a near neighbor, his horses broke through the ice. In this perilous situation, he was observed by Mr. Stedwell on the opposite shore, who immediately ran to his assistance, and while Wheaton was endeavoring to detach the horses from the wagon, the whole went down, with Stedwell, who was not seen to rise. The body of the unfortunate man was fished up shortly after. The horses attached to the wagon, were also drowned.

N. Y. Gaz.

On Friday morning, while one of the Albany line of stages, with passengers, for the city of New-York, was passing over Nelson's hill, about three miles from Peekskill, the strap by which the stage is held back in descending a hill, broke, which occasioned the precipitation of the stage over the precipice on the side of

the road, where, after rolling over once, it was saved from further descent, by lodging against the body of a tree. The passengers escaped injury, with the exception of one who was slightly scratched in the face. Governor Van Ness, of Vermont, was among the number. One of the horses was severely bruised.—*Id.*

POLICE.

Justice Hopson gave us the following information:—A coachman who was entrusted with the care of a gentleman's country seat, a few miles from the city, was suddenly missing. There was a number of horses and other animals in the stable, and by the horrible noises which they made, the suspicions of those who resided in the neighborhood, were aroused. They repaired to the stable, and found some of the animals dead, and others dying, for the want of sustenance. They then went to the residence of the coachman, and found him stretched upon the floor, lifeless. The unfortunate man had placed in his bed room a kettle of charcoal. It is strange that people will commit follies of this description, especially when they have so many melancholy examples before them.

M. Courier

For Freedom's Journal.

SLAVERY.—The question has often been asked, who were the first to introduce the dreadful evil, slavery, into this western world? an answer to this interesting enquiry is now before me. It is found in the second volume of the very interesting *Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus*, written by our distinguished fellow-citizen, Washington Irving Esq.

In the 3d Chapter of Book 4th after describing the evils resulting from the feeble rule of Bobadilla, who had superseded Columbus in governing Hispaniola, he goes on to describe the powers conferred on Don Nicholas de Ovando, who was chosen by Ferdinand & Isabella to take the place of Bobadilla in 1501.

Page 361, he says, "But while the sovereigns were making regulations for the relief of the Indians, with that inconsistency frequent in human judgement, they encouraged a gross invasion of the rights and welfare of another race of human beings."

Among their various decrees on this occasion we find the first trace of negro slavery in the new world. It was permitted to carry to the colonies negro slaves, born among Christians, (that is to say, slaves born in Seville, and other parts of Spain, the children and descendants of natives brought from the Atlantic coast of Africa, with which a traffic of the kind had for some time been carried on by the Spaniards & Portuguese. There are signal events in the course of history, which sometimes bear the appearance of temporal judgments. It is a fact worthy of observation, that Hispaniola, the place where that flagrant sin against nature & humanity was first introduced into the new world, has been the first to exhibit an awful retribution."

"A"

Every man is in danger of becoming a drunkard, who is in the habit of drinking ardent spirits on any of the following occasions: 1 When he is warm. 2 When he is cold. 3 When he is wet. 4 When he is dry. 5 When he is dull. 6 When he is lively. 7 When he travels. 8 When he is at home; when he is in company; when he is alone; when he is at work; when he is idle; before meals; after meals; when he gets up; when he goes to bed; on holidays; on public occasions; on any day; or on any occasion. Twelve factories have been burnt since the first of January, within 150 miles of Boston.

SUPERSTITION.

A curious and melancholy instance of aberration of intellect occurred on board the ship *President*, on her outward bound passage to Charleston. She encountered very heavy weather, and one of the sailors stated to his shipmates that he was convinced the storm had arisen entirely in consequence of his wicked course of life, and that the offended majesty of heaven could only be appeased by his immediately precipitating himself into the sea. In vain was every argument urged, and every endeavour made, on the part of the captain & his officers, to induce him to relinquish his purpose. One evening he ascended the main rigging, and after putting off part of his attire, threw himself headlong into the deep.

When the ship was returning to this city, a storm of considerable violence arose, which called forth all the superstition of the mariners, and a cry became universal, that she would go down unless Captain's chest was thrown overboard. A Scotchman was among the most bigoted portion of the crew; and having more dread of the elements than of the Captain, he by some means or other, procured the chest of poor Sam and entombed it in the grave of its owner. The storm almost immediately abated, calmness reigned upon the face of the waters, and a fine breeze waited the ship to the mouth of the harbour.

Here however, the winds became unpropitious, and a squall from the land drove them off the coast. Discontent again manifested its influence, and a general search took place to ascertain whether any thing belonging to the suicide remained on board. After the fore-castle had been duly searched, an old shoe was discovered and hastily yielded up as a sacrifice to *Eolus*. The wind again subsided, and a fair breeze brought them into port, the whole scene, without doubt, confirming their minds in the superstition they had cherished.

MIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

We give an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to show with what good materials the American Colonization Society are laying the foundation of their Colony. This undertaking, we have long regarded as one of the most important ever suggested to our country, and thus far one of the most successful & encouraging.

Balt. Gazette

Norfolk Jan. 26th, 1829.

"I have received up to this time, about one hundred and fifty five emigrants. Amongst them are several well educated school masters. Also, a valuable Presbyterian Minister and his family, and a Methodist and a Baptist Preacher of more than ordinary talents. Also, a number of valuable mechanics, viz: carpenters, cabinet makers, turners, blacksmiths, brickmakers, stone-masons, a valuable mechanist, a gunsmith and brass founder and a printer. Take them altogether, I think them by far the most intelligent and discreet set of people that the society have ever sent out. They are all on board, remarkably well accommodated, very cheerful. They carry out with them a considerable amount of property in goods,

household and agricultural implements, and as much provisions of their own, as will support them for at least six months to come: so that, with very few exceptions, they will be of no expense to the colony after their arrival. More than half of these people can read and write. One hundred can read. And what is extraordinary, I have not heard an oath nor indecent expression from any of them.

We understand that about one hundred & eighty or two hundred emigrants are expected to sail in this expedition. From their being a printer among them, we suppose that the *Colonial* newspaper, which was interrupted last year, by the printer's death, will be revived. The fact mentioned in the extract, of the amount of property and provisions which nearly all these people have been enabled by their own industry, or by the charity of others, to carry with them, would seem to be unfavourable to the opinion of some opponents of the scheme, who have asserted that, in addition to the cost of conveying emigrants to Africa, it will be necessary to expend much more for their support after they arrive.

SLANDER.—Nothing is more superlatively cowardly than slander, which shelters itself behind an anonymous shield. Where a man assumes the responsibility of his actions and his words, he exhibits courage at least, however he may fail in justice, courtesy or good sense. It is the craven alone who stabs in the dark, who insults and abuses under a fictitious name, and who shrinks in fear from the discovery of the person. As in the natural world the smallest insects are generally the most venomous, and the smallest puppies the most snarling & ill-natured, so in the intellectual world, the smallest souls are the most evenenomed. To attempt amendment, were useless and unprofitable where nature has given such minds corresponding hearts: and sent them upon the earth to heighten by contrast the worth of the magnanimous, the generous and the great.

NEGRO FACT.—After a series of disasters in a Virginia family, a faithful negro servant was selected to communicate the intelligence in the most delicate manner to his young master at College. On his arrival, the following dialogue ensued:

Cuffee.—How do, Massa Johnny?

John.—Ah, how do you do, Cuffee! what news?

Cuffee.—Bery bad news, Massa Johnny.—bad time at our house. De pet crow, he been die.

John.—How came the pet crow to die?

Cuffee.—Bery so, Massa, he been eat too much carrion.

John.—Where did he find carrion?

Cuffee.—Bery bad time at our house for true! De coach horse he been die, and de crow eat him, and he been die too.

John.—What! are the coach horses dead?

Cuffee.—Essa, Massa Johnny, I tell you bery bad time at our house. I bery coach horse work too hard, for haul water, or put out house for house been a fire.

John.—The house burnt! How came that?

Cuffee.—Why, Massa, bery bad time at our house—great many folks been dere, and de torch, and de light-wood, and candle too—and house been take fire.

John.—How came such a crowd of people there?

Cuffee.—Why, Massa John, bery bad time at our house. Old Missa dead, and great

many folks come and hab light, and de house be burn too.

John.—What! is my good mother dead? Why did you not tell me sooner?

Cuffee.—Essa, Massa—my old Missa be dead.

John.—What was her sickness?

Cuffee.—I bery so, Massa, my old Missa die of a broken heart; for old Missa he been die two or three days afore; and Missa neber get over that.

Mass. Journal

Ascent of a female to Mount Blanc.

Only one female had ascended Mount Blanc to the same height as M. de Saussure. This was a servant at an inn who thought it shameful that her sex should not have more courage; she declared her determination to follow the first person who should attempt that exploit. In vain was she told that she would not be able to endure the fatigue of such a journey, which would compel her to sleep two nights upon the ice. She, however, persisted, and set out accompanied, by two Englishmen and seven guides. When she arrived about half way she was already ill, and the party asked her to renounce her project. Her exertion was in vain. She declared that she would rather die than descend without having first placed her foot in the same place where M. de Saussure had put his. As she ascended, her illness increased; but her courage did not diminish. The excessive cold which they experienced produced a vomiting, which nothing could assuage; but no sooner was she spoken to about returning than she suffered an attack of the nerves even more violent than the illness which was inflicted by the cold and fatigue. "Drag me," said she, "carry me do any thing you please, but let me touch the stone which has been erected to perpetuate the journey of M. de Saussure, and I shall die happy." At length after great fatigue and dreadful suffering her wish was accomplished; in so exhausted a state however, was she when she attained the summit, that the guides were obliged to carry her down again and she remained more than six weeks between life and death.

HAYTI.—Our attentive correspondent at Port au Prince has forwarded us a file of the *Feuille du Commerce*, to the 25th Dec. The paper of that date notices the arrival in that city of Messrs Isaac Hatch and Thomas Kemmoy of New York, members of the Society of Friends. The editor says that these are the same Philanthropists whom he had before noticed in his paper, as having, in the year 1825, procured the manumission of thirty coloured people in the United States, and sent them to Hayti, after having furnished them with clothes and agricultural implements. These gentlemen having requested an audience with the President, were introduced to him by the secretary general, accompanied by J. H. Alexandre, of Port au Prince, also a member of the same society. The editor remarks that the President received them with his accustomed urbanity, they, according to their usage, remaining covered addressing every one in the second person, without regard to rank or dignity. It is said that they were much pleased with their reception, and are convinced that Hayti is not different from any other civilized country, and that those persons who have defamed her, had their interest in so doing.

Balt. Amer.

Religious Crowing.—Haskett, in this *Star*, under the title of "Unmasked," informs us, that some forty years ago, the Elders had a "gift" for the brethren to crow. In conformity with this gift, they all crowed very well, except a boy, who obstinately and wickedly declared he would not crow. "Do crow a little," said his pious grandmother, "it won't do you any harm to crow." "I won't crow," returned the boy, "I am a rooster, and I won't crow." Nevertheless, by the

of perseverance the lad was compelled to enact the part of chancier: but the 'gift' of crowing appears on the whole to have been rather unpopular, as we hear nothing of it in the societies of the present day.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

A writer in the Lexington (Ky.) Luminary, notices the statement which we published some weeks ago, that the owners of more than two hundred slaves had signified their readiness to liberate them as soon as means should be provided for their removal to Liberia, and suggests that such slaves may very easily raise the necessary funds by their own labor. The labor of a man for a year, he says, is worth his clothes, food, and sixty dollars, which will pay for the passage of himself and several children and that of a grown female will more than pay for her own passage.

But perhaps, he continues, it may be objected that there are slaves that have large families. And it may be well replied, that the larger the family, the greater the certainty is that the first children (if living) are old enough to work. Children over twelve years of age may be hired for one, two, or five years, were it necessary, to pay for their own passage and that of younger branches of the family. Or two years labor of a parent would suffice for himself and many young children. I live in one of the most populous of the Counties of Kentucky. I know men who would not be afraid to be individually bound to transport every slave in it, were they given to their charge and control, to be hired, according to the usual custom here. We see those who are thus hired every New Year's day are treated with as much humanity as are others, and should such a plan ever be pursued extensively, the task of hiring would become easy in proportion as their numbers here diminish.

The labor of slaves certainly can, and we have long believed that it, will be made an instrument of their emancipation. It is always gratifying, therefore, to meet with any suggestions, especially from slaveholders, respecting the manner in which it may best be done. In maturing a plan, questions of some difficulty present themselves. To the slave, it should make the means of his release from bondage, the means also of forming in him habits of industry, prudence and self-government; to the owner, it should furnish facilities of yielding to the claims of justice and the promptings of benevolence, with the least possible sacrifice of property.—N. Y. BS.

A life of pleasure, is the most unsatisfactory life in the world.—The enthusiasm of pleasure charms only by intervals.—The highest rapture only lasts for a moment; the senses seem so combined, as to be soon tired into languor, by the gratification of any one of them.—It is only among the poets we hear of men changing to one delight, when satiated with another. In nature, it is very different. The glutton when satiated with a full meal, is unequalled to enjoy the real pleasure of drinking. The drunkard in turn, is incapable of conversation, and of every other enjoyment, and the lover when cloyed finds a diminution of every appetite. Thus after a full indulgence of any one sense the man of pleasure finds a languor in all, is placed in a chasm between past and expected enjoyment and perceives an interval, that must be filled up. The present can give no satisfaction, because he has already robbed it of every charm, and the future is resorted to, with no better success—because anticipation overvalues the real gratification of sensuality.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

The following true story says a correspondent was related to me by a gentleman who heard it from one of the officers in the army where it happened:

'At the time the French were crossing the Alps there were two young men in the army who had been educated together and remarkable for their attachment to each other. The sun was just sinking behind the horizon, when we arrived at the Inn, the landlord, after apologizing of not being able to accommodate them, communicated the disagreeable intelligence that all the beds were engaged.

'Oh never mind, said one of the officers we can sit up all night only give us plenty of wine.'

'Gentlemen,' replied the host, 'I have a house about a mile or two distant, which is uninhabited, in which I can accommodate you; but to tell you the truth, it has the reputation of being haunted.'

'The officer said they should prefer sitting up all night, to sleeping in a house with such a disagreeable recommendation. The two young friends, however agreed to accompany the landlord. After walking about a mile, they came to a large house before which there was a long avenue of lofty trees. This said the landlord is the place where you are to spend the night.'

'After having made a fire and prepared supper, he begged them to go back with him as far as the end of the avenue, as he was afraid to return by himself. They laughed at his foolish fears, but went with him. They then returned to the mansion, and partook of the repast which had been prepared for them. However, as it began to grow dark they were a little afraid. Their fears increased with the gloom of the evening.'

'What shall we do? said the one to the other. They agreed that the one should watch while the other slept; and make it easier he should sit up in the bed—which he did with a dagger in his hand.'

'In this way one of them watched until twelve o'clock. He then awoke his companion, saying it was now his turn—and laid down to sleep. In a short time the door slowly opened and an old man of a most gigantic stature entered the door. He beckoned to the officer, and said follow me!

'He arose and followed the man down several flights of steps, till they came to a large room dimly lighted by a lamp which hung in the centre. Round a stone table were seated eleven other men of the same gigantic stature as the first. The old man then went out leaving him standing in the middle of the room. He could not conjecture what they were doing as they never opened their lips. The old man presently returned, carrying a beautiful young female. He laid her down on the table, and uttering a savage yell, plunged a knife into her heart. The officer was so exasperated that he drew his dagger and stabbed him to the heart, but what was his horror, upon awaking—for it was a dream—to find he had murdered his friend! He had only time to say, You have killed me—I forgive you,' before he expired.

'The young man retired to tell his companions the sad catastrophe; but his heart was broken: he wandered about the mountains in a state of distraction four months, and at last shot himself.'

Trickery exposed. A short time since, (says an English gentleman who has recently visited Lisbon,) the priests found, or pretended to have found, an image, dug up from the earth and proclaimed it to be the effigy of an eminent saint; it was accordingly set up in one of the churches, where crowds of devotees assembled to offer their adorations. To his saintship was also referred the decision of the disputed point, who was the legitimate monarch of Portugal. The officiating priest put the question, in an audible voice. 'Is Don Pedro the lawful sovereign of these realms?' The saint shook his head as a negative indication. 'Is Don Miguel the sovereign?' The image nodded assent. This was repeated on various occasions to increased congregations, and was considered by the multitude as an astonishing miracle. At one time, in the presence of our informant the first inquiry had been replied to as usual; to the second no answer was returned; upon which the priest several times repeated the question, and at length assumed great vehemence of manner, when a boy popped his head from behind the curtain, and exclaimed, 'It is not my fault, sir, the string has broken!'

FACTS.

In a laboratory the chimney ought to be built so high that a person may stand under it.

Christians think that the Koran was made by Mahomet with the assistance of one SERGIUS a Christian Monk. The Koran is divided into 114 chapters.

Gold Leaf is made by hammering a number of thin rolled plates between skins or animal membranes.

FRANKLIN defined man 'a tool making animal.'

The varieties of colour in the human species are produced by the colouring matter under the skin.

HUMBOLDT said he never saw a hunch backed Indian, and it is extremely rare to see any who squint or are lame in the arm or leg.

The tails of the broad tailed sheep of the Cape grow so large that they are placed on a board supported on wheels for the convenience of the animal.

The law of CONSTANTINE passed in the year 321 forbids working on Sunday to people of mechanical employments in large towns, but allows Country people to follow their usual occupations on that day.

In the year 534, the council of Orleans decided that country people should abstain from their ordinary labours, on that day—but this should not be understood to extend to travelling in wagons or carriages, as such a strictness would savour too much of that superstition to which the heathen were addicted.

In Voltaire's play 'Deliverance of the Children of Israel,' the Divinity is the most prominent character.

Salem Courier.

FOLLY.—The reason that most people cast their eyes upon the follies of others is, that they may not have to perceive their own.

REPORT

Of the select committee on the memorials of sundry inhabitants of New York, &c. to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia.

The select committee to which was referred the several memorials of sundry inhabitants of the city of New York and of the county of Ontario, relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, respectfully report:

That they have given said memorials all the consideration which the subject requires; and have reason to believe that a vast majority of the citizens of the non-slaveholding states, have for a long time regarded the existence of slavery in that district of our country, as entirely inconsistent with our national character & our republican institutions. This fact must be obvious to every man who reflects how explicitly and solemnly it is set forth in the preamble of our charter of independence—that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights—& that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Your committee cannot but view with astonishment, that in the capital of this free and enlightened country, laws should exist by which the free citizens of a state are liable, without trial, and even without the imputation of crime, to be seized while prosecuting their lawful business, imprisoned in prison, and though free, unless claimed as a slave, to be sold as such for the payment of jail fees.

Many of our coloured people are employed in various capacities on board of our merchant vessels: in these they are carried up the Potomac; and when as is not unfrequently the case they are discharged within the district of Columbia, they are frequently seized, imprisoned, & sold.

That sacred spot, consecrated as it were to freedom, by being set apart as the seat of the national government, and the site of the great national temple of liberty, should be entirely clear of this stigma.

Your committee would respectfully suggest that a resolution, calling the attention of our senators and representatives in congress, to this subject, would likely be a help in removing slavery from that district.

The committee have directed their chairman to bring a resolution for the consideration of the house, to that effect.

Resolved, if the Senate concur herein, That the senators of this state in the congress of the United States, be and are hereby instructed, and the representatives of this state requested, to make every proper exertion to effect the passage of a law for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia.

P. S. TITUS, Chairman.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

MATRIMONIAL BREAKFAST.

Mrs. B—Charles, we have been married a whole month, and yet, we have not been to Philadelphia. I do so want to see that city. They say it's much handsomer and more regular & all, than New York.

Mr. B—Hold hold my dear, it is not worth going to see. It is the dullest hole I ever saw in my life. The people there all go to bed at ten o'clock.

Mrs. B—What queer people! how I should like to be among them. It would seem so odd to go to bed at ten o'clock. I wish I was there.

Mr. B—That is a foolish wish, my dear.

Mrs. B—Not so foolish either, I am sure you make much more foolish wishes every day.

Mr. B—You wrong me, my dear, I never

make foolish wishes. But you are excusable as you are a woman.

Mrs. B—If I am a woman, I am no more a fool than you are. *(The Evil one begins to rise.)* Things are come to a fine pass, if I am to be called a fool for wishing to go to Philadelphia. But I am determined to go.

Mr. B—You are determined to go! But suppose, I say No. Recollect four weeks ago, you promised to honour and obey me.

Mrs. B—Well, I did say so after the Parson, but you wasn't fool enough to think, I meant, what he told me to say.

Mr. B—My dear, there is no need of a long argument about the matter. I say you cannot go, and I must be obeyed.

Mrs. B—*[Her heart ready to burst]* Obeyed! You really can't be speaking to me Mr. B. If it is the expense you are afraid of: you needn't be at all concerned. You know it is all my own money, for you had nothing when I married you.

Mr. B—That is neither here nor there, my dear: I say you cannot go to Philadelphia.

Mrs. B—I say I can go and will go.

Mr. B—You may say so, as often as you please, my dear, but saying so, will not carry you there. My authority must be respected.

Mrs. B—A fig for your authority: what have you to support it? Isn't every thing mine, the whole house and all, you don't own a brass copper in it, and then want to make a fuss about your authority. That's the way with all you men. We feed you and clothe you and support you, and then you want to turn around and be master over us. But I won't suffer my self to be trampled upon. *[A rap at the door ends for the present this delicious breakfast of our loving couple.]* *E*

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, February 14, 1829.

LIBERIA.—Our readers will perceive by the statement below, received by the way of England, that a dreadful accident has lately happened to the Colony at Liberia. Whatever may have been our opinions hitherto, concerning the plan of colonizing the free people of Colour on the coast of Africa, all must sympathize with the friends of the cause, that so great a misfortune should befall the Colony. In the death of Mr Carey, the Colonists have to deplore one whose loss will not easily be supplied; and the Society, an able and persevering auxiliary, who was devoted heart and soul to the enterprise.

As our former sentiments have always been in direct opposition to the plan of colonizing us on the coast of Africa: perhaps, so favourable an opportunity may not occur, for us to inform our readers, in an open and candid manner, that our views are materially altered. We have always said, that when convinced of our error, we should hasten to acknowledge it—that *we had* *now* arrived. The change which has taken place, has not been the least remarkable. It has now been pondered over, and it is now a settled opinion, that we should read every

article within our reach, both for and against the society, and we come out from this examination, a decided supporter of the American Colonization Society.

We know, that in making this avowal, we advance doctrines in opposition to the majority of our readers; to many of whom we are personally known, and for whose opinions we still entertain great respect: but how unpopular soever they may be, we know, they are conscientious ones—formed from no sordid motives; but having for their basis, the good of our brethren.

We have carefully examined the different plans now in operation for our benefit, and none we believe, can reach half so efficiently the mass, as the plan of colonization on the coast of Africa: for if we take a second look into any or all of them, we find them limited to a single city or state. We consider it mere waste of words to talk of ever enjoying citizenship in this country: it is utterly impossible in the nature of things: all therefore who pant for these, must cast their eyes elsewhere.

The interesting query now arises, where shall we find this desirable spot? If we look to Europe, we find that quarter already overburdened with a starving population; if to Asia, its distance is an insuperable barrier, were all other circumstances favourable. Where then shall we look so naturally, as to Africa? In preferring Liberia, we wish not to deprive any of the right of choice between it and Hayti; as is not our object to say ought against Hayti or the able ruler at its head; but it is a fact well known to all, that our people have strong objections against emigrating to that country, arising in many cases, from the unfavourable reports of those who have returned. Sensible of this fact then, of the unwillingness of our people to emigrate to Hayti; we feel our duty, to offer to their consideration, our present sentiments concerning African Colonization; and perhaps, what we may be able to offer hereafter, may be the means of enlightening some, whom it was our misfortune to have misled by our former opinions.

LIBERIA.—We yesterday inserted a paragraph, said to have been copied from a Bristol paper of the 27th December, received by the ship *Mineiva*, Capt. Huttleston, relative to a melancholy accident which had occurred at the American Colony on the coast of Africa. The article referred to, was furnished by our news collector, on the authority of Capt. Huttleston, who gave it to him from memory having accidentally left the paper on board of the ship. We have since received the Bristol paper and copy the article on the subject, as there were several inaccuracies in our former statement.

Gazette.

BRISTOL Dec. 27.
By the brig *Ton Cod*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Africa, we have the following intelligence from Cape Mesurado. On the 18th November last, an expedition was preparing by the American settlers at that place, to destroy a French slave ship and factory at Digby, a place about thirty miles distant, where during the night the magazine in which they were making cartridges, blew up, & horrible to relate, Mr. Lot Carey, the Governor, and nine of his people, were destroyed.

EMIGRANT TO LIBERIA.—The ship *HARRIET* sailed from Northolk on the 5th instant having on board nearly 200 emigrants for the

Thriving Colony of Liberia. They have our good wishes for a safe and prosperous passage to their "father land," and our earnest hope that they may realize their fondest anticipations in returning to the country of their sires. From all accounts, the present number of emigrants are as a body, of superior character & education. We are glad of it. The emigration of such men will advance the respectability of the Colony, both at home and abroad, and will go far towards convincing many who are now honestly opposed to its success. Public opinion is already in its favour. After all, history presents no parallel of a similar enterprise having succeeded so well, and in so short a period. Ed -



Poetry.

SIGHS.

MRS. HENRY ROLLS.

There is a sigh—that, half suppress,
Seems scarce to leave the bosom fair;
It rises from the spotless breast,
The first faint dawn of tender care.

There is a sigh—so soft, so sweet,
It breathes not from the lip of woe;
'Tis heard where conscious lovers meet,
Whilst yet untold young passions glow.

There is a sigh—short, deep, and strong,
That on the lip of rapture dies;
It floats mild evening's shade along,
When meet the fond consenting eyes.

There is a sigh—that speaks a greet,
Yet seems scarce conscious of its pain;
It tells of bliss remember'd yet,
Of bliss that ne'er must wake again.

There is a sigh—that, deeply breath'd,
Bespeaks the bosom's secret woe;
It says the flowers which Love had wreath'd
Are wither'd, ne'er again to blow.

There is a sigh—that slowly swells,
Then deeply breathes its load of care;
It speaks that in that bosom dwells,
That last worst pang, fond love's despair.

Died

In this city, on the 3d. inst. Mr. Silberry Johnson, aged 84. Mr. J. was a soldier of the American Revolution having served nine years with Gen. Washington; he was present at the severe battle of Brandywine.

WOMAN—The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroines, or virago queens. She who makes her husband, and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character, than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from their quiver, or their eyes. Women are not formed for great cares themselves, but to soften ours. Their tenderness is the proper reward for the dangers we undergo for their preservation; and the ease & cheerfulness of their conversation, our desirable retreat from the fatigues of intense application. They are confined within the narrow limits of domestic assiduity, and when they stray beyond them, they move out of their proper sphere; and consequently without grace.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on *Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October* last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday* Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1.50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.
New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothin' and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original colour, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs.

GLOUCESTER & JONES,

Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught *Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-Work, and DRAWING*, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1.50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woolen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
Oct. 180, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SZAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that his **House No. 28 Elizabeth street**, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best **Refreshments** Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING** LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.
Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the **Clothes Dressing** in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and **DRESSING COATS, PANTALOONS, &c.** is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of **STAINS, GREASE-SPOTS, Tar, Paint &c.** or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the **Dressing** of clothes, by **STEAM SPONGING**, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of **Tailoring Work** done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

**PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.**

BOARDING.**LEWIS HARRISSON,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.**

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street.
NEW-YORK.

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DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 21, 1827.

WHOLE NO. 30

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Jan. 29, 1827.

M. ALEXANDER, from the committee for the District of Columbia, to which the subject had been referred, made the following REPORT:

The committee for the District of Columbia, in pursuance of certain resolutions of the House, of the 9th of January, memorial, &c. to them referred, respecting Slavery within the said District, have had the same under consideration; and respectfully Report:

The subject to which the attention of the Committee has been called, is, at any time, one of great importance and delicacy and does not become less so, when we consider the relation in which Congress stands towards this District, as its local Legislature. While the Committee are disposed to alleviate evils really existing and to respect the feelings of those who have interested themselves in the welfare of the citizens here, they hope not to be unmindful of rights properly belonging to them as well as to the rest of the Union.

The subject has, in one shape or another, been repeatedly pressed upon Congress. It is not only of interest to persons immediately interested in the decision, but by those without the District, and having no common concern with it. The Committee are bound to respect the judgment of the House in all matters which it may be their pleasure to refer to them, and the right of persons to petition for a redress of grievances—but it is with sincere regret they perceive a spirit in some part of the community, however well meant, constantly agitating a question, that must, in the end, unless suffered to rest, be productive of serious mischief, if not danger, to the peace and harmony of the Union. By keeping this subject constantly alive before the public, false hopes of liberty are held out to the slave, exciting him to insubordination, and creating a restlessness for emancipation, rendered incompatible with the existing state of the country. It cannot but be perceived, that the principle of humanity may sometimes fail of its object, and rivet, more strongly, chains that it would loosen, by injudiciously interposing its good offices in cases where it belongs more properly for others to act. It is not the District of Columbia which alone is concerned in this matter, but a large portion of the United States, and more immediately the country around, that must be sensibly affected by every movement of the kind, calculated, as it is, to disturb those within it, who would otherwise remain comparatively happy and contented, and produce a rigor in their treatment, imposed by the constant dread of calamities that will inevitably ensue.

The committee find that the laws regu-

lating slavery within the District of Columbia, are such as existed in the States of Virginia and Maryland, prior to, and at the time of cession by those States, respectively. The Legislature of Virginia had prohibited the importation of slaves into the Commonwealth, with certain provisions in favor of persons becoming citizens thereof, and those claiming, by devise, descent, or marriage, and under the operation of this act did the county and town of Alexandria become a part of the District of Columbia, which law is still in existence there. The State of Maryland having no law in force at this time against the introduction and sale of slaves within her limits, they have been permitted to be brought in and sold within the county of Washington, without any other restrictions than those prescribed by the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown, for the regulation of slaves within their respective jurisdictions.

Although there is nothing to prevent in the part of the District ceded by Maryland the Committee are not aware nor do they believe, that the practice of buying slaves for the purpose of selling them, to remain in the District, exists to any extent. The trade alluded to in the first resolution, is presumed to refer more particularly to that which has been carried on with the view of transporting them to the South, which is one way of gradually diminishing the evil complained here, while the situation of those persons, is considerably mitigated by being transplanted to a more genial and bountiful clime. And although violence may sometimes be done to their feelings in the separation of families, and it is by laws of society, which operate upon them as property, and cannot be avoided as long as they exist; yet, it should be some consolation to those whose feelings are interested in their behalf, to know, that their condition is more frequently bettered, and their minds happier by the exchange.

There is no want of humanity on the part of the citizens of this District in the treatment of their slaves so far as the committee have understood; on the contrary, a degree of indulgence and freedom is allowed, which renders their services comparatively of little value, and the laws afford every facility to manumission. An extraordinary diligence is observed in the protection of their rights, as well as those of free persons of color, highly creditable to the citizens and the cause of humanity.

The committee have examined into the complaints alleged against the use of the public jails for confining slaves who are brought for the purpose of being sold elsewhere; and find that the considerations of justice, as well as humanity, strongly recommended it so long as the trade exists. They are there projected from the inclemency of the seasons, and are liable to public inspection; and it sometimes happens, there are found among them those who are

improperly held to servitude; in which event the judicial authorities will be able immediately to administer relief. The present Marshal, soon after he came into office, determined to refuse this permission, but so earnest were the solicitations of the bar and the court in favor of these persons as to induce him again to receive them into the jails from humane considerations.

The secret prisons which have alluded to are the taverns or private houses used for the same purpose, without the same reasons altogether in their favor, although even there, justice may sometimes overtake those who would otherwise escape, and persons entitled to their freedom be released from captivity, who might be doomed to a state of bondage. In all such cases and where slaves bound for a term of years are liable to be taken away and sold, the courts, upon a knowledge of the fact, are competent to grant relief, and to bring to punishment all offenders against the laws in this respect. The committee, however, in the bill reported by them to the House, reforming the penal laws of the District, have made these offences highly criminal, and subjected them to penitentiary punishment. They have likewise reported a bill preventing persons of color, apprehended as runaways, who should establish their freedom, from being sold for jail fees for the reasons; and the laws in the case, they respectfully refer to their report made the 11 January, 1827.

The second resolution presents to the consideration of the Committee a question of the highest importance, not only as regards the rights of property, but the extent of legislative powers possessed by Congress over this District, (and consequently over the subject,) as well as the relation in which it stands to the surrounding country. It is true, by virtue of the Constitution, Congress is vested with exclusive power of legislation over the District of Columbia; but it is equally true that the rights of property were secured to the citizens by the laws and Constitutions of Virginia and Maryland, which deserve at least to be respected, if not held sacred, by the Legislature of the Union. Although, technically speaking, exclusive legislation may carry with it the whole legislation over any subject, yet, in the present case, it is presumed rather to refer to the legislative action of any other body, within or without the District of Columbia; and certainly does not confer any more or greater power than is consistent with the general principles of the Constitution of the United States. It is not, therefore, to be used in an unlimited sense, as a despotic power without reference to the constitutional limitations. For example, Congress has exclusive legislation over all places ceded by the States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards &c.; yet no one can suppose, for a moment, that it within the contemplation of the framers of the Constitu-

tion, nor is it within the spirit of the instrument, to vest Congress with the power of prescribing rules by which property may be held, or the manner of its descent, different from that existing in the respective States. Still, the jurisdiction is as exclusive in the one case as in the other, and the mere force of power would authorize it to the same extent. The Committee do not mean to say that Congress cannot change the rights of persons and of things within the District, different from what they were prior to the cession. But they mean to say, these cannot be abridged nor taken away, independent of the consent of the People, without doing violence to the Constitution. Whenever Congress legislates, it should be beneficially, and not destructively, upon those rights. Its character, in this respect, is two-fold. The one general, as a Legislature for the Union; the other local, for the People of this District. If, in the latter, it can undertake to change the whole relations of society, constituted, as it is, with Representatives from every part of the United States except the District of Columbia, in opposition to their will the Constitution has done little more than erected, within the heart of the Republic, a form of government worse, if possible, than despotism itself.

If it be intended, under the resolution to compensate individuals whose rights may be affected by the gradual abolition of slavery, (and it is presumed it cannot be done without,) it is, in the opinion of the Committee, not one of those cases within the meaning of the Constitution, which provides for the payment of property when taken for public purposes. If however, it were to be done, a question equally important arises, as to the power of Congress in appropriating the public money to objects here, entirely local, and no ways connected with the general legislation of the Union.

Situated as the District is, with a slave population on all sides, every consideration of policy is opposed to the measure. Instead of a free white population occupying the place of slave labor, as is imagined by some, the District will become the refuge for runaways negroes and manumitted slaves (the most vicious and degraded population that can exist in any community,) to the great annoyance of the neighboring States, and the inhabitants of the District. In every point of view in which the Committee have been able to consider this part of the subject, whether as to the right of property, the good order of society within the District, or the harmony of the whole Union, they have come to the conclusion that it is better not to disturb it but leave it, where it now rests, with the laws, and the humanity of those who are interested in protecting and taking care of this species of property.

There are evils, however, complained of by the citizens, resulting from the traffic in slaves, who are frequently quartered among them in great numbers, for a length of time, and from the constant influx of free persons of color, who take up their residence here, which it is thought expedient to remedy, and the Committee accordingly report a bill having these objects in view.

(To be Continued)

[From English Papers.]

MURDERS.—Within the last forty years, some very strange murders have been committed in the county of Suffolk. The last person hanged for murder in this county, was a man named Thrower, his conviction and execution took place in 1811, twenty one years after the murder was perpetrated. Thrower murdered an old man and his grand daughter at a place called Chatfield bridge; he beat their brains out with a hammer, which he had borrowed of a man named Head. He and Head were afterwards transported, and in the year 1811, when the Marr's murder was the general topic of conversation, some suspicion fell on Thrower; but none knew what had become of him for twenty years. An attorney at Chatfield, named Williams, was in conversation with another attorney at Cambridge on the subject of Marr's murder, and said to him, "we suspect that a man named Thrower, murdered the old man and his grand daughter, at Chatfield, in 1790, but we don't know what has become of him." The Cambridge attorney replied, that he had a legacy to pay to a woman named Thrower, whose husband had been absent from her twenty years, and he had learned that the man had returned to England and was residing near Swaffham, and the wife could not receive the legacy till she had obtained the husband's signature. The Chatfield attorney immediately went in pursuit of Thrower, and apprehended him for the murder, near Swaffham; when Head came forward, and confessed that Thrower had borrowed a hammer "to do a job," and that Thrower afterwards boasted that he had murdered the old man and his grand daughter with the hammer, and had thrown it in a pond near the old man's house. The pond was searched, and the hammer was found. Upon Head's evidence, corroborated as it was by the finding of the hammer and other circumstances Thrower was convicted, and hanged, and gibbeted.

A man named Smith was hanged with Thrower for murdering two of his children—Smith and his wife were both found guilty of the crime. They had actually tied up three of their children in a room, and starved two of them to death. The survivor, upon whose evidence they were convicted, was, at the time of the trial, reduced to a mere skeleton, having had but two potatoes to eat for the fortnight previous to the apprehension of her parents. Mrs Smith pleaded her pregnancy after her conviction, and nine months afterwards she was executed.

A farmer named Nicolls was executed about thirty five years ago at this place, who was convicted for the murder of this daughter, a girl about fifteen years of age. He lived at Fakenham, and sent the girl to a village to make a purchase; on her way home he induced his son to strike her with a stake on the neck; and she fell dead. They threw her body into a deep ditch.

Roger Banstead was hanged for the murder of Briggs. The parties lived at Lakenhad. Banstead had impounded one of Briggs's cows; and Briggs instead of releasing the cow by paying the fees of Banstead, used to go every morning to feed

the cow. Banstead was enraged and he induced a boy in his service named Harper to take his gun and as Briggs was feeding the cow to shoot him. The boy levelled the gun at the heart of Briggs, the injury was fatal, though Briggs was able to walk to his home before he expired. The boy Harper was pardoned by the King, and qualified to give evidence against Banstead, who was convicted upon the clearest evidence.

Two men, named Sebble and Mays, were hanged and gibbeted about forty years ago, for murdering a Mrs. Phillips, a widow, who kept a small farm at Haswell, in this county. Sebble, Mays, and a fellow named Wiseman, went to rob the house. One of the gang knocked at the door, and told Mrs Phillips that her cattle had got into the clover. She went out to remove the cattle, and was murdered by Wiseman while the other two robbed the house; prisoner returned to the house and told his companions that he had settled the old woman, and they were so terrified that they left the house, without taking the plunder they had collected with them. Wiseman left the country and went to America, and the other two were taken up in a public house in consequence of one having threatened the other—"that he would tell of his murdering Mr. Phillips." They were hanged. Wiseman returned to England afterwards, but was not prosecuted; he died within the last two years.

PETER FRANCISCO,

who has lately applied to Congress for revolutionary services was supposed, when in the prime of manhood, to be the strongest man in the United States. We do not know whether, like Maximus, he could break a horse's jaw bone with a stroke, or his thigh with a kick, but we have heard the following story told in illustration of his strength.

The fame of Francisco's great strength spread far and wide through Virginia. Every man who could "whip his weight in wild cats," burned with desire of reaping renown by an encounter with Francisco. Among others, a bully from near the mountains, next to the land of horse and half-digger men, determined on comparing his prowess with that of the reputed strongest man in the State. He deliberately commenced his journey with the intent, of whipping Francisco, or being whipped himself. He arrives in the neighborhood of his intended antagonist, and meeting a man in a lane with a stake and rider fence on each side, he inquired of him if he knew Peter Francisco, and where he lived. The man answered that he was himself Peter Francisco. The business was made known, and Francisco, who was a very peaceable gentleman, remonstrated against such a foolish contest between two men, who had never injured each other. But in vain, the man would not be put off, and dismounting and tying his horse to the fence, told Francisco, he must either fight or run, Francisco, very coolly dismounting, replied that he had never been in the habit of running—if he must fight he could not help it. They met—Francisco seized his antagonist as if he had been a child, and threw him en-

tirely over the fence—when he got up, he very good naturedly asked him to be so good as to toss him over his horse also—he wished to be travelling.—*Georgia Courier.*

Ingenious Device.—The following curious story is told of an old lady living in Buckinghamshire. Some time ago the husband of this ancient dame, died without making his will, for the want of which very necessary precaution, his estates would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to the following expedient to avert the loss of the property. She concealed the death of her husband and prevailed upon an old cobbler, her neighbour, who was a person some what like the deceased, to go to bed at her house and personate him; in which character it was agreed he should dictate a will, leaving the widow the estate in question. An Attorney was sent for to draw up the writings. The widow who on his arrival appeared in great affliction of her good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband, calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobbler groaning aloud, and looking as much like a person going to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half my estates, and I think the poor old shoe maker who lives opposite is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbour." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dared not negative the cobbler's will, for fear of losing the whole of the property; while the old rogue in bed (who was himself the poor old shoemaker living opposite) laughed in his sleeve, and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her sole benefit.—*Bucks Gazette.*

MERRILL, Pa. January 31.

A Mr. Joshua Miles, of Wolfcreek Township, was accidentally shot to death on Wednesday last, by Major Robinson, of this county. Miles had shot a deer, in a field near his own house, and was stooping, in the act of skinning it, when observed by Mr. Robinson. The color of his clothes, and his slight and continued motion, and an imperfect view, deceived Mr. Robinson and mistaking him for a deer, he fired. The ball entered Miles right side, above the hip, and passed transversely through his body and immediately under his left breast. Death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Miles was a sober, steady, industrious man, of about 50 years of age, and has left a large family to mourn his sudden death. The anguish and distress of Mr. Robinson's mind is said to be terrible, so much as to endanger his health and reason.

Old Bachelors.—A writer in the Ohio State Journal proposes instead of levying a tax on old bachelors, to declare them by law ineligible to any office of either power or profit. It has often been remarked that when a man is unfortunate, his fellow men are apt to endeavor to add to the weight of his misfortunes, and increase the unhappiness of his situation, rather than to afford him that support and consolation which benevolence and charity should

them to offer. Of the truth of this remark no class of men have had more positive evidence than those whom the fates have doomed to a life of celibacy. When a man becomes entitled to the appellation of an old bachelor, those who are fortunate enough to have escaped his predicament, regard him as our ancestors did a Jew, as one who has no claim to any favor or generosity at their hands. It is considered perfectly justifiable to heap upon him burdens not borne by other men, and to deny him rights and privileges which other men possess. This is punishing him for his misfortunes and not for his fault. Don't carry it too far Gentlemen! We'll rebel. We'll protest, as the Georgia Legislature did against the Tariff. We'll ask you to "lay your finger on the clause of the Constitution which gives you power" to deprive us of our rights. We'll leave the state of Ohio and go into the state of Matrimony, if we can; and if we can't, we'll go to Symmes' Hole, or to the Oregon, and form a colony just by our own selves.

Dayton Journal.

DUTIES OF WIVES.

It is of great importance, to enforce here the a solute necessity of making and keeping that house really a home, which it is a husband's duty to be fond of, and constant to. No man can love a bedlam or clamor, filth or disorder. Relative duties are reciprocal; and it is as much, and solemnly the duty of a wife to endear home by temper, order, and cleanliness, as of a husband to be devoted to home; mutual effort can alone make the house a home,—and effort can do it. Any well-disposed female can render the domestic fireside of a godly man more magnetic in its attractions than any other social circle whatever. Only let there be room at the fireside for a family altar, and a hearty welcome to a godly man's favourite books, and occasionally of his religious friends; Let him only feel that his comfort and taste are consulted, and that care is taken not to hinder his piety; and a hold is obtained on his heart and had its almost omnipotent. But if he be often disconcerted, and no effort to accommodate him, and no smiles thrown around his meats or his evenings, it is morally impossible to secure domestic happiness. His principles may retain the routine of his domestic duties; but ill temper, or inattention, on the part of his wife, will assuredly wither his domestic feelings and affections. But how easily is all this avoided? It never can be a woman's interest to cross even the foibles of her husband, when they are harmless.

LIBERIA—We are indebted to the Lancaster Gazette for the following account of this infant Colony. It will, we think, interest many of our readers:

"The territory is called Liberia, and the settlement upon it was commenced in June, 1822. The colonists, more than twelve hundred in number, are building up eight villages: the principal one is in advance of the others, being older and more populous. This is Monrovia, so named in grateful reference to the deep interest manifested by President Monroe in the prosperity of that infant establishment. The settlement is but a few degrees north of the

equator, extending one hundred and fifty miles on the westerly shore of Africa, and as far back into the interior as the purchasers thought proper. Every acre was honourably and regularly bought of the rightful owners, and the whole is guaranteed to the colonists as neutral ground, by all the respectable naval powers of Europe. The soil is highly productive, and agriculture is highly rewarded. The inhabitants are comfortably housed, fed, and clothed. Many families, in addition to the necessities, and what are called the comforts of life, enjoy some of its luxuries. Some colonists have already acquired property, and have at command from three to six hundred dollars. They have erected thirteen public buildings, besides churches. One of them contains a library of twelve hundred volumes. Their form of government has been in operation several years. They realize the right of suffrage. The voice of the people designates individuals among themselves for legislative, judicial, and executive authority. Their military force is organized. Four cannon are mounted on their principal fort. The seeds of commerce have germinated and become visible in Liberia. A small schooner in the coasting trade, annually produces to its owners four thousand seven hundred dollars nett profit.

"No man acquainted with American history, will hesitate to say the growth of Liberia is much more rapid, & its prospects much brighter, and more alluring, than were those of any one of the various colonies first established in this country. Nations bordering on the territory of the emigrants, are not hostile, but on amicable terms with them. Not with envy & jealousy, but with apparent confidence and enjoyment, those adjacent tribes cherish and encourage friendly offices, good feelings, mutual kindness, and commercial intercourse with their new neighbours."

DUTIES OF HUSBANDS—Conjugal love and duty is a subject too often treated with "jocular levity" in conversation. It is however, a high, and holy, and delightful subject as it is treated by the sacred writers. If therefore, any believer has, hitherto trusted his conjugal character to general principles of propriety, or left it to be regulated by circumstances he is bound from this moment, to bring all domestic habits to the cross of Christ, and to submit them to whatever improvements is suggested by the glories of redeeming love. And bear in mind, that it is our own domestic happiness which is thus consulted in this high example. The glory of God is indeed the final end of all the means employed for making husbands and wives live "as heirs together in the grace of life;" but then, such living will be our own glory too, and its own reward, by the peace & harmony which it will create and confirm. And without domestic peace & harmony, what are any of, or all the blessings of this life? Splendid misery, however many. But where love unites hearts and gracious principle is the guardian of conjugal love, how many of the comforts of life may be wanting, without being much missed; and how many of the trials of life borne without being much felt.

SINCERITY.—Sincerity is to speak as we think; to do as we pretend and profess; to perform and make good what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.—*Archbishop Tenison.*

Pay what thou owest.—When I see a husband spending his time in taverns, and forsaking his wife and family, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a wife intent almost solely upon dress, abandoning her domestic concerns to destruction, while she is parading through the streets to exhibit her divine person and elegant accomplishments, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a father or mother neglecting the education of their children, and suffering them to run wild in the streets, in the high road to perdition, without the smallest effort to secure them by parental authority. I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a child who has been tenderly brought up by fond and doating parents, treating them with disrespect and inattention, perhaps with cruelty in their old age, I say, in the most emphatical manner—pay what thou owest.

When I see a man giving large and expensive entertainments, living in a style of princely extravagance, regardless of the ruinous consequences to his fortune, at the same time putting off the payment of tradesmen's bills, under the most frivolous pretensions, I am ready to cry out in a voice of thunder—pay what thou owest. **PORT FOLIO**

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

It is peculiarly gratifying to find that Congress is determined to investigate the merits of this important question. In the great pursuit of the proper subjects of philanthropy, no result has ever been more desired than this; and we are confident that the friends of our nation honour will give themselves no rest until an end, so worthy of the philanthropy of Republicans is fully accomplished.

In saying this much, we cannot forbear speaking in approving terms of one who has perhaps done more for the melioration of the poor Africans in the United States, than any other man now living. We mean **BENJAMIN LUNDY**, Editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, at Baltimore. We abhor flattery; but what we say here, we do not say expecting to have it reach his eye. Yet we must say, that if we should place our chief good in the consciousness of talents fearlessly and ceaselessly spent in the cause of suffering humanity, the self approving reflections which we know must dwell in the bosom of Benjamin Lundy, would be the summit of our desire. We know him personally and intimately. He is a Quaker about five feet high, with a slender form and very deaf. He is however cautious, sociable, and intelligent; and for one so deeply engaged in a scheme of that kind, remarkably prompt and prudent in his measures. He is travelling agent of the American Manumission Society, something resembling that title, and in the discharge of his laborious duty, he has travelled over the whole Union. His prudence and upright demeanor have obtained for him the praise of many of the strenuous advocates of slavery; and his patience and truly Christian spirit have shamed even his enemies.

In short he has exemplified, in the happiest

manner, the peaceful and benevolent principles of the society to which he belongs; and his name we trust will be placed on the same page of immortality with that of Howard and the illustrious Penn.

Cal. Rec.

Reasons for wishing a married man in preference to being a bachelor.

I went to one neighbour and solicited a donation for a public object; he replied, "I approve of the object and would assist you, but you know that I have a family, and charity begins at home."

I called on a second; he replied that such as were able ought to be liberal, and that he had every disposition to aid me; but added he, "have stronger claims upon me which I am bound to regard, those of my children."

A public charity demanded that a messenger should be sent from the city to a remote country. A person was selected whose talents were well adapted to the mission. He replied that "nothing would give him more pleasure, but it was absolutely impossible on account of his family." He was excused.

Two merchants, partners in business, failed. At a meeting of the creditors, it was resolved that one should forthwith be released; but that the other, might yet, as was his duty, go to work and pay a still greater dividend.

An insurance office were about to appoint a secretary. There was as usual twenty applicants. In the discussions of the board of directors the talents of many were set forth, when a member rose and said, that one whom he should propose was a man of moderate capacity; but that he was a poor man with a family. He succeeded and holds the office still.

A mercantile friend wished me to procure a person to fill a responsible station. A gentleman came, who seemed well fitted for the office. I asked him how much salary he expected. He replied smiling, "I am a married man," which I understood to mean fifteen hundred dollars per annum. He has the place. No bachelor would have had over a thousand.

Two criminals were tried for forgery at the Old Bailey, and were condemned to death. The king pardoned the one who was married, on account of his wife and children. The other paid the forfeit of his life, because he was a bachelor.

In short, would you avoid trouble of many kinds, excite sympathy, procure office, or escape punishment, you have only to be married.

A BACHELOR.

In the last cited instance, it doth appear that the holy state of matrimony was more beneficial to the conjugated than to the society at large.

Sick Headache.—Three or four small lumps of citric acid dissolved in cold water and drunk off are a cure for sick headache, arising from the deficiency of acid in the stomach. The experiment is simple and worth a trial at least. We are not informed whether the remedy has a similar effect when the disease arises from a superabundance of acid on the stomach.

We can inform our contemporary of an infallible remedy in the case of one no less

cheap & simple than the acid; namely, a teaspoon full finely powdered charcoal in a tumbler of water. In less than 15 minutes relief will be experienced.

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

It is ever to be kept in mind that a good name is in all cases the fruit of exertion. It is not inherited from parents; it is not created by external advantages; it is no necessary appendage of birth, or wealth, or talents, or station; but the result of one's own endeavors—the fruit and reward of good principles, manifested in a course of virtuous and honorable action. This is the more important to be remarked, because it shows the attainment of a good name, whatever be your external circumstances is entirely within your power. No young man, however humble his birth, or obscure his condition, is excluded from the invaluable boon. He has only to fix his eye upon the prize, and press toward it, in a course of virtuous and useful conduct, and it is his.—And it is interesting to notice how many of our worthiest and best citizens have risen to honor and usefulness by dint of their own persevering exertions.—They are to be found in great numbers, in each of the learned professions, and in every department of business; and they stand forth, bright and animating examples of what can be accomplished by resolution and effort. Indeed my friends, in the formation of character, personal exertion is the first, the second, and the third virtue. Nothing great or excellent can be acquired without it. A good name will not come without being sought. All the virtues of which it is composed are the results of untiring application and industry.

Thousands of young men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage, or inherited wealth, or the patronage of friends.—Flattered by these distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without effort—merely for their own gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always issues in producing an inefficient and useless character. On this account it is that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations.

In the formation of a good character, it is of great importance that the early part of life be improved and guarded with the utmost carefulness. The most critical period of life is that which elapses from fourteen to twenty-one years of age. More is done during this period to mould and settle the character of the future man, than in all the other years of life. In a young man passes this season with pure morals and fair reputation, a good name is almost sure to crown his mature years, and descend with him to the close of his days.—On the other hand, if a young man in his spring season of life, neglect his mind and heart; if he indulges in vicious courses, and forms habits of inefficacy and slothfulness, he experiences a loss which no efforts can retrieve, and brings a stain upon his character which no tears can wash away.

Youthful thoughtlessness, I know, is wont to regard the indiscretions and vicious indulgencies of this period, as of very little importance. But, believe me, friends they have great influence in forming your future character, and estimation in

which you are to be held in community. They are the germs of bad habits; and bad habits confirmed are ruin to the character and the soul. The errors and vices of a young man, even when they do not ripen into habit, impress a blot upon the name which is rarely effaced. They are remembered in subsequent life; the public eye is often turned back to them; the stigma is seen; it cleaves fast to the character, and its unhappy effects are felt to the end of his days.

A fair reputation, if it should be remembered, is "a plant delicate in its nature, and by no means rapid in its growth." A character which has cost many years to establish, is often destroyed in a single hour, or even minute. Guard, then, with peculiar vigilance, this forming, fixing season of your existence.

Maue's Lectures to Young Men.

ANECDOTE.—A faithful and godly, though somewhat eccentric, old minister, who formerly preached in a certain county once related the following anecdote to his hearers, to illustrate a discourse which he had been delivering relative to the propriety of a person's pulling the beard out of his own eye, before attempting to extract the mote from the eye of his neighbor. A rustic, who had never before viewed himself in a looking-glass, happened once to be stationed near one and accidentally cast his eye upon it; after surveying himself for a moment in mute astonishment, he rushed out doors, seized a club, came in and was striding toward the glass, when some one interrogated him as to his intention; with eyes starting wildly and countenance aghast, he replied, "*I am going to kill the Devil in the glass!*" "Now my good hearers," the minister would add, "let every one of you examine the mirror of his own heart, and he will find a devil there at least as large as the one which the boy saw in the glass." The preacher might have added with much pertinency, let every tippler examine the contents of his bottle, and he will discover as palpable a devil as he would if he should survey himself in a mirror.—*Litchfield Post.*

Good Taste.—A band of robbers in Mexico captured 6 coaches under an escort of 30 soldiers, and robbed the passengers of \$12,000.—Among them was Signor Garcia, a celebrated singer, whom the robbers compelled to sing several songs for their amusement.

INTEGRITY.—Integrity is a great and commendable virtue. A man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man; he is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribes can corrupt him, no fear daunt him; his word is slow in coming but sure. He shines brightest in the fire and his friend hears of him most, when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by constancy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporising in others. He runs with truth, and not with the times—*with right, and not with might.*

Penn's Advice to his Children.

[From the African Repository]

AFRICA.

The whole of the History of Africa, ever recorded or made known to the civilized world, has reached in the main no farther than its outskirts and its shores; while the principal part of that vast country has from time immemorial been covered with Egyptian darkness, except that at distant intervals, a brief glance, as if aided by a single flash of lightning, has penetrated into the interior, and has produced no accurate and well defined impression; but still it has produced a decided though confused impression, of depravity and cruelty in the extreme; of vice and disorder; of mental and moral imbecility; of ignorance and barbarism; of degradation and wretchedness; a picture, a round which the horrors and atrocities of the slave-trade scarcely threw a gloomier or more distressing aspect; a picture, from which all the better principles of our nature revolted, and endeavoured to contemplate them as a dream, and not as a reality.

Africa was doubtless originally peopled by the descendants of Ham. The testimony of Scripture on this point is clear and decisive. In addition to the evidence, that in the general division of the earth after the flood, the south was assigned to Ham; Mizraim, the name of one of the sons of Ham, is generally given to Egypt in the Hebrew Bible; and Cush, the name of another of the sons of Ham, is generally applied to Ethiopia, or Africa in general, and in the English translation it is rendered Ethiopia. Egypt is in the Hebrew Scriptures sometimes called the land of Ham, as it was also by its ancient inhabitants though its proper name is Mizraim. The Septuagint uniformly read *Phut*, another name of the sons of Ham, by Lybiaus, the name of a race of people to the west of Egypt. A colony of Phœnicians, or Canaanites, descendants of another of Ham's sons, it is well known, settled at Carthage, and spread themselves over the most of the country that is at present comprised in the states of Barbary.

Africa, notwithstanding, is pronounced by common consent, the birthplace and cradle of civilization, as well as of the arts and sciences. In one corner of that dark continent was kindled the light, which was destined to blaze so conspicuously in Greece and Rome, and which was to attain under the auspices of Christianity, in Europe and America, the full splendor of its meridian brightness. And delightful indeed is the prospect, the certainty, that it is soon to return, matured and baptised, unblemished and unclouded, to the place of its nativity. Joyful, indescribably joyful to Africa, will be the return of her sons redeemed and renovated conveying with them the primitive but departed production of her own intellect, improved and perfected. The impress of her misery will be obliterated, the cloud of her grief will vanish, and even the love for her children will be almost forgotten, while she exults in the influence and light of civilization and of heaven.

Moses, we are told, was skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians: and we find in him, aside from his functions as an inspired prophet, at that early period when written language was scarcely known at all, and eminent example of learning and acquired abilities: a striking and decisive proof of the greatness at that time of African attainments.

Both in ancient and modern times Africa has been, perhaps equally, an object of intense curiosity, frequently heightened by false or exaggerated accounts. There, imagination delineated the hitherto inaccessible abodes of the blest; Edens guarded, if not by a flaming sword, at least by burning deserts. There also, in less favoured spots, she figured to her-

self the diminutive and the monstrous. Permitted to wander alone, she drew her delusions, and indulged her phrensy, without fear of restraint or danger of contradiction. She even at times exerted a controlling power over the sense of voyagers and travellers. Prior to the date of authentic history, many efforts appear to have been made to circumnavigate Africa. The first attempt on record, is mentioned by Herodotus as having been made by a number of Phœnicians, in pursuance of the order of Necho, king of Egypt. The voyage, commencing from the shore of the Red Sea, lasted nearly three years. When their provisions were exhausted, they procured a fresh supply by landing, sowing their seed, and waiting till the crop was ready to be gathered. On their return, they related, that when they were south of Africa, the sun was north of them a fact which Herodotus, from his ignorance of astronomy, discredited, but which really goes to prove, that the voyage around the continent was at that time accomplished. Several other strenuous attempts were made, but it is not known that any were successful, though a considerable extent of coast was in this way explored. Some found supernatural wonders and all of them obstacles, which to them seemed insuperable. It was reserved for modern times, to reduce to nothing the impossibilities of antiquity.

To penetrate the interior has as yet been found a still more difficult and arduous performance. Herodotus relates that a few young men, from the coast of the Mediterranean, traversed the habitable parts of Lybia, and and the great desert beyond, till they arrived at a plain diversified with a few trees, where they were seized by a company of blacks, and conveyed through extensive marshes, to a city situated on a great river which flowed from west to east, frequented by crocodiles. This river was doubtless the Niger. The only character given of the inhabitants was, that they were impostors or sorcerers; a sufficient indication that the present superstitious practices of Africans at that time existed. There is evidence that other attempts at discovery in the interior were made in ancient times; but there is nothing recorded respecting them, that is worthy of being related.

The arm of conquest appears to have been little more successful in the inhospitable regions. Nebuchadnezzar, Cambyses and Alexander, successively subdued Egypt, but they found the torrid atmosphere and sands of the desert, more powerful opponents than the vegetable and animal gods of the Egyptians. Cambyses divided his army into two parts, one of which he himself led toward Abyssinia. Soon, however, their provisions were exhausted. They supported themselves first by killing all the cattle belonging to the expedition; then on the scanty herbage which came in their way; and at last by devouring each other. Cambyses returned with only a remnant of the division of his army with which he had started. The other division took the direction of Ammon, the modern oasis of Siwah, and were never heard of again. They were never known to have arrived at Ammon, or to have returned to Egypt, and the sands of the desert probably furnished them with a home and a grave. Alexander, instigated at the time more by vanity than a desire or an expectation of conquest, traversed the desert with his army, through immense sufferings, from Memphis to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and obtained from the priests the empty title of the son of Jupiter. The Romans, Saracens and Turks, extended their conquests over Egypt and the States of Barbary. The numerous fugitives from their victorious arms fled far into the interior, if they fortunately survived the hardships of their flight, not to return to the home-

which they had abandoned, but to exercise a predominating influence among the more barbarous tribes of the country; to impose on ignorance and superstition their religion and learning as miraculous; to plant new colonies in unknown regions; to sustain the interest of a perilous but lucrative commerce, while from jealousy their discoveries were kept a secret; or to perish by the climate and diseases of the less salubrious part of Africa. These new comers, and their descendants generally, so far as they were distinguishable from the original inhabitants, have been designated by the name of Moors, probably because the most of them came originally from ancient Mauritania. The Moorish character, and an excess of the Moorish influence, is almost every where mingled with those of the aboriginals of Africa.

(To be Continued)

Slavery in the District of Columbia.—The resolutions relative to Slavery in the District of Columbia, have at last passed the House of Assembly, but by a majority so small that it is absolutely mortifying. We have given the vision upon the final vote, and it will be seen that nine of our city delegation have recorded their names as the friends of slavery, with all its attendant horrors! Of these, Major Smith, and Mr. Dayton, of the 'Hoboken Bank, have been conspicuous opponents of the resolutions. Major Smith is a gentleman and a man of talents, and moreover thinks correctly upon most subjects. And having the most part of his life been a Virginian, the course he took is not surprising. But what excuse can be made for the young man whom our citizens in their wisdom sent from New Jersey, to represent us in the Assembly, or for the seven others of the New York Delegation, we know not. The applause bestowed upon a virgin effort made by Mr. D. in favor of a law to excuse the post-office clerks from training, seems to have opened the flood-gates of his eloquence; and we look forward with dismay, at the prospect of his talking all the rest of the session. And into the middle of spring—it is a curious fact, that by means of the caucus machinery, our city must always have a delegation both at Washington and Albany, in favor of slavery, and without a spark of northern feeling about them.

We should like to know who Mr. Judd is, in our Assembly at Albany. There is a Mr. Judd in that body who, on Friday last, insulted the house and the good people of this State whose dignity that house theoretically represents, in a manner which would not have been passed over in any other legislative body. And when his indiscrete and flippant impertinence was properly scouted, and notice had been given of a motion to expunge the record of the indecorum from the journals of the house, this same Mr. Judd proceeded to the further outrage of vindicating his foolish proposition, in a sneering and sarcastic way, at some length. It is strange, but it is true, that he was not turned out of doors. It is still more strange, that a vote was suffered to be taken on his consensual and impudent proposition. This is a legislative joke. By and bye laws will be passed with bulls and antitheses incorporated by way of fun; and the Statute book will be as pleasant reading as Joe Miller.—N. Y. Spectator.

LIBERTY—If there be a desire which glows more intensely than every other in the human breast, it is the desire of liberty. The mind of man is naturally impatient of restraint and control; and there is no privilege to which he more ardently aspires than that of acting as his own judgment may prompt, and of expressing freely and fearlessly his sentiments as they arise in his breast. This privilege the generous soul has always prized as dearer than even life itself; and on no page of history can the mind dwell with more delight and approbation, than on that which records the struggles, the conflict, and the triumphs by which

the yoke of oppression has been broken; & the liberty of nations has been vindicated and established. Freedom, indeed, is a blessing that will ever be most highly estimated where it is best understood. Habit may blunt the feelings of the slave to the galling chains of servitude, and may even repress in his heart the desire of liberty, his native birthright. This is the most degrading state to which man can be reduced.—The hour that makes a man a slave deprives him of half his worth: the hour that reconciles him to his slavery completes his worthlessness, and renders it hopeless. In such a state all the noblest powers of the mind slumber in inactivity, all the finest feelings of the heart are extinguished, and the wretch in human form, accustomed to passive submission to another's will, dares neither to act, nor speak nor think for himself, but becomes the ready and vile instrument of the purposes of another. how base and criminal soever those purposes may be.

On the other hand, the desire of liberty, like every other desire which our Creator has implanted in our breast, is ever apt, unless daily controlled, to run into excess. It too frequently breaks out into rebellion against all authority, or into a sullen contempt of power, which springs from envy, is fostered by ignorance, engenders discontent; and which neither guided by judgment nor supported by principle is ready to plunge into all the extravagancies of violence and misrule. True freedom is equally removed from the abject submission of the slave, and the turbulent insubordination of the headstrong and lawless. It respects the obligation by which society is held together; and guards no less carefully against the outrages of licentiousness, than against the tyranny of oppression. Such is the freedom which the wise and good of every country have always prized as the first of earthly blessings. This freedom is the genial soil in which all the great qualities of human nature are fostered by their due nourishment, and flourish in their full vigor. This is the soil in which the best feelings and affections of the heart are cherished, and all the generous and social virtues arise to gladden and adorn human life. Since freedom, then is productive of such advantages, it is no wonder that, wherever it has been enjoyed, it should have been guarded with the most jealous vigilance, and that they who have been deprived of it, should pant with eager impatience for its recovery.—*Stewart's Discourses.*

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, February 21, 1829.

LIBERIA.—Of late, we have thought, that the principal objections, which the mass of our brethren, have against colonization, arise from ignorance of the designs and progress of the Society. We confess, as a man of colour, that we have hitherto viewed the members of the society with jealousy—to all their labors, we have imputed wrong motives—but are we, the only one, who have formed our opinions after this manner? Is it not the imperious duty of every man of Colour, to ask himself candidly, have I not passed a like judgment—has not prejudice been the only organ through which I have viewed the labours of these disinterested men, who have toiled in our behalf for years? We know, that there are many in the world, who having once formed an opinion, no matter how erroneous, for consistency or argument's sake, adhere to it, though mountains of proof the contrary, should be placed before them;

but we would not give a fig for the man, whose mind did not daily expand, and who, like the bee, did not gather honey, [or in other words grow wiser] in his intercourse with the world.

The American Colonization Society have met with much opposition from us, but the mist which completely darkened our vision, having been dispelled, we now stand before the community a feeble advocate of the society. We have generally wrong ideas of the society, and the members thereof. It cannot be denied that our brethren mostly, believe that Southern interest completely guide the plans of the society—that all their movements tend to fetter more closely the chains of the enslaved—and that the removal of the free from among their slaves, is the ultimatum of their wishes. And further, so ignorant are many of our people, that they are even afraid to trust themselves under the protection of the society, from fear of being carried into foreign lands, and sold into bondage. We have also wrong ideas upon what the society have effected & what they are now doing in our behalf. Every one who will give these objections the least examination, will perceive, that to answer them, the society need but point to the flourishing colony of Liberia, as an *unanswerable* argument in its favour, against all that can be brought forward.

We have wrong conceptions of the plans of the society; than which nothing can be more simple, namely, the removal of those among the free coloured population of the United States, who are anxious to emigrate to Africa. We ask every man of colour can anything be more simple; here, is a land in which we cannot enjoy the privileges of citizen, for certain reasons known and felt daily; but there, is one where we may enjoy all the rights of freemen; where every thing will tend to call forth our best and most generous feelings—in a word, where we may not only feel as men, but where we may also act as such. Can any man of sound judgment hesitate about choice of the two? We do not expect that all will embrace the society's offer, as there are thousands whose course of life is a complete barrier against acceptance; and there are also thousands the extent of whose wishes, have never dreamed of a state, where the man of colour may not only act and feel as other responsible beings, but where all the energies of his mind, impelled by the most powerful motives, will put forth their best, and astonish the most prejudiced.

The society have done much in favor of emancipation; for it is a fact, that there are many in the colony, who are indebted for that liberty which they now enjoy, to the door which the establishment offers to liberal and humane slave holders to emancipate their slaves—nor is this all, as we well know, there are four or five hundred slaves now waiting [from want of funds] to be landed on the shores of Liberia, to become freemen. As the work of emancipation has thus commenced under the immediate auspices of the society, we cannot consider it out of the natural course of things to conclude, that as the means and patronage of the society extend, this great and glorious work will also advance in the same ratio, until the blessed period come, so ardently desired by the Friends when the soil of this happy land shall not be watered by the tears of poor Africa's sons and daughters.

Poetry.

(By Request.)

[From Knight's Quarterly Magazine.]
TO A GIRL THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

'Thy smiles, thy talk, thy aimless plays,
So beautiful approve thee,
So winning, light, are all thy ways,
I cannot choose, but love thee:
'Thy balmy breath upon my brow
Is like the summer air,
As o'er my cheek thou leanest now,
'To plant a soft kiss there.

'Thy steps are hastening towards the bound
Between the child and woman;
And thoughts and feelings more profound,
And other years are coming;
And thou shalt be more deeply fair,
More precious to the heart;
But never canst thou be again,
'That lovely thing thou art!

And youth shall pass, with all the brood
Of fancy-led affections,
And care shall come with woman-hood
And waken cold reflection;
'Thou'lt learn to toil, and watch, and weep,
'O'er pleasures unreturning.
Like one who wakes from pleasant sleep
Unto the cares of morning.

Nay, say not so! nor cloud the sun
Of joyous expectation,
Ordained to bless the little one,
The freshling of creation!
Nor doubt that he, who now doth feed
Her early lamp with gladness,
Will be her present help in need,
Her comforter in sadness.

Smile on, then little winsome thing,
All rich in nature's measure;
'Thou'lt hast within thy heart a spring
Of self-renewing pleasure;
Smile on fair child and take thy fill
Of mirth, till time shall end it;
'Tis nature's wise and gentle will,
And who shall reprehend it?

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$5 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.
New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
N 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCPIO. C. AUGUSTUS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on this part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JONES.

Is again opened for the reception of pupils. In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson.

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 171 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public, by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes, that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 52 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general, that his **House No. 28 Elizabeth street**, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1823. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REWEAVING** Leghorn and Straw Hats, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred. Apply at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1823.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1823.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL
IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except these of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 88
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS, SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING. (FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 580 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 25, 1829.

N. HOLE NO. 100

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Concluded)

A BILL, concerning the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful to import or bring into the District of Columbia any slave or slaves, whether held to service for life or for a term of years: but such slave or slaves, upon such importation or bringing into this District, shall thereupon cease to be slaves and shall be free upon leaving the District within ten days thereafter; and the freedom given by this act shall not be deemed a mere penalty upon the person so importing or bringing in any slaves, but shall be the right and privilege, and for the benefit of the person so imported or brought in: and this section shall, in regard to the right of such persons, be construed to be a remedial law: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to persons removing to this District for the purpose of becoming citizens thereof, and who shall, within twenty days, subscribe the following oath, to wit: Some Justice of the Peace within said District, to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county in which he or she may reside; I, *A. B.*, do swear that my removal into the District of Columbia was with no intent of evading the laws for preventing the further importation of slaves for sale nor have I brought with me any slaves with an intention of selling them, contrary to that act: So help me God. Nor to any person, citizen of the said District, claiming slaves by descent, marriage, or devise; nor to persons sojourning in said District, who may bring in and carry out with them their domestic servants: And provided also, That citizens of the said District, holding lands in Virginia and Maryland, and citizens of Virginia and Maryland, holding lands in the District of Columbia, may, from time to time, remove their slaves, worked on their said lands in said States, into the District of Columbia, or to any other place in the States aforesaid, as the case may be, for their own use and convenience, and not for sale or hire.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in all sales of slaves made in said District by the authority of law, or by administrators or trustees, it shall and may be lawful, when such slaves, so to be sold, consist of a family or families, to sell them by families: and it shall not be lawful, by any such sale, to dispose separately of husband and wife, or of a mother and her children under ten years of age.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any tavern

keeper, or other person in the said District, to keep, confine, or imprison, or cause to be kept, confined, or imprisoned, in his or her house, or building of any kind, or in any ship or vessel, longer than twenty four hours, any slave purchased in, or to be carried through, the said District, by any dealer in slaves, until the name, age, sex, last place of residence, and former owner, if any, of such slaves, shall have been reported in writing to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County in which they were purchased or brought, and a certificate of such report, under the seal of the Court shall have been obtained; which certificate shall be delivered to the person in whose house such slaves shall be confined, and shall, by him or her, be shown to any public officer desiring to see the same. And if any tavern-keeper, or other person in said District, shall keep, confine, or imprisoned, or cause to be kept, confined, or imprisoned, in his or her house or building of any kind, or in any ship or vessel, any such slave, without having first obtained such certificate or report as aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars for every such slave so kept, confined, or imprisoned; one half to the informer, and the other to the United States. And if the owner or occupier of the house, building, or vessel, in which such slave may be so kept, confined, or imprisoned, shall refuse, while such slave shall be so kept, confined, or imprisoned, to show the certificate aforesaid to any officer, on demand, such persons, so refusing shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for each slave so kept, confined, or imprisoned; one half thereof to the United States, the other to the informer: Provided, that this act shall not extend to persons moving with their families, and passing through the said District.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for every certificate granted by the Clerk, he shall be entitled to demand and receive twelve and one half cents for each slave so reported; and, in case of a false report, the party so offending shall, in every instance, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars; and the penalties hereby imposed shall be sued for and recovered in the Circuit Court for the counties of Alexandria and Washington, in the same manner as other penalties.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall not hereafter be lawful for any free negro or mulatto, known as such by the laws of Virginia and Maryland, other than those who now are, or may be, by the laws of the District of Columbia, emancipated, and such persons attending visitors in the character of servants, to reside within said District; and all such persons who shall come into said District for the purpose of taking up their residence, in violation of this act, shall be considered and treated as vagrants; and after three days'

notice given by a public officer to leave the District, if found therein shall cause him or her to be subjected to stripes, not exceeding thirty-nine at any one time, and to hard labour for a period not less than one, nor more than three months, which may be repeated as often as the case occurs.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the—

[From the African Repository]

A RICA

(Concluded.)

It ought to be remarked that besides those who fled from invasion, a considerable number, influenced by the love of gain, subjected themselves voluntarily to the same perils and hardships that were incurred by the fugitives. Of these the Arabs were the most numerous and the most conspicuous. They even wrote accounts of the interior of Africa. They described some of the kingdoms situated on a great river, at that time called the Nile of the Negroes. It flowed, as they supposed from east to west, and the part described by them lies far to the east of Tombuctoo and Houssa. Situated on the eastern part of the river was the kingdom of Ghana, the most splendid and powerful that was known in the interior of Africa. The palace of the king was adorned with painting and sculpture, and lighted with glass windows, and the chief ornament of his throne was a mass of native gold weighing thirty pounds. The dress of the common people, however, was rude and simple, composed merely of a belt, which was frequently made of the skins of wild animals. Subject to the king of Ghana was Wangara, or the land of gold. This was overflowed in the rainy season by the waters of the river, and it was immediately after they had subsided, that the gold was sought for, and that merchants arrived from all parts of Africa to procure it. West of Ghana, was the kingdom of Tocrur. South of these kingdoms lay Camlam, an extensive, and comparatively barren and savage country, where was carried on to a considerable extent the trade in slave hunting, by the means of the Niger river. The victims when taken became an article of traffic with northern Africa. Other countries in that region were described by the Arabs, of which the lower orders were rudely and scantily clad; the merchants wore vests, tunics, caps and ornaments of gold; and the nobility were clothed in satin. All this does not indicate, that they were otherwise than savage; the rough products of their country, slaves, gold and ivory, procured from abroad those conveniences and luxuries of civilized life, which could not be produced among them. About the time of the Reformation, Leo

Africanus, a native of Grenada in Spain, fled from the arms of Ferdinand, took refuge in Fez, and both as a traveller and ambassador, traversed a great part of Africa. He found that the kingdom of Tombuctoo had then recently risen by its commercial advantages, and the enterprise of its sovereigns, and that Ghana itself, under the name of Cal, and many other kingdoms, had become subject to its power. The houses of the city, however, were built in the form of bells, the walls of stakes or hurdles, plastered with clay, and the roofs of reeds interwoven together. One mosque and the royal palace were built of stone; but the artist had been brought from Grenada. Cotton-cloth was woven in great quantity, and the merchants were extremely rich; two of whom had married the king's daughters. The country abounded with corn, cattle and the other necessaries of life. Salt was brought five hundred miles, and a camel's load sold for eighty aucas. Horses were not bred, but imported from Barbary. Manuscripts were in great demand, probably because they were then, as at the present day, represented by the doors, and considered by the superstitious Africans as a charm to keep off evil. The inhabitants were mild, and spent a great part of the night in singing and dancing. The city was much exposed to fire, and in five hours one half of it had been consumed. The religion was Mahometan, but apparently more tolerant than in modern times. The merchants of Tombuctoo, on the rise of the river, conveyed their goods in a small canoe made of a single tree.—Hardly any characteristics were then to be found, but those of barbarism and rudeness.

In the fifteenth century, the commencement of the era of great discoveries in religion and nature; a new impulse was given to inquiry respecting the unknown regions of Africa. The Portuguese led the way. But as if fiction itself was doomed to extend the boundaries of science, the great object of their search, was a reputed christian monarch, whose fame they had heard, and whom they called Prester John; but they were uncertain whether he resided in Asia or Africa. Thus they must wander through the world to find him, like Ceres in search of her daughter. Compared with this fictitious catholic prince, gold itself had lost its inducements. The mariners in the various expeditions sent to Africa, were directed to inquire diligently if the inhabitants knew any thing of Prester John; to penetrate frequently into the interior, and on hearing of any sovereign, to send an embassy and inquire if he was Prester John, or if he knew where Prester John could be found. The result was as might be expected; Prester John evaded them; but their search in other respects was far from fruitless. They coasted along the shores of the Sahara, passed Cape Blanco, discovered the rich and productive regions of the Senegal and Gambia, and the false idea of their catholic hero, gave way to ambition and the love of gain. They formed an establishment on Arguin, an island not far from the shore. A native prince having called upon them to aid him in regaining his crown, he was taken

to Lisbon, and there gave a splendid account of the interior of Africa. At least the dominions of Prester John seemed now to have been discovered. A formidable fleet was equipped, and although the deposed prince was assassinated on account of some misunderstanding between him and the Portuguese, the appearance of such an armament in Africa, produced a sensation all along the banks of the Senegal and Niger, very far into the interior. Alliances were formed by the Portuguese with nations even as far off as Tombuctoo. Still the Portuguese monarch was in quest of Prester John; but he took care as much as possible to establish his power, wherever he extended his inquiries. He obtained, when he could, a promise from all all, that they would aid him in the discovery of this mysterious personage. He pushed his adventures and discoveries around the continent and far into the interior, established the Catholic religion in Congo, and other countries; gave birth to the slave-trade; set up every where pillars of stone, the dumb ensigns of his dominion; and had his power and success equalled his desires; he himself would have become the Prester John, the emperor of Africa.

This was the birth time of the hopes, as well as the deepest miseries of Africa; and when a new world was discovered in the west, one in the east was destined to struggle into a next existence, through pangs untold and unequalled. The slave-trade without, acting on the desire of the native Africans for foreign luxuries kindled all the fiercest fires of internal war, and spread in an unprecedented and dreadful manner dissension and hatred and rapine throughout the continent. The horrid accompaniments of the slave-trade, and the violence and kidnapping on the coast, were but faint indications, although they were the moving causes, of the awful convulsions that rent and distracted the heart of Africa. If guilt is answerable for all its consequences, dreadful indeed will be the account, hereafter to be rendered by the authors and supporters of the slave-trade.

From the period of the first brilliant successes of the Portuguese, up to the present time, adventurers into the interior of Africa, too numerous even to mention in this article, have followed each other in succession, and have added much to our knowledge of that continent. Among them, perhaps the most distinguished are Bruce, Ledyard, Lucas, Park, Riley, Brown, Bowdich, Denham and Clapperton. Still, however, much remains to be done; and perhaps, as in our own country, we must look to the force of steam, acting on the great rivers of Africa, to accomplish what as yet for mere human power, has been found too great an achievement.

Silver Book.—In the library of Upsal, in Sweden, there is preserved a translation of the Four Gospels, printed with hot metal type, upon violet coloured vellum. The letters are silver, and hence it has received the name *Codex Argentæa*. The initial letters are in gold. It is supposed that the whole was printed in the same manner as a book-binders letter the

titles of books on the back. It was a very near approach to the discovery of the art of printing; but it is not known how old it is.

ACCURATE JUDGMENT

Strong prejudice is relieved by learning to distinguish things well, and not to judge in the lump. There is scarce any thing in the world of nature or art, that is perfectly uniform. There is a mixture of wisdom and folly, vice and virtue, good and evil, both in men and things. We should remember that some persons have great wit, and little judgment, others are judicious, but not witty. Some are good humored without compliments; others have all the formalities of complaisance, but no good humor. We ought to know that one man may be vicious and learned, while another has virtue without learning. That many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor utterance; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling and impertinent.—Some are good neighbors, and courteous, and charitable towards men; who have no piety towards God; others are truly religious, but of morose natural tempers. Some excellent sayings are found in very silly books, and some silly thoughts appear in books of value. We should neither praise nor dispraise by wholesale, but separate the good from the evil, and judge of them apart.—The accuracy of a good judgment consists much in making such distinctions.

NEWSPAPER READERS.

A cook whose business it should be to cater for the palates of eight or ten hundred persons, and who should be obliged to provide for each individual the dish he preferred, would have a somewhat difficult task to perform. Precisely so with the printer. No two of his readers think exactly alike as to what would in their opinion constitute proper matter to fill a paper. We would like to see a newspaper which all of our subscribers should have a hand in compiling, and which should contain suitable proportions of matter adapted to the taste of every one. It would be as spacious as heaven's canopy; and we would be willing to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca in order to get a peep at it.—

Lichfield Post

WHO SHALL HAVE THE PRIZE?

There was once to be a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was to award a prize to the one pronounced the most beautiful. "Who shall have the prize?" said the rose, stalking forward in all the consciousness of beauty. "Who shall have the prize?" said the other flowers, advancing, each filled with conscious pride, and each imagining it would be herself. "I will take a peep at those beauties," thought the violet as she lay in her humble bed, not presuming to attend the meeting—"I will see them as they pass;" but as she raised her lowly head to peep out of her hiding place, she was observed by the judge, who immediately pronounced her the most beautiful, because the most modest.

THE FLOWER GIRL.

Let humble merit learn from this, that gold is much too poor a thing to purchase our worth.

That men of mind regard with feeling cold
Her who can boast no more than gilded earth

"Pray is y a necessity of a poor orphan?" said a female voice in a plaintive and melodious tone, as I was passing the corner of a narrow street. I started hastily, and beheld a girl of fourteen, whose drapery, though ragged, was clean, and whose form was such as a painter might have chosen for a youthful Venus. Her neck, without covering, was white as snow; and her features, though not regularly, were interesting and set off by a transparent complexion; her eyes, dark and intelligent, were shaded by loose ringlets of a raven black and poured their sweetly-imploring beams through the stolen shades of very long lashes. On one arm hung a basket full of roses, and the other was stretched out toward me with one of the rosebuds. I put my hand into my pocket, drew out some silver—"Take this, my pretty girl," said I, putting it into her's; "and may that God, who is Father of the fatherless, be the preserver of your excellence and your virtue! Virtuous poverty is no crime."

I was turning from her, when she suddenly caught my wrist, drawing hand, and putting it to her lips burst into a flood of tears. The action, and the look which accompanied it, touched my soul; it melted to the artless, gratitude of this poor flower girl, and a drop of sympathy fell from my cheeks. "Forgive me, sir," said she, recovering from her transport, while a sweet blush diffused itself over her lovely face: "my heart was full of what it could not express; nature impelled me to so free an action. You will pardon the effect it had on me, when I tell you they were the first kind words I have heard since I lost all that was dear to me on earth." A sob interrupted her discourse; she stopped, and wept silently; then raising up her face from the hand on which she laid it, "O sir! I have no father! no mother! no relation! I have no friend in the world!" choked with her emotion, she was silent for a moment, before she could proceed. "My only friend is God! on him I rely! I submit to his will; I only pray that I may support, with fortitude the miseries I am born to experience! To him, kind sir, this heart shall always pray for you. May that God forever protect you!" she added, dropping a courtesy, full of humility and native grace, as she retired. I returned her benediction, and went on.

"And can, I thus leave this poor creature?" said I as I walked pensively on. "Can I leave her for ever, without emotion; what have I done for her, that can entitle me to her prayers? Preserved her a few days from death; but that is all! And shall I quit thee, fair flower, to see thee no more? to be blown down by the rude blast of adversity! to be cropped by some cruel spoiler! to droop thy lovely head beneath the blight of early sorrow! No! thou hast been reared on some happier bank; thou hast been nurtured by the sweet tears of maternal affection; thou hast once blushed beneath the cheering sun so domestic content, and under it thou shalt bloom again!" I turned as I spoke; my heart beat with its sweet purpose. I saw the beautiful flower-girl before me; I approached; I caught her hand; the words of triumphant virtue burst from my lips.

"Come, thou lovely, deserv'd girl; come and add one more to the lovely group who call me father? Their home shall be thine; thou shalt share their comforts; thou shalt be taught with them that virtue their father tries to practise!" She stopped me; her eyes flashed with a frantic joy; she flung herself on her knees before me, and burst into a flood of rapturous tears. I raised her in my arms, I hushed her eloquent gratitude; I led her to a home of happiness and piety. She loves my children; she loves their father, and the poor orphan flower-girl is the wife of my son.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York February 28, 1829.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Our readers will perceive, by the statement of the Committee on this important subject, that the object of the petitions from various parts of the Union, has been, in a manner, evaded by the adroitness of the Committee to whom it was referred. Their object was the abolition of slavery in the District, but how far the present liberal report embraces this, we leave to the judgment of our readers. If we comprehend it fully, no period is fixed upon, when his sagacious, republican institutions—more especially, upon the spot under the immediate superintendence of Congress, shall terminate. We had hoped differently—we had hoped with the numerous petitioners, that the Committee, in their wisdom, would fix upon some period, when the footsteps of a slave should not pollute that spot—sacred to the palladium of liberty; and recommend the same to Congress.

But, what do we gather from the report? why that no more slaves must be introduced—but those who are, must remain so under the notice of those who are daily declaiming upon the equal rights of men, [whites of course,] until death shall free them. We are wearied of hearing so much said upon equal rights &c. we think it high time that an end should be put to this abominable domestic trade which has been increasing for years—that foreigners may not have it in their power, to point even to the city, consecrated by the Father of his country, for the representatives of a free people to assemble in, as a mart in which human sinews are bought and sold.

It is a fact, that this abominable traffic has been carried on to an alarming extent in the District, which has plainly been considered the best market to which dealers in human flesh could repair from all quarters of the Union; so much cruelty and heart-rending misery were the consequences, that even the inhabitants accustomed as they are to slavery, petitioned for its abolition.

Section 5th. of the Bill, concerning free persons of colour, is not only dishonourable to the Committee from whom it emanated, but also to the enlightened age in which we live. Shall a free man of colour be prohibited from residing in the District, on account of his complexion? Shall he be subjected to stripes and imprisonment, if he refuse to budge one step? Such is the recommendation of the Committee, which no doubt will be acted upon by the liberal members of Congress.

African Mission School Society.

We invite the attention of our readers to a perusal of the constitution and by laws of the above society. We have been informed that the society are in want of suitable candidates for the school; we are sorry for it; as the state of education and morals, must certainly be lower than we think they are if we cannot furnish, young men, well qualified, who will embrace with thankfulness the benevolent offer of the society. We are confident there are many: our readers therefore, will confer a special favour upon our community by disseminating a knowledge of the school, among their friends.

The objects of the society must recommend it to the favorable opinion of every friend of man; for what object can be nobler, than the dissemination of the cheering ray of knowledge among rude and untutored savages—what more in the spirit of the great Founder of our religion, than the annunciation of the glad tidings of the Gospel, to those who have hitherto sat in darkness, and in the shadow of death? Angels could aspire to nothing higher; and mortals therefore who strive after such holiness should be seconded, not only with the good wishes of every christian, but by his arms.

In this day, when so much is doing for benighted Africa, we consider the efforts now making by this society among those worthy of the rarest commendation. The patrons & friends of the institution are not men whom we should suspect of soon growing faint in the good cause in which they have embarked—but rather men who, having once put their hands to the plough, no difficulties or inequalities on the surface, will be able to divert from the noble purposes of the association. We feel it our duty therefore to recommend the African Mission School Society to the candid consideration of all our young men who are striving to be useful in their day and generation.

Adventures of a Hog.—Mr. Gideon Long of Butler County, raised a hog which he sold a few weeks since to John Denman, of this neighborhood, for sixty six dollars. He was shortly afterwards offered forty dollars for his bargain; but, determining to take it to Cincinnati, he put it on board of a canal boat for that place. On his route, without his knowledge, the hands on board exhibited it as a show, charging six and a quarter cents for a sight. When he arrived at the city an immense crowd visited it, and paid for the sight. After keeping it for some time, he was offered three hundred dollars for the hog, agreed to take it, and received one hundred and fifty dollars on the contract. But it was not to be delivered until the whole was paid, and while waiting for the balance, it was secretly conveyed away. Mr. Denman, determining to pursue the noble animal embarked on board the steamboat, and followed to Louisville, where he had the satisfaction of finding his hog. It had been exhibited for some time to the great advantage. Taking possession of his hog, Mr. Denman descended the river with it several hundred miles and finally sold it for three hundred and sixty dollars, having realized from it, in all, eight or nine hundred dollars. It weighed twelve hundred and sixty pounds, and, in his route, Mr. Denman was offered 2500 dollars for it safely delivered in New York. The purchaser, it is expected will undertake its transportation to the Eastern cities, to show the Yankees what kind of hogs we raise in Ohio.

(L. banon (O) Star.

Great Events from Little Causes.—(Oliver Cromwell, we are told, was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey. Here there was this wretched ape, wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. Henry the Eighth is smitten with the beauty of eighteen, and ere long the reformation beams from Bullen's eyes.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Editors.—It appears from the reports of the proceedings of the assembly, that on Friday last a resolution instructing our Senators in congress, and requesting our members of the house of representatives, to exert their influence to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was discussed in committee of the whole. The manner in which a subject so deeply interesting to the philanthropist, the christian and the real friend to liberty, was treated by some of the members of that body, has excited mortification and regret. The state paper says, that "the discussion which had been confined on previous days to the immediate business of the resolution, and to the usual reference in such cases, to first principles, moral evils and all that occupied to day a broader ground. Mr. White addressed the committee in favor of the resolution, and for the first time during the discussion, we believe, drew in political considerations. Mr. T. L. Smith replied in a forcible and dignified manner, and urged the impolicy and impropriety of the resolution." The Argus further states that Mr. Gross made "an able argument" against the resolution, that he was replied to by Mr. Dickson, and that a Mr. Judd seized the occasion to afford a specimen of his wit, by offering an amendment recommending a suppression of intemperance in the District of Columbia. I know nothing of the discussion, except from the accounts given of it in your paper and the Argus, and I hope when the speeches of members shall be published, it will assume an appearance more creditable to the house.

Allow-me, Messrs. Editors, briefly to state the question then before the immediate representatives of the people of the state of New York—Legislation for the District of Columbia exclusively belongs to the congress of the United States. For more than thirty years that territory has been under the government of congress, and during all that time slavery has been sustained by law in the District. Human beings in the face of the declaration of our independence, which declares "all men born free and equal," are daily bought and sold like cattle, under the immediate view of the members of congress. Nay more, it is a common mart where the slaves dealers from the neighboring states, particularly Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, meet to negotiate for the purchase and sale of slaves, and the place where the slaves are brought to be manacled and transported to the plantations in Georgia, and the southwestern slave states.

Nothing is more common than to be entertained in the capitol by the impassioned eloquence of a Virginian or South Carolinian orator on the subject of the equal rights of men, and upon leaving the house and descending from Capitol Hill, to meet in Pennsylvania Avenue, droves of slaves, men have been sold in the Washington market, chained to a bar of iron, and who are to be driven in a condition worse than brutes, by the lash of a monster human form, to the more southern plantations.—Yet when the assembly of our state, upon as I believe, the petition of the citizens of New York, are about to pass a resolution pressing their disapprobation of this practice a territory which is partly our own, a practice with which the iron despotism of Turkey might not be compared; a practice which violates the law of nature and of God—the editor sneeringly tells us that the members talked about "first principles, moral evil, &c. &c." and that Mr. T. L. Smith very ably opposed the resolution, on the ground of its "impolicy." I hope these proceedings have not been faithfully represented, especially when you shall favor your readers with speeches of Mr. Gross, for whose talents I

entertain the highest respect, that for the honor of the state, the proceedings will assume a different aspect.

HOWARD.
Albany Daily Advertiser.

ANECDOTE.—We copy the following from the Boston Evening Bulletin:

"The Attorney General, now nearly eighty years of age, and said to be more competent to the discharge of the arduous duties of his highly honorable station than almost any practitioner at the bar, on account of his great learning and experience, as well as a remarkable retention of mental power, was managing a case in behalf of the Commonwealth in Middlesex county, where a man was indicted for gouging out the eyes of a girl, because she had made oath that he was the father of her illegitimate child. Her brother, an intelligent lad of nine years of age, was on the stand as a Government witness and his relation of the facts which he saw, produced an electrical effect on the whole audience. The girl was also present, in total blindness; & every circumstance attending the investigation of this horrible barbarity, was highly exciting. The boy stated the preliminary circumstances, and then said:—'I was cutting bean poles round the barn, and my sister was milking. I heard her scream, and then I ran with a pole in my hand, and as I came up, I saw that he had pulled her over backwards; then he looked over his shoulders to see who was coming, and I struck him with the pole, and broke his jaw.'—'Why did you not repeat the blow?' exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away with the tremendous interest—'why did you not repeat the blow, and knock his brains out?'—'Mr. Attorney,' said the Judge, 'you well know that profanity in Court is a high offence punishable with imprisonment; but, in consequence of the unusual excitement of the case, it will, in this instance, be overlooked.'

Fire in Charlestown.—On Thursday night just before 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the wood shed of a large three story wooden dwelling house in Joiner's street, Charlestown, next the distillery of Messrs. Putnam and Pratt, which was injured to the amount of about \$250, and immediately extended to the dwelling and to the two story carpenter's shop of Mr. O. W. Preston, formerly a barn belonging to the estate in the rear, which was consumed with all its contents. The house was nearly consumed, with several sheds, in one of which were two large hogs, which were destroyed. The house was owned by Mr. John C. Gray, of this city, and was uninsured. One half was unoccupied; the other was occupied by three families: those of Mr. Corlis, Mr. Bingham, and Capt. True. Four of the family of Capt. True, who is absent on a voyage to Maine, perished, viz: his wife, aged about 35, one son, 17, and two daughters, aged 12 and 8. One child and Mrs. Sarah Remick, Capt. True's daughter, who had been married about two months, were saved by Mr. Remick.

FIRE.—On Monday evening last, about half past 8, the old Glass House, in Essex street, was discovered to be on fire. It had been occupied of late by Mr. John Benson, as a store house for various articles. There had been no fire kept in the building for three months past. The roof and frame work of the edifice were nearly consumed.—Bos. Pal.

Metaphysics.—If two men talkin' together.—He that's listenin' does na ken what he that's talkin' means, and he that's talkin' does na ken what he means himsel.

DUTIES OF CHILDREN

"The obedience of children to their parents, is in itself 'right,' equitable, and

reasonable, a debt due to the instruments of their existence, and the tender guardians of their infancy, and generally conducive to their good. Indeed, the sentiments of all nations coincide in this; and the law of God expressly commands children "to honour" the persons and authority of both father and mother, and to requite their kindness as they have opportunity and ability. This was placed in the decalogue, as "the first commandment" of the second table, being the first of the relative duties, and the source of all the others; and a promise of long life in the land of Canaan was annexed to it, as given to the Israelites, which might be generally applied to Christians, and encourage them to expect temporal comfort and length of days as a gracious recompense for their obedience; unless the Lord should see good to reward it more liberally in another life. Indeed it has been observed in every age that those who have distinguished themselves by filial obedience, were remarkably prosperous.

Tit for Tat.—Deacon A is a merchant; does a considerable business; is much respected as an honest man because he is a deacon and looks as serious and dejected as if he did not care a pin for all this world is worth. Farmer G came into his store the other day—it was a cold one—to trade off a few bushels of wheat, which is very high just at this time. The bargain was concluded, and the farmer was to take his pay in salt. The store floor is as elastic as some men's consciences. The bags of wheat were brought in and the measuring of them commenced. All at once the deacon's feet were insufferably cold. As the grain was emptied into the measure, the deacon stamped violently around it,—to warm his feet. The poor farmer could not complain that the honest deacon should wish to promote circulation and get his feet warm, but his grain settled perceptibly with every stamp from the deacon's feet, and the six bushels he brought to market held out but five and an half on a second measurement. Old farmers sometimes "know a thing or two. Mr. G. said nothing; but proceeded to the measuring of the salt that he was to receive in pay for his wheat. The deacon's feet had got warm by this time; he was as light on the fantastic toe, as if he were walking on eggs. Not so with the farmer. As the salt began to run into the halfbushel, his feet were suddenly seized with the cold. Being a heavy rustic, he stamped vehemently. 'Tut, tut,' says the deacon, 'your jumping shakes down the salt too much!' 'Not more than yours shook down my wheat. I guess,' said the farmer. When the business was completed, there was about an even trade between deacon A. and farmer G.

Verily, justice is sometimes done in the earth. [Gardiner Intel.]

Swedish Restriction.—A restriction of the Swedish government, respecting matrimony, prevents the young men from entering into wedlock before the age of twenty one, except in cases where property is bequeathed to an heir,—who is then at liberty to marry as soon as

he attains eighteen. Girls are allowed to marry at fifteen.

"You've been Captain long enough!"

Walking up Beacon St. the other day, I met a little republican corps, which amused me greatly. The band consisted of four urchins, from six to ten years old, accoutred in boyish style, with pasteboard caps and tin swords. The troop was merely large enough to furnish Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign and Trumpeter,—a pretty fair epitome of our military establishments, all officers and no men. Being Americans and all in office, I very naturally supposed they were satisfied and happy; but my eye had not followed the young soldiers far, when I perceived their lieutenant, a sturdy chap of about six years old, make a dead halt. What's the matter, Bill?" called out the captain. "I tell you what, Ned, you've been captain long enough—I'm going to be captain now!"

Some altercation followed, and the refractory lieutenant only vociferated the louder—"You've been captain long enough—it's my turn now?" A compromise was at length happily effected; and the ambitious young officer agreed to budge on a few yards further, with the promise of being made captain at the end of the street.

I laughed as the little pageant moved out of sight. "This," said I, "is an abridgement of human society—this is the genuine spirit of man." That little troop is frequently brought to my mind. When I hear politicians blustering a out reform, and keeping up a perpetual noise about evils which every body hears of, and nobody feels—I say to myself, "Hah! your troop would all be officers; and even then the meanest little scape-grace among ye would soon rebel from his duty, and call out, 'I tell ye what, Ned, it's my turn to be captain now!'"

When I see a lover all devotion, and a young husband all indulgence, I wonder how long it will be before he says, "I tell ye what, it's my turn to be captain now?"

When I hear a blooming young girl ask, "Don't you think Miss such an one begins to fade?"—says I to myself, your ambitious little heart begins to think, I won't be lieutenant any longer."

And when I hear a belle rejoice in her rival's marriage, I wonder whether she does not think, "I'll be captain now." I might mention a hundred things, that bring the discontented lieutenant to my mind; but forbear, lest my readers should exclaim, "I tell ye what, you've been captain long enough."

Massachusetts Journal.

EDITORIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

First of all, **PRINCIPLE**—which includes honesty of purpose, integrity of conscience, firmness of decision, and all the attributes of morality; for this is the foundation of every man's usefulness, and without it he is a slave—first to his own passions, then to the whims or threatenings of others.

COURAGE—to hunt down popular vices, to challenge popular opinions, to investigate public measures, to unmask deception—expose the tricks of the demagogue—attack the follies of the

times—and to lead in every moral enterprise. It is so essential in the character of an editor, who would be serviceable to the people, that its absence can never be allowed.

INDEPENDENCE—which is the companion of courage. It must be such as power cannot awe, nor wealth bribe, nor friendship seduce, nor policy betray. This is a rare trait—a jewel of such exceeding worth, that few possess it who aspire to be the teachers and guides, the champions and defenders of a wide community.

GENIUS—to conceive, to illustrate, to embellish, which disdains to prey upon the labours of another; which adds to the opulence of the intellectual world; which makes every column a golden pyramid, and heaps up piles of precious thought.

INDUSTRY—without which it is impossible to thrive in any pursuit; or to acquire extensive popularity. In fact it is a key to all the honors and emoluments of society, and the grand secret of mental superiority.

There are all indispensable to qualify an editor for his station. But here are numerous other traits, which are worthy of enumeration—such as prudence, candor, magnanimity, patience, perseverance, and the like.

Yet an unprincipled editor will do more mischief than a band of robbers. He operates upon a multitude of minds, and poisons the moral atmosphere around him. He is a generator of quarrels, a violator of sacred things, a destroyer of virtuous character, and a pest to society.

Your timid, half-minded, shivering-in-the-wind editor, is a most contemptible animal. He endeavours to please all parties, and is discarded by all. You may almost hear the breath out of his body, but the poor craven can not pluck up courage to meet a glance of your eye, or to resent the insult.

Your dependent, calculating editor is a wretched tool in the hands of designing men. He sacrifices principles to interest, he is creature of circumstance, more changeable than the chameleon; and, in time, he is always in the market, and can be bought and sold at small advance.

Your indolent editor is a harmless man who prefers the pleasures of ease to the highest rewards of fame, and a comfortable dose to an earthly immortality.

Journal of the Times.

TIMBUCTOO—M. Auguste Caille, the French traveller who has succeeded in reaching Timbuctoo, has been rewarded by his king with the title of knight of the Legion of Honor and a pension. He has also received ten thousand francs from the Geographical Society. The information he communicates is represented as affording a very interesting connection between the accounts furnished by Watt and Winterbottom in their journey to Timbo in 1794; by Major Laing's in the countries of Kouranko and Souman in 1822; by M. Mellien by Foutah Jalloh in 1843; by Mungo Park's to Joliba in 1793 and 1805; by Doeha, into Yamina and Bammako in 1813; as well as the itineraries of caravans on the route from Timbuctoo to the country of Tadmek.

"There can no longer be any doubt, says a Paris paper, 'concerning the very high situation of the sources of the Bafing, the principal tributary of the Senegal. M. Caille having set out on the 19th of April 1827, from Cacondy, the tomb of Majors Peddie and Campbell, crossed that river at Balila. He also crossed the great Joliba, and thence went to Kankan, where he spent some time—a large city, in the country of the same name, which supplies gold from its mines. From this place he travelled about 200 miles to the eastward, beyond Suhlmana, to a village of Time, where he arrived on the 3d of August, and was detained by illness five whole months.

At Time begins another excursion towards the north, which is the second part of the journey. Designing to reach the Joliba again, he set out on the 10th. of January, 1828, and after passing through more than one hundred villages, and examined the situation of Segou from a short distance, he crossed that river once more at Galla, on the 10th. of March, approaching it from the West, and crossed an arm of it to reach Jenna. All this is entirely new, as well as the route from the environs of Timbo to Time.

"The third portion of his journey was on the great river the Joliba or Niger, having embarked 13d March, after a residence of thirteen days at Jenna. The water was at that time low. The river was in some places a mile in breadth, and in others much narrower, varying in depth and clearness. His journal notices the tributaries, and the islands of this stream, and refers particularly to Lake Debo, [the name which is designated, but misplaced in French maps as Lake Diobe,] and he gives new and authentic notions and statements along the whole course of the stream. On the 17th of April he arrived at Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, and entered the city on the following day. On the 4th of May he left it for El-Arawan, which he reached in six days, and the wells of Telgue in eight more. All the springs of fresh and brackish water were carefully noted by M. Caille during his passage through the desert. He suffered doubly the fatigues & privations of that trying journey, on account of the season of hot east winds. He left El-Arawan on the 19th of May, but did not reach El-Harid until the 29th of June. There the caravan was divided into several parts; on the 28 of July he arrived at Tadmek. He reached Fez on the 12th of August; and by the aid of a guide, arrived at the sea coast, & Sept 17th. was received by the French Consul at Tangiers where it was difficult to recognize him in his disguise.

"The success of M. Caille is the more worthy of praise because it is due to his own resources alone, without the participation or assistance of any other individual. He devoted every thing he possessed to the necessities of the journey; and effected all that could have been possible, and more than could have been expected with such resources; and has had the good fortune completely to succeed. He penetrated to Timbuctoo, and made many new and valuable observations on Foutah Jalloh, the country on the east, and along the coast of Joliba. He travelled on that stream a month.

&c. The discovery of those countries, and the description of the regions of Baileya, Kan and Wassoule, are a precious acquisition for Geography. He has besides the merit of having collected a vocabulary of the Mandingo tongue, and another of the Kissour, spoken at Tombuctoo, along with the Moorish; and of having noted whatever relates to the customs, ceremonies, productions and commerce of the different countries.

"M. Auguste Caille is not perhaps the first European who has penetrated to Tombuctoo, but he is the first who has returned from that city. This intrepid traveller was once obliged to join some Arab caravans, and to endure the most cruel privations and fatigues, he suffered also all the ravages of a scorbutic disease, so that his life was despaired of for a long time. He was obliged to represent himself as persecuted by Europeans, to obtain protection from the inhabitants of Tombuctoo.

M. Caille was a merchant's clerk on the coast of Africa, and formed an ardent desire of reaching that much talked of but imperfectly known city. He acquainted himself with the Arabic, professed to be a Musselman, and with a small packet of merchandise and a compass, crossed the deserts, and succeeded after innumerable difficulties, in reaching Tombuctoo. He states that the populousness of the city has been grossly exaggerated; and it contains only about 12,000 inhabitants, of two different race, Moors and Negroes. The town is poor, and the surrounding country barren. He saw a river which overflows like the Nile. After remaining a month in Tombuctoo he returned to the coast, and thence came to France. Dai Adv.

AFRICAN MISSION SCHOOL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of clerical and lay members of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened in Hartford, Conn. Aug. 7th, 1828, the Rev. Bishop Brownell in the chair, and the Rev. L. S. Ives, of New York, Secretary:

Resolved. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York, that the exigencies of Africa are such, and the demand for missionaries so great, that it is expedient to establish a School for the education of suitable persons of colour with reference to this object.

Resolved. On motion of Rev. Mr. Doane, of Boston, that it is expedient now to form a society for the purposes contemplated in the resolution just offered; and that a committee be appointed to prepare and offer to the present meeting a constitution for such a society.

Whereupon, the Chairman nominated the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, and the Rev. Messrs. Wheaton and Ives on the aforesaid committee. They accordingly reported the following constitution, which was adopted by the meeting.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This association shall be called the African Mission School Society.

ART. 2. Its objects shall be, to establish & maintain a school for the instruction of suitable persons of African extraction, with reference to their becoming missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters in Africa, under the direction of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ART. 3. The Society shall consist of persons paying annually the sum of two dollars; or the sum of twenty dollars at one time, which shall constitute them members for life.

ART. 4. The President of the Society shall be the Bishop of the Diocese in which the school is established; and in his absence, the chair may be taken by any other Bishop who may be present.

ART. 5. There shall be three Vice Presidents whose duty it shall be to preside, when neither of the Bishops shall be present, and who *ex officio*, shall be directors.

ART. 6. Twenty four Directors, half clergy men and half laymen, shall be elected at the annual meeting. Any person paying the sum of fifty dollars, shall have the privileges of a Director.

ART. 7. The Bishops of the Church shall be *ex officio* Patrons; and all other who shall pay one hundred dollars at one time. They shall have a right to be present and to vote at all meetings of the society, or of the Board of Directors.

ART. 8. A Treasurer and Secretary shall be chosen at the annual meeting; and shall be resident in the place where the school is situated.

ART. 9. There shall be annually chosen by the Board of Directors, ten persons, six of whom shall be resident in the place where the school is established; and these together with the President, the Secretary and Treasurer shall constitute the Executive Committee. Of this Committee, five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 10. The Board of Directors shall meet annually on the day before the first Thursday in August, in such time and place as the President may designate, and shall make report to the annual meeting of the society, which shall be held on the evening of the following day. The Board of Directors shall also meet during the session of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at such time & place as may be designated by the President; to which body, an account of the proceedings of the society shall be rendered triennially. At all meetings of the Board, nine shall constitute a quorum.

ART. XI. The Executive Committee shall carry into execution the ordinances of the Board of Directors and shall have power, during the recess of the Board, to perform acts and make regulations, to which the Board is competent. It shall meet at the call of the President, and in his absence, at the call of three of its members. Its proceedings shall be submitted to the Board at every meeting or the same.

ART. XII. The Board of Directors shall enact By-Laws for their own regulation and that of the Executive Committee. They shall also appoint the Rector and Teachers of the School, and prescribe the course of study.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It shall be the duty of the Rector to visit the School once a week, and of the Executive Committee often as once a month—to enquire into the literary progress, and the religious character and conversation of the pupils.

The Instructor shall reside and lodge in the same house with the pupils, with the privilege of taking his meals elsewhere. He shall also superintend their education, and direct and assist them in their studies according to the plan which shall be prescribed by the Executive Committee.

No pupil shall be admitted into this School except he have attained the age of 18, and can read the English language with facility and can write, and has acquired some knowledge of the rules of common arithmetic. He shall also produce to the Executive Committee satisfactory testimony of his exemplary religious character, and of his possessing such intellectual endowments as will, in all probability, render him useful in the capacity of Missionary, Catechist, or School-master, &c.

The pupils shall be required to board in the house provided for them by the Committee, and to pursue their studies with diligence. They shall be under the immediate care of the Instructor, and these directions and admonitions they shall pay a due obedience. It is expected that their conduct will not only be orderly and decorous on all occasions, but in an eminent degree exemplary as becomes Christian discipline.

The stated religious exercises of the School shall be daily morning and evening prayer, with reading of the Scriptures, by the Teacher, in the presence of the pupils; all of whom shall be required to attend. They shall also be constant in their attendance on the public services of the church.

The pupils shall be required to labour at some mechanical or agricultural employment at least two hours in the day, as the Committee shall direct.

Should it appear to the Executive Committee, after a reasonable trial, that a pupil is disqualified for usefulness in Africa, by a want of piety or of intellectual endowments, they shall have power to disqualify him from the institution.

Whenever the Committee shall judge any of the pupils qualified for usefulness in Africa, as a Missionary, Catechist, or School-master, they shall give notice thereof to the Executive Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

State vs. Neims—Indictment in the Wilson Circuit Court, under the Act of 1778, charged with Negro stealing and found guilty. Argued at the September term of the Supreme Court at Nashville by Fletcher and Yerger for the prisoner, and by Washington for the State. The Court overruled the assignments of error, and affirmed the judgment below, and directed the prisoner to be hanged on the 1st Monday in April next.

The evidence in this case it seems, clearly shew that Neims had been the dupe of another person, who was had the art to throw the whole responsibility upon him, and thus secure his own safety. The Act of 1778, was passed in the days of the Revolution, in North Carolina, to protect the slaves of the Whigs from the depredations of the Tories. Although the strong necessity of this severe law has long ceased, yet it has been permitted to remain on our statute book.

We understand that the Supreme Court in delivering their opinion, stated in substance that although, as Judges, they were bound to pronounce the law, as men, they concurred in opinion that the prisoner was an object meriting the executive clemency. Indeed, there can be little doubt that the law is a most unequal and bloody one. No reason can be assigned why a man should be more severely punished for stealing a Negro, than for stealing the value of that

Negro in money, in any other species of property; except when a free Negro is thus taken for the purpose of being sold into slavery—in the latter case the crime is unquestionably of the very highest nature. But the stealing of a slave or slaves is nothing more than grand larceny and should be punished as such only. The present case is one which demands the exercise of that discretionary power which has been lodged in the Executive, and the law itself deserves the attention of our legislature. *Nashville Republican.*

W. I. STATISTICS.—In the year 1825, the period when the fullest report of the relative numbers of the population of the British West India Colonies were laid before parliament, it appears that the inhabitants in our sugar plantations then were, by computation, about 55,000 whites, and 85,000 free persons of colour, making in all a population of 140,000 free. By the Register returns, there were 713,317 slaves of these about 7m 90, acquired their freedom by manumission every six years, the average number, yearly, being as 713,317 to 131; that the relative number of free to those in a state of slavery, were as 1 to 5; that slavery was exterminating itself by a natural decrease of 5 per cent per annum; and that the whites kept their numbers only by a yearly accession of emigrants, whilst the free people of colour were increasing at an extraordinary and rapid rate, their numbers accumulating not only by intercourse among themselves, but by the admixture with the black and white population.

Filed.

In this city, on 27th. Mrs. Jane Miller, wife of Mr. James Miller.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught **ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION**, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

JOSEPH SHIPARD
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10. 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on *Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October* last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings*, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the tuition to \$1 50.

VARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.
New-York, 1828.

STEIN'S SCOTCH & TAILORING.

J. C. T. STEIN & CO.
NO. 161 N. 2 BOWERY.

(Between E. 1st & Grand Street.)

Where they may continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers; refit and alter to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25. 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Court-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. **ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c.** which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22. 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHING DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of Coloured Persons of Colour, with BOARDING, LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of New Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21. 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris Alley, under the care of Messrs. **GEORGE C. F. & JONES.**

Is again opened for the reception of pupils. In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education, **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY**; to which are added the study of the **LATIN** language and **SATURDAY PHILOSOPHY** on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught *Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK and DRAWING*, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Theophilus, Esq. and Dr. A. M. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling.	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do do do	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6. 1828.

W. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson, No. 551 PRATT-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make **BOOTS and SHOES** to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, at the shortest notice.

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of **LIQUID BLACKING**, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by **DANIEL WALKER**, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of *New and second hand Cloth* ing.

He also cleans all kinds of *Coolen* Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30. 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED-ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15. 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues in manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general, that his House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Inquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828

Economy is the Road to wealth.—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

**S. B. GILBERT.**

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, OILS, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st. near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.**BOARDING.****LEWIS HARRISON,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

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NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS. SUPERIOR**POLISHING BLACKING. (FROM LONDON.)**

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLEW, 530 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. ang

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II

NEW-YORK, MARCH 7, 1829.

SOLE NO. 101

From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

FRESH PERSECUTION OF MISSIONARIES IN JAMAICA.

Our readers will recollect the demolition of the Methodist Chapel which took place last year in St. Ann's Bay, after a violent attack on the Methodists from the pulpit, by the Rev. George Bridges, the Rector of that parish; and the perfect impunity which followed that crime. The period which has since elapsed has been filled up with outrage of the same character. The Rev. Mr. Grimsdall first fell a victim to the persecuting rage of the St. Ann's magistracy. For preaching the Gospel he was shut up in the fetid dungeon which forms the jail; an illness followed which soon closed both his earthly troubles and his labours of love. This savage proceeding has been followed by others of the same description, which have only missed their aim by the interference of the Chief Justice of the island, Mr. Scarlett. On Sunday the 10th of August as the Rev. Isaac Whitehouse was on his way to St. Ann's Bay to preach, he was arrested by the Head Constable and carried before a Magistrate, who committed him to the common jail, notwithstanding his earnest entreaties to the contrary. On entering the cell, (the same Mr. Grimsdall had occupied, and found in it an insane negress, who was removed. "The cell was exceedingly filthy, and the stench unbearable." No bed was provided, not even straw; and with difficulty he at length obtained a few benches from the chapel on which to make up a bed. He caused a quantity of vinegar and camphorated rum to be thrown on the floor and walls, but it produced little effect on the effluvia which proceeded from the filth that filled and surrounded the place. The little air he could obtain was through a window just above the place where all the filth of the jail is deposited. The cells around and underneath consisted of the hospital, in which were three sick of a place containing a dozen unhappy creatures waiting their trial; of another cell, in which were two men under sentence of death for murder; and other apartments containing slaves taken by the Marshal for debt and waiting to be sold, together with runaways, and slaves sent in for punishment. One of the men under sentence of death was ill. His groans, the grating noise of the prisoners' irons, the intense heat of the place, and the stench of the jail and hospital, not to be overcome by any expedients deprived him of sleep and greatly affected him. While his complaint was taking place an overflowing congregation had assembled at the chapel, whom the constable went and ordered to disperse, which they did, after Mr. Watkins, a free person of colour, educated in England, and who was a leader among them, had sung a hymn and prayed. On the 12th of August the Rev. Joseph Orton,

hearing of what had happened, came over from Montego Bay to console his brother, and officiate in his place; but on, attempting to preach, he also was arrested for preaching, and teaching as an unlicensed person (although he exhibited his credentials as an ordained minister, and a certificate of having subscribed the atlas,) and committed to the common jail along with Mr. Whitehouse. Mr. Orton at length became so ill, that his life was pronounced to be in danger; Mr. Whitehouse was also unwell; and had not the Deputy Marshal taken upon himself the responsibility contrary to the opinion of the Magistrates, of permitting them, on the 23rd of August, after a confinement of nearly a fortnight, to remove to the adjoining house of a friend, on their parole, they probably would have fallen victims of this persecution as Mr. Grimsdall had done. Mr. Whitehouse, attempting, on Sunday the 17th instant, to lead the worship of the congregation, was also taken up and committed to jail, where he was kept till the 20th; the bail for him, which was refused in the first instance, being then accepted.

While these atrocities were proceeding, the other Methodist Missionaries were busily occupied in laying the whole case before the Chief Justice, and preparing the necessary affidavits on which to obtain a habeas corpus. The writ was issued, and the prisoners appeared before his Honour on the 20th, when their discharge was moved for on the ground of illegal imprisonment. The Chief Justice did not hesitate a moment, but ordered their full and unconditional discharge; leaving it to be inferred, that the proceedings of the St. Ann's magistrates were illegal, arbitrary, and cruel. They have since, we understand, been put out of the magistracy, which they had so grossly abused to purposes of oppression and persecution.

We add to this succinct detail of these atrocious transactions a few brief extracts from the Journals of the Missionaries.

14th.—A few friends came to the jail; and desired to see us, but were not allowed to do so. The jailer says he has received strict orders not to allow any one to come to us; except our wives and children. It would appear, that there is no offence so great in the opinion of these Gentlemen, as to preach the Gospel.

My imprisonment was followed by a mandate, which the jailer brought me a few minutes after I entered the prison, saying, "Sir, I am ordered not to allow any persons to come and see you, except your wife and servants; and that you are not to hold prayers." From the former part of this mandate we are now suffering some inconvenience, as to the latter, we rather obey a higher mandate, that "men ought always to pray." These things are not joyous, but grievous; nevertheless, under these afflictive circumstances—while

deprived of liberty, detained from our change, and exposed to a noisome atmosphere—we will endeavour to rejoice, and "in every thing to give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning us." Nor will we forget to "pray for our enemies, and those who despitefully use us."

15th.—Arose this morning much indisposed, having had but little sleep the last two nights, which I attribute to my miserable lodgings, and more particularly to the almost incessant cracking of the whip is here the signal for almost every operation. The last two days we have had much rain, which has increased the unpleasantness of our situation, by the noxious vapour arising from the drenched filth with which this place is surrounded; and which under the rays of a scorching sun, exhale effluvia, which are almost suffocating.

"I have, however, abundant cause to praise God, that I feel a peculiar calmness of mind and resignation of will suited to my present circumstances; and whilst I feel indignant at the abuse of power, I look down upon my persecutors with feelings of Christian pity, and can say, 'Father, forgive them.'"

17 (Sunday).—This has been to me an eventful Sabbath; one continued scene of confusion; arising from a variety of unavoidable occurrences, connected with our confinement, and from the incessant clamour, and the slashing of whips in the yard of the workhouse. The whole of the Negroes belonging to the establishment have been on the premises all the day, the most industrious of them have been variously employed for themselves, the Sabbath being their only day for domestic engagements. Our very souls yearn over them, and though restrained from giving direct instruction, we trust that an occasional word, followed up by our prayers, may prove beneficial to them.

21st.—Yesterday and to-day, Brother Orton and my self have had access to the condemned criminals underneath us; and I trust that our visits have not been in vain. They appear to be very grateful for the attention we have paid them, and are evidently under serious impressions respecting their eternal state. Several others also, who are in confinement for various offences, but who have not as yet taken their trials are very willing to receive instructions; so that there is reason to hope that our coming to this place will be made a blessing. There are not a few of them who are as ignorant of the God who made them as the beasts which perish; but several of those who are not in close confinement attend our morning and evening prayers; and perhaps some will have reason to bless the Lord for ever, that we were confined here.

These transactions need no comment.

The Missionaries speak in very favourable terms of the kindness shewn them by the Deputy Marshal and others, and of the conduct and demeanour of the Chief Justice towards them.

Squinting—Children, when they first begin to perceive, always turn anxiously to the light. Besides the agreeable sensation, the retina is strengthened by the action of the rays. When ever therefore, care is not taken so as to place the infant that the light may strike both the eyes equally, one generally becomes stronger than the other; and it is sufficiently known to parents and nurses, that one primary cause of ocular indecision, is an inequality in the strength of the eyes. This unhappy blemish should be particularly guarded against; for we are sure that the warmest admirer of free trade would prefer even a monopoly to such duplicity of vision.

The following are said to be the materials of which Day & Martin's blacking is made.

To one pound of ivory black in which has been mixed half an ounce of oil and an ounce of sweet oil, add one pound of pulverised loaf sugar—mix the whole with a gallon of vinegar and let it stand three days when it is fit for use. It should be stirred often, and kept from the air to prevent evaporation. The cost of a gallon of this blacking is 75 cents; and it is retail od at the stores for four dollars.

A Scotch gentleman in York, Livingston Co. was lately fined \$23 and costs, for kissing the good lady of the house where he boarded. The offence had been repeated seven or eight times within the year, which reduced the pexense to about \$3 a smack. The gentleman intended nothing discourteous, as he had been taught in Europe to regard kissing as an innocent amusement, and an expression of civility and friendship. The injured husband however, determined he should pay for the tender meeting of lips, and accordingly entered a complaint of assault and battery.

INFANT AFRICAN SCHOOL,

This school being kept in the rear of No. 46 Grand Street, for the last two years is now opened in No. 96 Centre street, near the foot of Canal street, in the basement story of the organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to both sexes of Adults and youths. In this school, is taught Reading, Writing Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of globes and maps, and Natural Philosophy. Also the females, are taught plain sewing and marking.

Hours of school, are from 9 o'clock until 12 A. M. and from one o'clock until 3 P. M. Ladies wishing to take private lessons through the summer, will have an opportunity between the hours, three and 5 o'clock, at a very moderate price.

Terms of Tuition from 2 to 4 dollars per Quarter, half payable in advance.

S. TREADWELL.

New York March 6th 1829

Let any one, who has arrived at that middle stage of existence, when the delusive anticipations of youth have ceased to beguile, and when to look back is as easy as to look forward, be asked from what source he derives the purest and sweetest enjoyments. His answer will be, from memory. The pleasures of his school boy days, he will tell you, often rise shadowy semblance to his mental view: associations then formed, and never to be forgot, seem awhile to be renewed, and, "the orchard, the meadow, and deep tangled wild wood," are again trod by busy feet; and vocal with the joyous laugh of innocent childhood.

Wholesome Advice.—Begin life with the least show and the least expense possible; you may at pleasure increase both, but you cannot easily diminish them. Do not think your estate your own, while any man can call upon you for money and you cannot pay; begin with timorous parsimony. Let it be your first care not to be in any man's debt. Resolve not to be poor, whatever you have, spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness, it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable, and others extremely difficult.

Odd Manner of Naming People in Norway.—If a man's Christian name be Robert, for example, all his family in the first generation become Robertsons; and if his eldest boy be baptised John Robertson; and the girls in like manner, pro hac vice, are all Robertsons. When the son grows up and his children, they will all be Johnsons, boys and girls as before; and so on, changing the family name every generation. If there happen to be three sons in a house, named, we shall all say, Henrich, Frederick, and William, there will branch off three separate patronymics from the three brothers, and their children will be respectively, Henrichsons, Fredricksons, and Williamsons.

A GOOD DEAL. When General Jackson was at Pittsburg, on his recent journey to Washington, a young man was introduced, who had been deprived of his arms by the bursting of a cannon at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1828. The General presented him with a bank note, folded up, which, afterwards, on the young man's examination, proved on be a One hundred dollar bill!!

Escape from Piracy.—We learn from the Wilmington, N. C. Gazette, of the 16th inst that the schr. Superior, Parker, 16 days from Point Petre, via Basseterre, Guadaloupe, left, at the latter port the schr. Chance, of Newbern, N. C. Capt. Rodney French. Capt F put in on the 21st January, under the following circumstances:—The Chance left St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 19th, bound for Salt Key. The evening of her departure she was boarded by a small schooner hailing from Bermuda, from which she took on board three passengers for Salt Key. Capt. F's suspicions were soon awakened, with regard to the character of his passengers, by their enquiries made among the crew, as to his outward cargo, and how much money was on board. He also observed that each of them carried a pocket-handkerchief in each of their pantaloon pockets; and in seating themselves at tea, he fortunately discovered that these handkerchiefs covered pistols. He made some excuse to go on deck, and immediately called the crew aft, and guarded the companion way; after which he forwarned the passengers against coming on deck at the peril of their lives. One them, however, forced himself on deck, when Capt. F. gave him a blow on the head with the pump break, of which he died in a few hours. The rest remained below; the companion was secured, and the vessel being to leeward of Guadaloupe, commenced beating up for Basseterre. On her arrival off the roadstead, on the night of the 21st, Capt. F. communicated his situation to the au-

thories on shore, who immediately sent off assistance and worked in the vessel. The passengers were committed for trial; and Capt F. and his vessel were detained to give evidence, when the Superior left.

The Committee to take into consideration the subject of the Domestic Slave Trade, reported the following:

To the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African Race,

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Internal Slave Trade, and report such facts as they may deem suitable for publication in relation to it,

Respectfully Report—That they consider the subject as one of the greatest magnitude and importance that can gain the attention of this Convention. That such a trade should be permitted to be practised by the Laws of the United States of America, is a matter of the deepest regret, and can only be reconciled by a consideration of the frailty of all human institutions. From the short time afforded the Committee they have been unable as fully to consider the subject as they desired, but from the enquiry they have been able to make, the following appears to be at present the principal markets for the sale of human beings in the United States, viz. the Territories of Florida and Arkansas, the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; these states and territories are supplied with their victims of oppression and cruelty, from the states of Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Eastern and Northern parts of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The principal depots where men, women, and children are collected, frequently kept in irons and exhibited for sale are—Patty Cannon's house situated on the confines of Delaware and Maryland; a large establishment in the city of Baltimore; the Jail of Baltimore county; one at Saddler's Cross Roads, and the Jail in the city of Washington; a public tavern in the same place, and several places in the town of Alexandria; and in most of the towns of Virginia, and in the city of Charleston S. C. In addition to the evils of legalized Slavery, we may add, as growing out of the trade, acts of kidnapping not less cruel than those committed on the Coast of Africa. Individuals are well known, who have made a business of decoying free people of Color on board their vessels, and of selling them for Slaves; two instances came particularly under observation in one of our principal sea ports, (and we believe they are numerous in other places,) one a boy of about 13 years of age, was decoyed on board a vessel and taken to one of the above places of deposit, from thence sent in their chain of communication to the home of the purchaser. Another instance occurred by the next trip of the vessel, of a woman being taken in the same manner, who on attempting to leave the cabin was knocked down, gagged, and severely whipped, to intimidate, and make her acknowledge herself a slave. She was taken to the same place of deposit, but apprehending it was to be searched, they removed her with two others, from

persons, (one of them stolen within twelve miles of the place,) to the woods where they were chained, with but little clothing, and exposed day and night in the open air: one of the persons so confined released himself from the tree to which he was attached and with an axe extricated the others. The woman above alluded to has since arrived and gave the above information, and in addition says, they have pits to conceal their captives when close pursuit is apprehended, which they cover with earth and leaves. It may be asked, as the persons are known, why not bring them to justice? We may reply, that notwithstanding we could bring some of the persons last alluded to, to identify their kidnappers, yet their evidence, on account of their color, is not allowed to be received in the Courts of Slave-holding States. Many other instances have occurred: and many instances of persons who were initiated to their freedom after serving a limited time, being sold into irredeemable Slavery in others states are deplorably numerous; the covert manner of doing which is generally such as to elude detection. It is suggested whether Legislative enactments requiring that persons so situated, should be required to be registered every time they change masters would not obviate in some measure this evil.—human persons could then trace individuals so circumstanced, and bring offenders to justice.—all which is respectfully submitted.

Some of your Committee have been the unwilling witnesses of gangs of men, women and children, being driven off in chains from some of the above places, to be sold like cattle. The shrieks and groans of the wretched victims, would have melted any heart but that of the Slave Trader, steel-ed by avarice or petrified by cruelty: and as if in utter defiance of the laws of God and man:—the Sabbath is the day generally chosen for receiving and seining off the unfortunate objects of their cupidity; and so blunted has public opinion become from the long existence of this unhallowed traffic, that individuals in the city of Alexandria, publicly advertise their having prepared their prisons and furnished them selves with every accommodation for selling men, women, and innocent children, to any purchaser.

The number transported by sea from the single port of Baltimore by a noted trader of that place is believed to exceed several hundreds per annum; How long, may we ask, is our land to be polluted with such abomination? Is there no fear of the awful vengeance of him who has declared, "Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bonds of wickedness, and that ye let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" If the righteous judgments of God fell on the Egyptians for their cruelty to the Israelites, (and their acts of oppression was mildness in comparison with ours,) what way we not expect, we who have received the blessings of divine revelation, who proclaim the goodness of God, in having freed us from the political bondage of Great Britain.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Committee,

ROMAN, MARCH 1840

A mistake, arising out of a very simple *equivoque*, occurred at Bury last week. A gentleman living near that town wrote to a broker to procure him a couple of good *hogsheads*, and to send them to—Hall as soon as possible. The broker happened to be out when the note arrived, and his wife, good *literal* woman, having opened it, set about obeying the order. After exploring the great number of the butchers' shambles in Bury, she procured two enormous *pigs's heads*!! and despatched them with an apology, that if these were not large enough, she had done her best to fulfil his order in the absence of her husband.—*Bury Herald*.

The general state of things I believe we may say has been better than on any preceding year; although we have to regret that no decisive evidence of *saving conversion* has been given by any individual.

Wit is brush-wood, judgment timber; the one gives the greatest flame, the other yields the durablest heat: and both meeting make the best fire.—*Sir T Overbury*.

Laws are commanded to hold, their tongues, among arms, and tribunals fall to the ground with the peace they are no longer able to uphold.—*Burke*

A maxim of morality very admirable in a Pagan is ascribed to Carneades. "If a person know," says he, "that an enemy or another whose death would be for his advantage would come to sit down upon the grass, where an asp lurked, it would be acting dishonestly not give him notice of it, even though his silence might pass with impunity, nobody being capable of making a crime of it."

MONTREAL, L. C. Feb, 14

We some time ago inserted a notice of the death from burning, of a woman and four children, in Perth U.C. Since then, strong suspicions have been entertained of the family having been murdered, and the suspected criminal—the husband of the woman and father of the children—has been taken into custody.—The suspicion, if not first excited; was greatly strengthened by the talk of the surviving child, a boy of about four years old; who frequently spoke of his father having struck his mother with a spade, and having thrown burning coals among the children. In consequence, Mr Mathieson the Coroner, proceeded with two Magistrates, to examine the house; and from some circumstances that occurred, they thought proper to commit Eastby, the supposed criminal to prison. They next proceeded to have the bodies disinterred, and examined by medical gentlemen. It was then found that the woman's skull was broken in five places, and the hinder part of it smashed to pieces. The heads and bodies of the children all bore such marks of violence as to show that they had been murdered. A paper published in the neighbourhood says, Eastby has since confessed the murder.

The following particulars are related by a son of Mr. Tullis, a decent and industrious farmer who lives close by the shantee. This young man, who is now and observed a great deal of the

"who comes there!" On making himself known, and offering his service to assist in extinguishing the fire, and also to remain in case of further danger, Eastby told him to go home, that he had mastered the fire himself, and that no danger could possibly arise, as he meant to sit up till morning.—Towards morning, he saw light in the shantee again, and running to it, found Eastby sitting by the fire, who told him that all his family were burnt to death except the youngest child. Tullis then heard a groan in the cellar, and observing to Eastby that they were not all dead yet, he was answered, that they had been all dead some hours.

THE INSANE BROTHERS.

A German periodical, published several years since, contains an account of a visit to a hospital, accompanied by several plates, illustrating the different parts of the narrative. One of these represents four brothers, all of them insane, seated in a room by themselves, in the position in which they usually passed the day. One of them sits erect, with his arms folded upon his breast, his eyes directed towards the floor, and his countenance bearing the signs of extreme dejection. Another sits near him, bending almost to the ground, apparently engaged in tearing the skin from his fingers. The third sits opposite the second, with his elbows upon his knees, his head resting upon his hands, and his face nearly concealed by them.—His eyes glare through his fingers with an unmeaning gaze, and his whole countenance, haggard beyond description, shows that he has been the victim of extreme grief. The fourth is the youngest brother, whose deformed physiognomy indicates a state of complete idiocy. They were perfectly harmless, and spent their time together, without any special employment. Whenever an inmate of the hospital died, it was announced by a few solemn strokes of the bell. When the brothers heard this, they always sung a verse of an old dirge, of which the following is a free translation.—

"O Lord when my soul shall leave the body, let an angel be sent down to carry me to Abraham's bosom. Let my dust sleep quietly in its little bed, secure from pain until the judgment day!"

The whole scene is one of the most affecting which can be imagined. I can see them now in their several attitudes, the victims of incurable insanity, shut out from the society of men, the inmates of a receptacle for human wretchedness, the objects of unavailing sympathy. I look upon their faces to discover what is passing within; and to see whether there is a falling tear, to indicate their consciousness of their unhappy state. I see nothing but a fixed, unmeaning stare, or an occasional wandering of the eye after the insect, which disturbs their reveries by its hum. The bell tolls; every noise in the hospital is hushed; the last stroke of the bell is vibrating upon the ear; the brothers raise their haggard faces to heaven and the slow, melancholy notes of the dirge come forth, like the moanings of the night-wind; and again they are still and the same vacant, distressing look of insanity is seated upon their countenances, to be disturbed again, only when another wretched spirit shall be added from the ranks of suffering.

Ann. Meeting of the Colonization Society
The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour in the United States, was held at the City Hall, in Washington, on Saturday the 17th of January. Though the evening was rainy and unpleasant, the meeting was quite respectable, and was honoured with the presence of many of the most distinguished men of our country, among whom were Chief Justice Marshall, the Secretary of State, and many eminent members from both Houses of Congress.

At seven o'clock, Judge Washington took the Chair, and the Secretary, Mr. Gurley, read the names of the Delegates from various Auxiliary Societies. He then read the report, and, ho from the numerous interesting events of the past year it was necessarily rather longer than usual, it was heard with profound attention, and deep interest, which were more manifest toward the close than near the commencement. The Report developed very clearly the state, progress and prospects of the Colony & Society. It appears, that though the hand of Providence has inflicted great bereavements, yet no year has transpired that has been so auspicious to the interests and prospects of our cause. The Colony has been greatly blessed, and in its very aspect it stands a conspicuous and unanswerable argument to prove the wisdom as well as the benevolence of the scheme, on which it has been sustained and established. When its opposers require an absolute demonstration of its beneficial tendency, expediency, and practicability, we point in silence to Africa.

In this country too events have been no less animating and auspicious. The sound of opposition has been singing to a whisper; the spontaneous and persuasive tones of the female voice, are beginning to be heard in our behalf; an increased interest, and a decisive conviction, in favour of Colonization, has gone forth throughout the Union; the hand of beneficence is obviously opening to supply the means which have heretofore been so scanty, although productive of almost miraculous results; and Virginia and Kentucky have risen in their might, and have at once taken their stand among the very foremost of our advocates and supporters. These states possessing as great an influence as any in the country, and having a common interest with all the people of the south; the most glorious results may be expected from the bright examples which they have so freely and so nobly exhibited. At least the shadows of mere suspicion must rapidly flee before it.

The meeting was closed by a series of suitable resolutions, and by interesting and able addresses from some of those who moved them, and from other gentlemen who attended the meeting. There was obviously a very great unanimity of sentiment and feeling, and the proceedings of the evening were not disturbed by a single dissenting voice.

Reserving a further account of the meeting for a future number, we close with the animating remark, that the cause of colonization is

triumphant over every thing but neglect and apathy. *African Repository*

ACOUSTICS—A bell rung under water returns a tone as distinct as if rung in the air.

Tie a poker up to the middle of a strip of flannel two or three feet long, and press with the thumbs or fingers the ends of the flannel into your ears, while you swing the poker against an iron sander, and you will hear a sound like that of a very heavy church bell. These experiments prove that water, wood, and flannel, are good conductors of sound, for the sound from the bell, the watch, and the sander pass through the water, and along the deal & flannel to the ear.

Suppose a ship in distress fires a gun the light of which is seen on shore, or by another vessel, 20 seconds before the report is heard, it is known to be at the distance of 20 times 1142 feet, or little more than four miles and a half. Again, if I see a vivid flash of lightning and in two seconds hear a tremendous clap of thunder, I know that the thunder cloud is not more than 760 yards from the place where I am, and should instantly retire from an exposed situation.

The pulse of a healthy person beats about 76 times in a minute; if therefore, between a flash of lightning and the thunder, I can feel 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. beats of my pulse, I know that the cloud is 900, 1800, 2700 &c. feet from me.

ANTIQUITIES—The house of *Agas Dromedus* was the first thing dug out of Pompeii. The remains of this edifice announced it to be one of the most beautiful and convenient buildings. Its interior consists of a large square yard, the portico of which is supported by columns of gypsum. In the middle of this was a small garden with a railing. Eight rooms on the ground floor look into the yard; most of them are painted red, the floors laid in with mosaics, and the ceilings are flat. Some of them are beautifully decorated with figures and arabesques. On the ground floor a skeleton was found, which was supposed to be that of the proprietor. He held in one hand a key, and gold coins and decorations in the other. A slave behind him carried a brotze & a salver. These two individuals were overtaken and overwhelmed by a volcanic shower in the moment of flight. Below the portico which surrounds the garden, is a subterranean apartment—perhaps a cellar—where many jars were found. Two staircases lead to the upper story, the right side of which only remains standing, which like all the houses in Pompeii, is without covering. In the middle of the house, is a covered yard, surrounded with fourteen columns, lined with tiles, and intaglio, forming a portico with mosaics. The ground floor contains several apartments, apparently destined for baths, dining rooms, bed-rooms &c.

YELLOW FEVER—Dr. Cherwin, of Paris who some years ago visited all the sea-ports of the United States, for the purpose of investigating the nature and origin of the Yellow Fever, went to Gibraltar in November last, on the same errand with some French physicians. He wrote from that place to Paris, on

15th December, that he and his colleagues had prosecuted their enquiries and examinations with unremitting assiduity and care, & that he was convinced of the identity of the pestilence with the yellow fever which he had seen in America. He denies that it is contagious any where.

EDINBURGH MURDER. S.—The trial of William Burke and Helen McDougal for murder, took place in Edinburgh, in the latter part of December. They were connected with a gang who supplied the surgeons with subjects for dissection; and the testimony of one of Burke's accomplices went to show that many murders had been committed. The details are too horrible for repetition; and if the facts were not unquestionably established the story would not be credited. The report, or rather the attempt at a report of this case, which we find copied from a Scottish paper, is so bungling and obscure, that it is not fit to reprint. We gather from it however, the following particulars.—The prisoners, who passed for man and wife, and were of Irish extraction, were indicted for three murders, known to have been committed: one of a poor woman named Mitchell, in April last; another of these victims was a poor idiot called Wilson, known by the name of Daft Jamie; and the third a wretched Irish woman, named McGonegal, whose case was selected for trial as the most recent of the three; though such was the fearful rapidity with which murder was perpetrated by these wretches, that both of the last named took place within three weeks!

The witnesses produced to prove the murder of McGonegal, testified that she was seduced by Burke from the shop where she had gone to ask for charity, on the 31st of October. As her countryman he professed himself willing to assist her, and took her to his house. They he supplied her with liquor until she became completely intoxicated, when he pushed her down, pressed the weight of his person upon her, and suffocated her with his fingers. This transaction took place in the presence of the woman McDougal, Hare, an accomplice, and a woman named Gray, who was forcibly detained in the house. The parties were all under the influence of liquor, and the testimony, as reported, evince, that their recollections were confused. The defence was conducted by the Dean of Faculty, and the celebrated Mr. Cockburn. The Lord Justice Clerk summing up the evidence, said he had never heard the defence of any individual conducted with more zeal and consummate ability. Burke was found guilty. The jury returned as to the woman McDougal, that the label was not proven. She was discharged; Burke was sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of January, and to be publicly dissected. The Lord Justice Clerk expressed his doubt whether the body ought not to be exhibited in chains, but believed the public eye would be offended by so dismal a spectacle. He hoped the skeleton would be preserved, that posterity might have a memorial of so atrocious a wretch. The conduct of Burke during the whole trial, and when sentence was passing, exhibited an indifference which shewed that he had made up his mind as to the result.—He is said to have subsequently appeared penitent.

Hare made disclosures in which he confessed having been concerned in no less than twelve different acts of murder in some of which he was the principal, and in others an accessory, and that he knew of another, in which, however, he was not a party.

The particulars of the murder of the poor idiot Wilson, known as Daft Jamie, are very shocking. He was inveigled into the house of the miscreant Hare, by Burke, and tempted to drink. He refused at first, but having

taken a little was gradually plied with more, till he lay on the floor fast asleep. His personal strength was great; and Hare advised Burke to wait a little, but getting impatient to accomplish his object, he suddenly threw himself upon Jamie, and attempted to strangle him. This roused the poor creature, and muddled as he was with liquor and sleep, he threw Burke off and got to his feet, when a desperate struggle ensued, Jamie fought with the united frenzy of madness and despair, and Burke was about to be overpowered, when he called out furiously to Hare to assist him. This Hare did by tripping up Jamie's heels; after which both the ruffians got upon him, and at length not even then without the greatest difficulty, succeeded in strangling him.

ANECDOTES OF CORPULENCY, &c.

From a new work published in England, entitled "Comments on Corpulence, Lineaments of Leanness" &c.

A late worthy distributor of stamps in the country, whose size was rather unusual, was in the custom, when contemplating a journey by the stage, to take two places to his own use. Being called from home hastily on one occasion, sent a Mercury to engage two inside in the — mail. The messenger returned, "Well, John, have you taken my two places?" "I have taken two, and please your honor; but they had not two inside empty, so I took one inside and one out." Another time, the same gentleman actually succeeded in taking two inside places; but on going to the vehicle, he found two fellow travellers, one on each seat of the coach. He remonstrated in vain; one gentleman could not ride with his back to the horses, nor the other the contrary way. He appealed to the coach proprietors. "Their answer was, 'Sir, you engaged two inside places, and there they are.' The joke which was premeditated, ended in a rump and dozen being exacted from our obese traveller, as the consideration for one of the coach inmates changing sides.

The celebrated Dr. Watts though a puny man, took a fancy, in his latter days, that he could not pass through a door; an error which was only corrected by his passing through the portal of Death.

A reverend doctor of divinity, of very ghosly appearance, was one day accosted by a vulgar fellow, who, after eyeing him from head to foot, at last said, "Well, doctor I hope you have taken care of your soul?" "Why, my friend," said the amiable shadow, "why should you be so anxious that I should take care of my soul?" "Because," replied the other, "I can tell you that your body is not worth caring for."

Monsieur Lorry, a celebrated French physician, indulged in some curious speculations relative to acute diseases, arising from the admixture of bile, milk, or pus, with fat in a fluid state. Either of these uniting with the last in certain conditions of the body, would produce a sort of tertium quid, in the shape of a soapy liquor, causing acute diseases in some and chronic diseases in others; and persons have been supposed to die of consumption, when, in fact, they were washing away to the other world with their own soap!

Every practitioner must have seen or heard of persons fancying themselves made of glass; I once had occasion to visit an earthenware patient. A fat gentleman sent for me, having met with an accident, not very serious in its nature, but very painful. Lotions; bandages, and plaisters were applied, secundum artem, and the case went on most prosperously;—but in proportion as he got on surgically he fell off physically, and instead of being thankful, he became querulous and morose. Remembering Bouvart's Scale for Convalescence, and that, "Good morning, Mr. Bouvart," was the

announcement of a perfect cure, I guessed this was my patient's case. I did not, however, perfectly comprehend all its bearings, till his valet, a very shrewd fellow, said, "Bless you, Sir! you must not mind him,—he's only coming to his old ways." "Old way?"—"Yes, Sir, he's going to be a—tea pot again!"

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

We are indebted to a friend in England for the following interesting little narrative, which strikingly illustrates the remark of Lord Byron that "Truth is sometimes stronger than fiction." We have before heard of the circumstance, and it is very beautifully alluded to in one of Mr Hazlitt's Essays; but the following is a minute, and we may add, an authentic statement, for it was drawn up by a gentleman who knew the parties, and was long connected with the noble family to whom it relates.

"When the late Earl of Exeter was in his minority, he married a lady of the name and family of Vernon, of Hambury, Wiltshire from whom he was afterwards divorced. After the separation had taken place, Lord Exeter, his uncle, advised him (then the Hon. Mr. Cecil,) to retire into the country for some time, and pass for a private gentleman. He complied with the request, and took his course into a retired part of Shropshire.—There fixing his residence for some time at an inn in the small village of Hodnet, he became liberal to an unexampled degree to all about him. Some people in the neighborhood formed suspicious notions of him, surmising that he was a rogue in disguise, and accordingly shunned his company. Others took him for an Indian Nabob, or some eminent personage in disguise, and frequently he heard the rustic exclaim, 'there goes the gentleman.'"

Taking a dislike at this situation, he looked out for board at some farm house; but here again was a difficulty. Few families cared to take him because he was too fine a gentleman. At last, in consideration of the liberal offers that he made, a farmer agreed to fit him up a room. Here he continued under the name of Mr. Jones for about two years, apparently contented with his retirement. He used occasionally to go to London for a short time, for the purpose, as the country people supposed, of collecting his rents, but in reality to resume the dignity and society of his station.

During this reclusive life time frequently hung heavy on his hands, and he purchased some land with the view of building upon it. The workmen were at first averse to undertake it and he did not choose to oppose or expostulate with them, as it might tend to a discovery. But on his lordship's offering to pay a certain sum in advance, it was agreed that his design should be executed. About this time, too, he undertook the superintendence of the roads, the management of the poor's rates, &c. all of which offices he filled with so much skill and discernment as surprised and astonished the neighborhood.

He ventured also to pay his addresses to a young woman, a farmer's daughter, but was not attended to from motives of caution, not being known sufficiently to be trusted. The person at whose house he

lived being less scrupulous than the rest, permitted him to pay his addresses to his daughter, whose rustic beauty and modesty he admired. And although the maiden was placed in a humble lot, his lordship soon discovered that her virtues would one day shed a lustre on a more exalted station. On the farmer's return from his labor in the field, the Hon. Mr. Cecil (as Mr Jones) made proposals of marriage, and craved the consent of the female's parents. "What!" exclaimed Mrs. Higgins, the farmer's wife, "marry our daughter to a fine gentleman, a stranger? No, indeed." "But yes," replied her husband; "the gentleman has house and land and plenty of money and there is no exception to his conduct. Consent being obtained the match was made up and in twelve months by the aid of proper masters, this charming young country girl became an accomplished lady.

Shortly after this event, the Right Hon. Bronlow Cecil Earl, of Exeter, died, and his nephew succeeded to his title and estates. This obliged him to leave his much-loved retirement and hasten to town. He took his wife along with him, but said nothing of her new honors and exalted station. In his way he called at several noblemen and gentlemen's seats, and at length arrived at Burleigh House, the seat of his noble ancestors, near Stamford. The road was lined with gentlemen and tenantry assembled to welcome their new lord and lady. They entered their carriage through the Gothic porch, which was hung round with flowers and evergreens and passed up the avenue shaded by the old trees. "Oh," said she, "what a paradise is this?" The Earl could contain himself no longer, but exclaimed, "It is thine, dear, and thou art Countess of Exeter!" She fell back in the carriage and fainted with joy. They arrived at the house, her ladyship being recovered, and were welcomed, with every demonstration of respect and affection.

Having settled his affairs to his satisfaction, he returned into Shropshire, disclosed his rank, and placed his father-in-law in the mansion that he had built in the country and settled upon him an annuity of £500 per annum. Afterwards he took the Countess to London, and introduced her to the fashionable world where she was universally admired and esteemed."

Inverness Courier.

Editorial importance—Just as we see certain men in life, elevated by some adventitious circumstances, wholly unconnected with merit, assume a ridiculous importance, so among editors do we find some of those who, with no better pretensions talk flippantly of third rate papers, &c. upon the strength of sending forth a daily sheet in magnitude exceeding most of its contemporaries by some one or two inches in length and breadth. These brethren of ours who calculate merit by the inch are of the school of the Dutchman who thought his brother a great author, because he had written a large book.

There is no art or science that is too difficult for industry to attain to; it is the gift of tongues, and makes a man under-

stood and valued in all countries, and by all nations; it is the philosopher's stone, that turns all metals, and even stones, into gold, and suffers no want to break into its dwelling; it is the North West passage that brings the merchant's ships to him as soon as he can desire; in a word it conquers all enemies, and makes fortune itself pay contribution.—*Clarendon*

The Ruling Passion.—A lady's beauty is dear to her in every situation—in sickness and even in death. Mrs. B.—t. daughter of Dean Stanhope, was a lovely woman. She was worn out with a long and painful sickness. As in her last faintings before death, her servants were rubbing her temples with Hungary water, she begged them to desist, for it would make her hair gray.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, March 7, 1829.

OUR VINDICATION.—The change in our views on colonization, seems to be a seven days wonder, to many of our readers. But why, we do not perceive: like others, we are mortal: like them, we are liable to changes: & like them, we should be allowed the privilege of expressing our sentiments; a boon which is not denied to the most abject being in this country. We are sorry, there are those who are unwilling to grant us this liberty; but as Freedom's Journal has ever been an independent paper, we shall continue to express ourselves on colonization, and on all other subjects which we may deem proper. It is not our object to injure the feelings of any—we feel towards them that charity, which it becomes every man to exercise to his fellow. Our columns have ever been open to a free discussion of this important subject, and they are still open; but it is reasonable to suppose, that we should grant freedom of enquiry to others, and deprive ourselves of it. We live in a day of general illumination; and it is our happiness to be among those, who believe in the feasibility of establishing a flourishing colony in Africa, which in progress of time, may be the means of disseminating civilization & Christianity throughout the whole of that vast continent.

It is our happiness to be among those, who believe it to be far preferable, for the man of colour, aspiring after wealth and respectability, to emigrate to Liberia, where every incentive to virtuous action, is before him continually, than to remain here, where the mere name of colour, blocks up every avenue—where if he have the feelings of a man; he must be sensible of the degraded station he holds in society; and from which it is impossible to rise, unless he can change the Ethiopian hue of his complexion. He may possess wealth; he may be respected; he may be learned; still all united, will avail him little; after all, he is considered a being of inferior order; and always will be, as no opportunity will ever be afforded him to cultivate or call into action the talents with which an All-wise Creator may have endowed him.

It is our happiness to be among those, who believe that the settlement at Liberia, offers every inducement, which any reasonable man

can expect in a new country, the resources of which are but partly known, and the country but partly explored. Its climate is healthy, its soil fertile, producing in great abundance all the necessaries of life. The vegetable productions are coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar cane, rice, Guinea-corn, millet, & every variety of fruits & legumes. Coffee grows wild and is sold by the natives for five cents a pound. Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats & sheep thrive finely requiring no further care than to keep them from straying. Fine cattle may be bought from three to six dollars a head; rice for less than a dollar a bushel; & palm oil answering all the purposes of butter, sold for 20 cents per gallon, equal in cooking to six pounds of butter.

The unhealthiness of Sierra Leone is held up as a scarecrow, to frighten the ignorant and timid; but it is well known to all who are the least conversant with our early history, that the Colonists at Liberia have not had, & those who shall follow, will not have, to encounter one hundredth part of the hardships which the first settlers in Virginia and Plymouth had to undergo, as the following extract from the N. Y. Spectator will show.

The first attempt of Sir Walter Raleigh to plant a colony in Virginia, was made in 1585. One hundred and eight persons were brought thither; but they were soon embroiled with the natives, and after enduring incredible hardships, were taken off by Sir Francis Drake, in the following year, and carried back to England. A much greater number of colonists, with a more abundant supply of provisions, was sent over by Sir Walter, in 1587. But when three years afterwards three ships were sent to their relief, not a vestige of them was to be found. And Sir Walter, having expended forty thousand pounds, was obliged to abandon the project in despair. In 1606, another expedition was fitted out by an association formed by the Virginia Company in America; and in May 1607, one hundred and fifty people were settled at Jamestown. They endured every species of disaster, and before the month of September, fifty were buried. On the return of Captain Smith, from a few weeks captivity, during which time he was preserved from death by the romantic generosity of Pocahontas, he found the colony reduced to thirty-eight persons, most of whom seemed determined to abandon a country so unfavourable to human life. This resolution was prevented by the judicious conduct of Capt. Smith and the colony was augmented by reinforcements, so that in 1609, there were nearly five hundred people. But many fell sick—they were attacked by the Indians—they wasted their provisions—and the united evils of war, famine and disease soon reduced their numbers to sixty persons. It was thought they would not have existed ten days longer, had it not been for the timely arrival of Lord Delaware. For many years after this period, the colonists in Virginia were subject to incessant labor and incredible distress; and in 1624, after the expenditure of £150,000, and the arrival of 9000 persons, no more than 1800, remained. So also in the first attempts to colonize New England. The first emigrants, one hundred in number, arrived in the fall of 1607, and built a fort near the river Sagadahoc. Many of the principal men died during the following winter, and the sufferings of the survivors were so great, that they returned to England in the spring. The next attempt was made by the "Pilgrims," to the number of one hundred and twenty men, who landed on the bleak shore of Plymouth, in November, 1620. Before spring, wasted by sickness and famine, and every hardship, one half of them were dead. The survivors persevered, however, with a fortitude and resolution which nothing but the continued excitement of strong religious feel-

ing could have inspired. But at the end of ten years, their population only amounted to three hundred souls—only one fourth of the number of colonists, now, in the eighth year of its age, enjoying health, liberty and plenty; and commanding the respect and confidence of its neighbors in the Colony of Liberia."

The Sierra Leone is unhealthy is no argument that Liberia must be too: nor because New Orleans is unhealthy, that Philadelphia or Baltimore must be so likewise. Every person discerns the weakness of such reasoning; and it will still be more evident when we take into consideration, that the lands about Cape Mesurado, on which the settlement is located, are high and elevated, while those around Sierra Leone are low and marshy, that the town is almost placed in a marsh; & that there are a hundred causes arising from this situation to create sickness; which from the more happy location of the American Settlement, the colonists run no risk of encountering.

Finally, we would observe, that it is not our aim to deceive our brethren as to the true state of affairs at Liberia; our desire is, that they generally, may have some faint idea of the present state of this most flourishing, but in ancient colony. Have we any young men, whose constant prayer is to be useful in their day, and who are in want of a station, we point to Liberia. Have we any middle aged men with families, who are anxious that their children should enjoy all the rights of freemen and who are in search of this long desired spot—we point to Liberia as our promised Land; from whose borders shall issue in progress of time thousands who shall go forth, as pioneers of civilization and Heralds of the Cross, into the vast regions of that hitherto unexplored quarter of our globe.

The following valuable communication from Hartford, Conn., was intended as an introduction to the extracts in our last, from the documents of the African Mission School Society: but from some unaccountable neglect came not to hand till the 4th instant. Ed.

TO THE EDITOR OF FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Probably very few of your readers are aware of the fact, that a school has been instituted in this place for the instruction of young men of African extraction, preparatory to their becoming Missionaries, Catechists, & Schoolmasters in Africa, under the direction of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The school has been for some months in operation; but owing, it is believed, to the very limited circulation of intelligence among those for whose benefit it was designed, very few applications have yet been received. A copy of the published documents relative to the school is herewith forwarded to you, with a request that you will insert such portions of them as you may think proper in your Journal. The Address contains a general statement of the objects of the institution, which are more particularly detailed in the Constitution of the Society, and in the By-Laws for the government of the executive committee. The school is now open for the reception of pupils, possessing the qualifications mentioned in the extracts from the By-Laws. For the support and education of such, gratis, provision has already been made to an extent, which authorises the Executive Committee to call the attention of pious and prominent persons of colour to the in-

stitution. They wish it to be understood however, that the most satisfactory testimonials will be required of the candidates, that their characters are above reproach, and that they are desirous of rendering themselves useful to the colony in Africa. The Committee particularly request, that those young men who are disposed to engage in so laudable a pursuit, should open a correspondence with their Corresponding Secretary, the REV. N. S. WHEATON, of Hartford, Conn. It will greatly facilitate the circulation of intelligence, if the ministers of the different African congregations will so far befriended the cause as to take public notice of the school in their pulpits. The Committee have hitherto experienced great difficulty in spreading a knowledge of the institution among those for whose benefit it has been organised; but they confidently look to all true friends of Africa for their support and co-operation in a most useful and necessary work.

Hartford, Feb. 21, 1829.

BOARDING.

The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, that he has made arrangements by which his house will be reopened on the first of May, for the accommodation of such respectable persons of colour, as may have occasion to visit this city during the present season. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and nothing will be wanting to render such as favour him with their patronage, comfortable and happy.

P. TER BANE.

No 29 Leonard Street New York

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday last, Mr John Lannan, aged 80—Mrs Sarah Paul, aged, 115.—Mrs Eliza Herod.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD
Richmond, Va Jan 19, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on *Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October* last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ-Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings*, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1829.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs.

GLOUCESTER & JONES,

Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well-known establishment.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, at the shortest notice.

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

TWO ROOMS and two BED ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.
New-York, Oct 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING. DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that his **House No. 28 Elizabeth street**, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred. Enquire at No. 157 Bowery
Sept. 25, 1828

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASES, etc. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st. near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

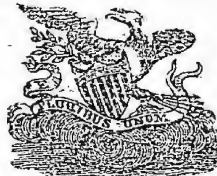
BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1828.



THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 35
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Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

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Hayti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.
All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II

NEW-YORK, MARCH 14, 1829.

NO. 102

GEORGE R. ALLEN'S ESSAY.

To the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African Race.

GENTLEMEN:

When I consider that I have the honour of addressing so large an assembly of distinguished gentlemen of this enlightened country, and that I am only a poor little descendant of Africa I am struck with fear, humility and awe.

In the first place, I return thanks to that Supreme Being, who has put it into your hearts to advocate the cause of our injured race, and to promote their emancipation from slavery.

What sound can be more delightful to the ear of a slave than the expression, "The Laws have made you free?" This is the happy case with us in the state of New York. Liberty is an invaluable blessing to us; and we often feel compassion for the thousands of our brethren in the South who are groaning under the chains of bondage, while we are enjoying the benefits of freedom, and one of the most important of these, I conceive to be education.

I have the happiness to belong to a school which was instituted by the Manumission Society of this city, about 40 years ago. There are about 700 scholars, male and female, belonging to this Institution; and although I am but twelve years old, I have made so much progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, navigation, and astronomy.

The school has frequently been visited by gentlemen from the South and others parts of the country; and I and several of my schoolmates have been called up and examined by them upon the several branches that we were acquainted with, and they have always expressed themselves highly gratified with our performances. I trust the time is not far distant when the blessings that we enjoy shall be the happy portion of all our coloured brethren, and then the language in the following lines will have their full weight: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments were instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

That you may prosper in your arduous but glorious undertaking; and that all your labours may be crowned with success, you have, gentlemen, the wishes of myself and fellow schoolmates in the New York African Free School.

GEORGE R. ALLEN
New York, October 21st, 1828.

Having at the suggestion of some of the Trustees of the School under my charge, informed my pupils that the American Convention was soon to meet in Baltimore and intimated its objects and its labours I proposed to the senior boys the propriety of their attempting something in the form of an Address from them to that body; promising to forward such essays as I should judge to be the most appropriate. I certify that the foregoing communication is the original production of the boy who has signed it, with no other correction or alteration than the erasure of a few superfluous words.

CHARLES C. ANDREWS.

The undersigned, members of the New York Manumission Society, appointed to draft an Address to the American Convention, have full faith in the above attestation of C. C. Andrews, and from what we have known of the performances of this, and other boys in his school, we are fully convinced that the said Address is the genuine, unaided production of George R. Allen, a very black boy of pure African descent, who is now between 12 and 13 years old, and was born in this city.

MAHLON DAY,
GOULD BROWN,
THOMAS LEGGETT, Jun
WILLIAM I. STONE,
ISRAEL CORSE.

New York, 10th mo. 21st, 1828.

GEORGE W. MOOR'S ESSAY. (To the Same.)

GENTLEMEN,

Will you suffer a poor little descendant of Africa to address you in behalf of myself and fellow schoolmates? I am but young, but when I consider what great things have been done for our race, and still are doing for them, I feel thankful. In the first place many of us are restored to our liberty, and secondly many enjoying education. Since I have been in school I have learned considerable of the several branches taught; namely, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, &c.

Gentlemen, since the last convention, New York has been freed from slavery. You have the good wishes of myself and fellow schoolmates, hoping that you may prosper in your undertakings.

GEORGE W. MOORE, aged 15 years
New York African Free School, Oct 21st, 1828.

ELIVER REASON'S ESSAY. (To the Same.)

GENTLEMEN,

I now address you in behalf of myself and my schoolmates: will you suffer a poor boy of my description, to address you thus:

How many years have our poor Africans been in chains of slavery and perhaps have

not seen a day of rest in many years, how likely is it, that they have been stolen from their native country, when they were young, from their dear father and mother; there are so many in the southern States chained in slavery for no other crime, than the color of their skin! I ought to return thanks to the Almighty Being, for putting in into the hearts of such gentlemen as you, to condescend to take notice of us, and, in the second place, I ought to return thanks to the gentlemen that have taken into consideration the condition of our ill-fated people. May the Supreme Being reward you ten fold for the good you do for us, is the desire of an injured African.

ELIVER REASON.

New York African Free School, Oct 21st, 1828.

ISAIAH G. DEGRASS'S ESSAY. (To the Same.)

GENTLEMEN,

I feel myself highly honoured by addressing you in behalf of myself and the African race. When I reflect upon the enormities which continue to be practised in many parts of our otherwise favoured country, on the ill-fated Africans, and their descendants, who are torn by the hands of violence from their native country, and sold like brutes to tyrannical slave-holders in different countries, where they are held in slavery and bondage, I ought to return thanks unto Almighty God, for having put it into the hearts of such distinguished men as you, to undertake the cause of the Abolishing of Slavery; and I ought to feel myself greatly blessed for enjoying the many privileges I do; while there are so many in the southern States chained in slavery, who perhaps have left mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers, to mourn their loss. I feel myself greatly blessed in belonging to a school which has been established for many years by the Manumission Society. The different branches that are taught in this school, are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, navigation, astronomy, and map drawing. Our schools which now contain 700 male and female scholars, continue to be conducted on the Lancasterian system, and the improvement of the scholars is such, as to be satisfactory to the trustees, and all visitors who come to the school. Next to the Supreme Being, gentlemen, you deserve the gratitude and thankfulness of our whole race. When I reflect on the great things that you have done for us, I can but with gratitude fall at your feet and thank you. It makes my heart burn within me, when I think of the poor Africans who are torn from their homes and relatives; deprived of the protection and advice of their friends, and forced to a distance from the means of proving and defending their rights; these wretched victims of avarice and cruelty languish a long time in bondage before they can procure assistance.

You gentlemen, who are advocates for the abolition of such, deserve the gratitude and thanks of our whole race. May Divine Providence assist you in all your proceedings, is the wish of a descendant of Africa.

ISAIAH G. DEGRASS, aged 15 years.
New York African Free School Oct 21st,
1828.

"It's a slavish life that we lead," said the Devil to the foreman, the other night, as both were rubbing their eyes over a dirty proof sheet at twelve o'clock. The Devil looked as if he believed what he said, when he stuck his grim visage through a wreath of lamp-smoke for an answer. "It's a slavish life that we lead, penned up here amid musty papers and stale ink, small type and low cases, weak eyes and unintelligible copy—night after night to be smoked like Southern bacon—day after day to be tormented with the errors that we have overlooked—and finally get more kicks than coppers for our trouble."—Thus did the Devil vent his feelings, which a thousand little vexations had rendered peevish, and which had for a time soured his Devilship's disposition. And is there no moral to be drawn from this feeling and expression of discontent?

Pass from the highest station in life downward to the dregs of civilized society, and among all, in a greater or less degree you meet with the same discontented feelings. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and the professional man entertain the same opinion on this point, and there is not one in a thousand but will tell you if he had not commenced his present course of life, he should have been better to live in the world; and were he to begin again he should do something else. It seems to be a law of human nature, which none can get over, that man should ever be discontented with the situation in which he is placed, and envy one where he would find no more satisfaction, and perhaps less ease.

The plain matter of fact is, that every situation is a slavish one. If a man is poor and compelled to labor for a livelihood, that man cannot reasonably expect to live as he would live were he not compelled so to labor; if he follows his business as he should follow it, he must labor hard and steadily, early and late, in season and out of season—nothing short will ensure competency. It is not one kind of trade or profession that makes a man a slave, but it is the attention which he bestows upon that business. Some men of the most simple calling in the world, sacrifice themselves upon the altar of application and industry, while others, who follow the most intricate handicraft world, that demands more than all their time, rise in the morning without care, and retire at night without fatigue. It is not the trade but the man who wears the system—if he does much of a less laborious employment, it is equivalent to a smaller task of harder work.

Mankind do wrong to keep up this constant creaking. The task of all is hard and every one knows it or ought to know it. Man was made to labor—business of one kind or another is his element, and in the discharge of its duties, he feels better

than in a continued state of idleness. By indulgence he unstrings the nerves and unfits the organs to perform their proper functions, and the mind, taking its tone from the body, sit consequently disabled and unfit for enjoyment. Blue devils and hypochondriac follow—the mind becomes tainted with melancholy—and the man who would not become a slave to his business becomes a double slave to his indolence. Every movement is shackled and every necessary change of position or posture gives pain; habit has chained him to a mental disease that will attend him to his grave and be felt in the last struggle of dissolving nature. "It's a slavish life that we lead," say all, high and low, rich and poor. None are content to be slaves, or able to be otherwise; so all use the universal privilege of complaining—and like our Devil, vent their spleen in words, which neither do nor can make one hair white or black.—*Literary Cadet*

THE COTTON TREE IN CUBA.

As you approach the plantation La Carolina you discover one of the most beautiful and grand objects, that exuberant nature produces in this favorable situation, to gratify the eye; for it answers no other human purpose,—it is neither timber nor fuel. The cotton, however, I should not forget, which it yields in a very scanty crop, is sometimes used to stuff a pillow. One on the Santa Ana Estate towers a hundred feet towards heaven, sixty five of which, ascertained by admeasurement, are a single cylinder, without a limb or knot, twenty seven and a half feet in circumference, six feet from the ground; and near the base, where it spreads itself in the direction of its principal roots, like a giant bracing himself against the tempest; the fluted trunk has been measured, forty six feet and a half. Were there nothing to be seen but this noble shaft, with its white smooth surface, it would excite admiration. But at the height already mentioned, it stretches forth its arms, of a size for timber, horizontally and symmetrically and forms a top, for width and grandeur worthy of the trunk below. It has been measured and found to cover a diameter of one hundred and sixty-five feet.

This immense tree is a world by itself, and is peopled by its millions. The wild pine apple colonizes its top. Bejucos, or vines, vegetate on its extended limbs, and run downward to the earth coiling like ropes on the ground, which the thirsty traveller, when water fails him in this land of rare springs, cut, and the sweet milky juice proves to him a delightful beverage. These vines, very possibly, answer another purpose of nature, who regards with tenderness her humblest offspring. The mice and rats and opossum, who might find it difficult to ascend the plain surface of the trunk, may easily ascend there natural shrouds, and drink out of the cups of the pines, which stretch their leaves to catch and concentrate the rains and dews in those natural reservoirs.—I said this tree was peopled by its millions. This is quite within bounds, you may see among its branches the commonwealths of the comajen, and wood-house. They are not peculiar to this tree. Their large black cities are

attached to the body or some limbs, or safely repose in some fork of the tree, where they are a Chinese population, innumerable. This insect, about the size of a flea, forms a covered way of a mortar of its own, down the trunk to the ground; and as they have different public roads, it is probably that some are for ascending, and others for descending, so that the travellers may not incommode each other. This insect is harmless, and their populous nests, are carried whole to the poultry yard, where I have seen hundreds, young and old, enjoying the repast with all the gluttony of turkeys in grass-hopper time.

Abbot's letters from Cuba.

MYSTERY OF NUMBERS.

Pythagoras held numbers to be the principle of all things; and perhaps they are when frequently added together with 3 prefixed. The two great principles of the sage were monad and duad, in other words unity and quality. A modern philosopher has come out in the Ontario Messenger in favor of the number three. He has roamed about in the store-house of his memory, and pulled down from the shelves every thing young and old good, bad, and indifferent, that bears a trinal character or aspect.

"Three was the number of the Graces, the Fates, the Furies, the Syrens, the Gorgons and the Graeae—those infernal bags, who had but one eye and one tooth among them, which they used to borrow by turns, as they were to see company or to chew their cud.

"Geryon had three bodies; Cerberus heads enough for them all, and Solomon as many opinions. There were three Triumvirates: Caesar, Pompey and Crassus; Augustus, Anthony and Lepidus; and Andrews, Beville and Carewe.—This last is formed by one Triglyph too.

"Apollo has his Tripod, and Neptune his Trident. One, two, three and away, was the word for starting at the Olympic races. And the ancients used to call thrice upon every corpse, to know if it could start any objections to its being interred. Which naturally leads me to Hades or Aides, the old fashion of distribution according to our good or bad deeds. It consisted of three provinces, Erebus, Tartarus and Elysium. Heaven, Hell and Purgatory—it had its three judges too; Minos, Alacus and Rhadamanthus. Its three rivers too, Phlegethon, Cocytus and Acheron, with many other Triads too numerous and incon-siderable to mention."

"To this we might have added that the three wise men of Gotham went to sea in a bowl—that a sentry says "who comes there?" three times, before he sends a bullet after a man—that a note of hand has three days grace—and that a paper of tobacco costs three cents.

WANT OF ROOM.—Of all the wants that vex and perplex an editor, the want of room to gratify all classes of readers with something suitable to their taste, as well as to say all that he wishes to say himself on a thousand topics, is the most vexatious and perplexing. The old world, though it has not grown greatly of late, is still so

full of incident as ever. If it be not in universal war, as it was during the reign of Napoleon; it is, about as deeply merged in universal trouble, with its foreign or national wars on one side of the map, and its civil and political dissensions on the other.—Hence every breeze brings us from that region a thousand reports that would fill nearly half as many newspaper columns.—Then if we turn to South America, the wheels of revolution are constantly in motion; and every day brings up new factions and cuts off the heads as well as the tails of old ones.—Turning homeward, thirteen states have increased in our day to more than twenty; where there were ten towns thirty years ago, there are now thirty at least on the broad average. Here then, without looking abroad, the vanity and multiplicity of events, of daily occurrence, are sufficient of themselves to confuse and confound any man who should undertake to relate them, ever so briefly, in the columns even of a daily, much less those of a weekly or semi-weekly paper. What, then, with foreign news and domestic news; congressional and state legislative proceedings; executive messages, and parliamentary speeches; Adams men, and Jackson men; masonry and anti-masonry; murders, rapes, riots; fires, hurricanes, whirlwinds; floods, freshets, and famine; powder-mill explosions and bursting of steam-boilers; hail storms, thunder storms, and lightning conflagrations, with once in a while a slight shock of an earth-quake; and from these descending down to electioneering; squabbles, meetings and countermeetings; plots and counterplots; assaults and batteries; broken heads, and bloody noses; successful candidates; libels, libel suits, caning and duelling; love's doings, and death's doings; suicides, natural exists, marriages, feasts, funerals!—What, we repeat it is the editor, with all this mass of great and small affairs before him, to do for his own credit, or the amusement of the public—**FOR WANT OF ROOM**!—One reader cries gives us more foreign news—another bellows out, no more of the Turks and Russians—they are too far off—give us something nearer home—we want to know how the *Winnebagoes* danced before the great ones, at Washington—and what is *Old Hickory's* majority over *Ebony* and *Topaz*?—Not so much editorial slang, cries a night of the cable-tow—keep your slack-jaw to yourself, and give us more news of Congress and Constantinople.—The d—l take Congress and Constantinople exclaims an honest anti-mason warm with righteous zeal in a holy cause, flourish away with your editorial quill—give us line upon line, and column upon column—write down the kidnappers and murderers, “lash the rascals naked through the world?” Before the virtuous zealot—a man after our own heart—has got half through with his exclamation, steps Farmer Jenkins, a worthy subscriber, and asks very emphatically why we don't put in more *Agricultural*, and how came we to omit all about neighbor Tompkins's barn, which was burnt down by means of a careless sportsman's shooting at a ground squirrel on the roof—and the loss of Timothy Dodge's mill-dam, carried away by a freshet, and his fine yoke of cattle, *Dardy* and *Dob-*

bin, killed by lightning in the barn yard? Before we have half explained to Farmer Jenkins, it rushes a poetical genius, “his eye in a fine phrenzy rolling,” and curses the paper, because the last number did not contain his pathetic and sublime lamentation on the death of his dulcinea's *white rouse*, which was omitted, by the bye for other reasons besides want of room. This is but a bird's eye view of editorial perplexities, arising from—**WANT OF ROOM**. As for those which arise from another want—do ye think we mean **WANT OF ABILITY**?—it is best, perhaps, to be silent on that point, or we may hit somebody as well as ourselves; and to expose the family might be considered as bad an affair as some folks consider the letting of the *ma-sinuc cat out of the bag*! We shall, therefore, “be quiet,” and keep the editorial puss snug in limbo; not that any of our *particular friends*, like the *Grand Turk's poet Laureate*, or the genius that *NOAH* calls “the Pink,” would suffer by letting her out; for they are the wiseacres who know all things, past, present, and to come!—

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Was taught to write by the celebrated *Roger Ascham*. Her writing is extremely beautiful and correct, as may be seen by examining a little manuscript book of prayers, preserved in the British Museum. I have seen her first writing-book preserved at Oxford in the Bodleian Library; the gradual improvement of her majesty's hand writing, is very honorable to her diligence; but the most curious thing is the paper on which she tried her pens; this she usually did by writing the name of her beloved brother Edward; a proof the early and ardent attachment she formed to that beloved Prince.

The education of Elizabeth had been severely classical; she thought and she wrote in all the spirit of the great characters of antiquity; and her speeches and her letters are studded with apophthegms, and a terseness of ideas and language, that give an exalted idea of her mind. In her evasive answers to their petition to her majesty to marry, she has employed an energetic word. Were I (says she) to tell you that I do not mean to marry, I might say less than I intend; and were I to tell you that I do mean to marry, I might say more than it is proper for you to know; therefore I give you an answer, **ANSWERLESS!**—*Curiosities of Literature.*

From the Medical Repository.

RAPID DISORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN BODY.—On the night of the 16th of March 1802, in one of the towns of the state of Massachusetts, the body of an elderly woman evaporated and disappeared from some internal and unknown cause, in the duration of about one hour and an half. Half of the family had gone to bed, and the rest were abroad. The old woman remained awake to take care of the house. By and by one of the grand-children came home, and discovered the floor near the hearth to be on fire. An alarm was made, a light brought, and means taken to extinguish it. While these things were doing, some singular appearances were observed on the hearth and the contiguous floor. There

was a sort of greasy soot and ashes, with remains of a human body, and an unusual smell in the room. All the clothes were consumed; and the grandmother was missing. It was at first supposed she had, in attempting to light her pipe of tobacco, fallen into the fire, and been burned to death. But on considering how small the fire was, and that so total a consumption could scarcely have happened if there had been ten times as much, there is more reason to conclude that this is another case of that spontaneous decomposition of the human body, of which there are several instances on record. It is to be regretted the particulars have not been more carefully noted.

Napoleon's Bed-Room.—After Josephine had been divorced from Napoleon, it is stated in a volume of memoirs just published, that “the Empress retaining for the Emperor an attachment approaching to adoration, would not allow even a chair to be disturbed in his apartment; and instead of occupying it herself, preferred being very indifferently lodged above stairs. Every thing remained exactly in the state as when the Emperor quitted his cabinet; a book of history placed on his bureau, with the page marked at which he left off; the pen with which he had been writing retaining the ink that, a moment later, might have dictated laws to Europe; a map of the world, on which he had been pointing out to his confidants his projects respecting the countries the invasion of which he meditated, and which bore marks of his impatience, occasioned probably by some silly comment. Josephine alone undertook the office of dusting what she called “his relics;” and she seldom gave any one permission to enter the sanctuary. Napoleon's Roman bed was without curtains; his arms were hung on the walls of the chamber; and various parts of male dress were scattered over the furniture. It seemed as if he were just about to reenter a place from which he had banished himself forever.

ORDINATION.

On the 5th instant Mr. Theodore S. Wright a recent Graduate of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was ordained to the work of the ministry by the Albany Presbytery as an Evangelist to labor in the first African Presbyterian Church of this city. The Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Nott, Ordination prayer by the Rev. John Blatchford, Charge by the Rev. John F. Halsey.

NOTICE.

The Semi-Annual meeting of the Dorcas Association which should take place this present month, is postponed until the 1st Monday in April ensuing, in consequence of the long continuance of cold weather, much clothing &c. will necessarily have to be given to the destitute youths, the present month.

MARGT FRANCIS Pres.

TO LET

Cornelius Henry has just finished a handsome two-story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town, and will rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it, please to call at 31 Moore street.

C. HENRY.

ASTROLOGUES OF ASIA.—Boulanvilles and Boulonne, who both enjoyed a high reputation at Paris for their skill in astrology, had predicted to Voltaire that he should die at the age of thirty-two. "I have been mischievous enough," he wrote, in 1757, to deceive them already, by about thirty years, for which I humbly beg their pardon. He deceived them still further by more than twenty years.

Pargosus, who had great faith in astrology, relates as a proof of the truth of this science, that the Emperor Adrian, who was a very skilful astrologer, wrote every year on the first of January, what was to happen during the year; and in the year of his death, he only wrote the events of what were to occur up to the month when he died, giving it to be understood, by his silence, that he foresaw his fate. But others observe, that the book in which the Emperor Adrian penned his predictions was not shown till after his death; so that it might easily have been written subsequently to that event—as some wiseacres predict the temperance of the day, when the evening has arrived.

Strange it is that astrology should, in the face of its innumerable falsehoods, have ever gained such influence as it did amongst the Eastern nations. Zica, king of the Arabs, to whom he most celebrated astrologers of his age had predicted a long life, died the very year of the prediction.

An astrologer, fixing his eyes upon the countenance of the Duke of Milan, said to him "My lord, arrange your affairs, for you have not long to live." "How dost thou know this?" asked the duke. "By my acquaintance with the stars," answered the astrologer. "And pray how long art thou to live?" "My planet promises me a long life; Well thou shalt shortly discover that we ought not to trust to the stars." And ordered him to be hanged immediately.

William, duke of Mantua, had in his stables a brood mare, which gave birth to a mule. He immediately sent to the most famous astrologers in Italy the hour of the birth of this animal, requesting them to inform him what would be the fortune of a bastard which had been born in his palace; he took care, however, not to intimate that he was speaking of a mule. The soothsayers used their best endeavors to flatter the prince; not doubting that the bastard belonged to himself. Some declared that it should be a general; others made it a bishop, some raised it to the rank of cardinal; and there were even some who elevated it to the papedom!

Heggiages, an Arab general, under the Caliph Valid, consulted, in his last illness, an astrologer, who predicted to him his approaching death. "I rely so completely on your knowledge," replied Heggiages to him, "that I wish you with me in the other world; and I therefore send you there before me, in order that I may be able to employ your services from the time of my arrival. And he ordered the head of the soothsayer to be struck off, although the time fixed by the planets had not yet arrived.

Henry VII. king of England, asked an astrologer if he knew where he should pass the festivities of Christmas. The astrologer answered that he knew nothing on the subject. "I then am cleverer than thou art," replied the king, "for I know that thou wilt pass them in the Tower of London." The individual was immediately conducted thither.

Pope John XXI, having studied astrology for a long time, imagined, by the knowledge which he had acquired of the influence of the planets, that his life would be long; and he mentioned it to all who approached him. He was one day boasting of it in the presence of some individuals, when an arch which was be-

ing constructed by his orders at the palace of Viterbi, fell, and hurt him so severely, that he died at the end of a week.

Darab, one of the four sons of the great Mogul, relied much on the prejudices of astrologers. One of these impostors, at the risk of his life, had predicted that he should wear the crown; and Darab secretly calculated upon it. One of his acquaintances observed to the astrologer that they were much astonished he should have the hardihood to foretell, at the risk of his existence, an event so uncertain. "One thing of the two must happen," he replied, "either Darab will succeed to the throne, and my fortune be made, or he will be vanquished, and in that case his death is certain, and I shall not dread his vengeance."

An astrologer foretold the death of a lady whom Louis XI passionately loved; she did, in fact die, and the king imagined that the prediction of the astrologer was the cause of it. He sent for the man, intending to have him thrown through the window as a punishment: "Tell me, thou who pretendest to be so clever and learned a man, what thy fate will be?" The soothsayer, who suspected the intentions of the prince, and who knew his foible, replied, "Sir, I foresee that I shall die three days before your majesty." The king believed him, and was careful to prolong the astrologer's life.

The Emperor Frederick being on the point of quitting Vienna, which he had just taken by assault, desired one of the most famous astrologers to divine by what gate he would go out the following day. The impostor replied to the challenge by one of the tricks of his profession; he gave Frederick a sealed note advising him not to open it, by any means whatever, until he had departed. The emperor during the night, had several yards of the wall pulled down and went out through the breach. He afterwards opened the note, and was not a little surprised to read these words: The Emperor will go out by the new gate. This was sufficient to convince him that the astrologer and astrology were entitled to infinite respect.

A Printer's Remarkable Dream.—The printer of the Farmer's Advocate says, we do not pretend to "believe in dreams," but we had one a few nights since, of such a singular character, that we cannot resist an inclination to give it publicity. We dreamed, (for printers are subject to dreams,) that all our delinquent subscribers flocked in and paid up their old accounts—consequently we immediately procured new type from New York, enlarged the Advocate and paid off the paper maker. In this we were exceedingly delighted—but as we were about to render a host of grateful acknowledgments to our patrons, an unlucky, blundering little insect, (which we do think might have found better lodgings) gave us such a friendly grip between the shoulders, that we awoke under the dreadful apprehension that the sheriff had favored us with a call—but 'twas all a dream—all but the BITE.

Somnambulism.—A most laughable occurrence took place on Monday night week, after an auction sale of household furniture, at the village of Great Ouseburne in this county. The auctioneer and his clerk retired to bed in the same room, leaving some company below, who not so fatigued as the auctioneer were regaling themselves and talking over the day's purchases. On a sudden those worthy wights were alarmed by hearing the auctioneer calling out from above, "a going, a going, a going the company went up stairs to ascertain what was to be sold at that hour of the night, when to their utter astonishment they found the auctioneer upon his legs in the middle of the room, going through his professional function with great zest. He was not at all daunted by the presence of the company, but rather en-

couraged, and went on selling the bedding, until he sold all the clothes off his clerk; and he would have sold the bed front under him; had he not been prevented by the bystanders;—quilts, blankets, sheets, bolsters, and pillows every thing went in proper order. In endeavoring to prevent him from putting the bed up at auction, he awoke, and found that the pleasure he had been enjoying, in disposing of the goods to the best bidder, was but a dream.

Leeds Intelligencer.

Petition of the Horse.—In the days of John, king of Atri, an eminent city of Abruzzo, there was a bell put up, which any one that had received any injury went and rang, and the ring assembled the wise men chosen for the purpose, that justice might be done. It happened, that after the bell had been rung a long while that the rope was worn out and a piece of wild vine was made use of to lengthen it. Now there was a knight of Atri, who had a noble charger which was become unserviceable through age, so that to avoid the expense of feeding him, he turned him loose upon the common. The horse driven by hunger, raised his mouth to the vine to munch it, and pulling the bell rang. The judges assembled to consider the petition of the horse, which appeared to demand justice. They decreed that the knight whom he had served in his youth should feed him in his old age—a sentence which the king confirmed under a heavy penalty.

Turtle.—The fecundity of turtle is such that were it not for the immense havoc which is committed upon them in the different stages of their existence, by bustards, sharks, &c. all the tropical seas and shores would scarcely afford room for them in a few years. They lay from twenty to a hundred eggs at once, and this many times in the course of a season. Such is the instinctive dread of birds of prey with which they are born, that as soon as they emerge from the holes in the sand in which they are hatched they make instantly for the water, and never fail to take the straightest course.

CURING A COLD

"Stuff a Cold, and starve a Fever."

OLD SAYING.

As much as we venerate the time honored sayings and the wise saws of the olden times, we must beg leave to call in question the first clause of the above. It has no more foundation in truth than the divine right of kings. Stuff a cold! and starve a fever—as if a cold was not likewise a fever!

But absurd as the first part of this saying is, it has governed the multitude for ages. When they feel the slightest advances of a cold, they incontinently begin to stuff. The cold, thus fed and encouraged, acquires a strength and decision not its own, pushes on with vigor, blockades the nose, the throat, the lungs, and nearly cuts off all communication with the vital air. But the more the patient is stuffed with the cold, the more he stuffs himself with food. One would suppose they were stuffing on a wager—the cold stuffs up the breathing apparatus, the patient stuffs the alimentary canal! Only imagine for a moment what a war of stuffing! But it so happens, that the stuffing of the stomach only increases the stuffing of the lungs, until the stuffed patient, wheezing and hacking, can just speak in a hoarse whisper, and deems it a matter of prudence to call a physician.

The doctor comes. "How do you do Mr. Pheezer?"

Patient. Ugh! ugh! ugh! I don't know Doc—ugh! ugh! ugh!—Doctor, I've got a terrible—ugh! ugh! ugh!—a terrible cold.

[*Enter Wife.*] Don't try to talk, Mr. Pheezer, you're so stopped up. I'll tell you how 'tis, Doctor, Mr. Pheezer put on a damp shirt 'otter day and took cold, and though I've done my best to cure him, he's grown worse and worse, till now, poor man he can hardly speak above his breath.

Doctor. What have you done for him? *Mrs. Pheezer.* Why, besides giving him a sight of yarb drinks and bathing his feet in warm water, I made him eat as much good victuals as he could any ways stuff down. I han't starved him, depend upon it, Doctor. I've had a good dozen of turkeys cooked, since he was unwell, poor man—which is only a week come to-morrow—besides three spare ribs and a goose—and as sure as I'm a living sinner, Doctor, he's eat the bigger part on 'em.

Doctor. And he's a alive yet?

Mrs. Pheezer. Yes—I desire to be thankful he is; though I think he wouldn't ha' lived but a very leetle while, if I hadn't ha' done what I have, don't you Doctor?

Doctor. No good woman, I think if you had starved instead of stuffing his cold, he would have been well before now.

Mrs. Pheezer. Lord ha' massy on ye Doctor! Starve a cold! why I never heerd of sich a thing in all my born days.

Doctor. May be not, Mrs. Pheezer, but I assure you it is the right way to manage a cold, if you mean to get rid of it. For instance, let the patient take a little tea, coffee or a glass of water, with half a cracker threetimes a day—or a little water gruel, if more convenient or agreeable to the taste. By this management a cold may ordinarily be cured in two or three days, while by the stuffing process it would probably be prolonged as many months, unless death should intervene and put an end to the cold and the patient together.

Mrs. Pheezer. Why, Doctor, I'm astonished at ye. I used ter think you knowed something; but now I'm convinced all your skill an't worth the snap o' my thumb, you needn't come any more Doctor. [*Exit Physician.*] Starve a cold!—Well, of all the strange doctrin I ever heerd of this is the cap chief. Among all my sins, Lord help me, I hav'n't got this to answer for.

So Mrs. Pheezer pursued her stuffing regimen, her husband's cold became an inflammation of the lungs, and in a week after, Mrs. Pheezer followed him to the grave, consoling herself in the midst of her affliction, that she had not been guilty of the sin of starving his cold.—*Berk. American.*

AFRICA.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The same causes which hindered the civilization, and darkened the history of Africa, continue also to render very imperfect its civil & physical geography. In view of this imperfect ion however, it is peculiarly gratifying to know, that it will soon be removed; not by the theo-

ries of ingenious or presuming projectors; but by the eyes and energies of enterprising and resolute observers. With regard to our knowledge of the present state of Africa, and what is more, with regard to extending a saving & civilizing influence over it, *nil est desperandum* may now be placed high on our standard. The laws and powers of the moral world are assuming an aspect and an energy, that will throw far in the shade the discoveries of Watt and of Newton: and human skill and enterprise are fast hastening to the extreme limits of possibility.

Africa is a vast peninsula, about 5000 miles in length, and 4500 in breadth; and its area is computed at 13,430,000 square miles. Its shores are remarkable throughout for their uniformity of outline, for the want of gulfs, bays, harbours, and navigable rivers, and for the smallness and fewness of the islands in its vicinity. The gulf of Guinea on the south, and that of Sidra on the north, the two principal indentures made by the sea, are both of them dangerous to navigators, and besides are separated by a distance of 1500 miles. All this while it renders access difficult, is also indicative of a level country. In general, the indication proves to be correct. The rays of a vertical sun are not often scattered by the sloping sides of a hill or mountain, or tempered by cool or springy valleys beneath; and the winds, burning with heat, or bearing or scattering vast volumes of sand or rain, drive over the continent almost without obstruction.

In its geological character, Africa is chiefly of secondary and alluvial formation, and thus presents a correspondence in this respect with the general evenness of its surface: there being no reservoirs sufficiently capacious for the ruins of these later formations, unless they had been swept from the continent into the ocean. The comparatively flat body of primitive rock remained clad with the newer coats of our globe, except where at distant intervals its protuberant parts were exposed to the rush of the mighty waters, when they were confined to their present boundaries, and shut up in the dark caves of the earth, modelled and polished its surface, and prepared it to be inhabited. It is certainly determined, that there is at least one basin in the centre of Africa, from which there is no outlet to the ocean. But even this is so remarkable for its shallowness, that the waters on its shores advance and retire to great distances with the change of seasons, and nothing apparently but the influx of great rivers prevents it from being dried up entirely. It is perhaps not improbable that there are other inland seas of a similar character. The accounts of the natives, though they are in the main extremely contradictory, and little to be trusted, agree in representing various and extensive marshes in the interior of Africa.

The isthmus of Suez is marked by several singularities. The breadth of the isthmus in a straight line is seventy miles. Its surface generally declines from the shores of the Red Sea to those of the Mediterranean. The level of

the Mediterranean is thirty feet lower than that of the gulf of Suez; besides this leaning inclination of the surface there is a particular one in the middle of the isthmus. The deep basin called the Bitter Lakes, is more than fifty feet lower than the level of the Red Sea, the waters of which would enter and fill it, if they were not prevented by a little sandy isthmus about three feet higher than the level of the sea. The ancient Egyptians, being ignorant of the principles of hydraulics, it is stated, were not without apprehension, that the Arabian gulf would burst its low and feeble boundaries, & by some unknown, but dreadful power, would overwhelm that part of their country which lies below the level of its surface. But as the descent to the Mediterranean is in the main very gradual, there being only about six inches in a mile, it is evident that the action of the water could not be very violent, even if it proceeded in a body; and it seems by no means a visionary opinion, that an ample communication, proceeding by a very gentle current, will yet be made between the two seas, and thus a direct passage will be obtained for ships from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. All that appears to be wanting to accomplish this grand result, is a Clifton at the head of a tree, enlightened and enterprising community.

There is a more general characteristic of Africa, that is well worthy of our attention. It is found that in some parts where both the soil and the water at the surface are impregnated with salt, fresh water springs up from beneath. A late English traveller remarks, "As far as I can learn, no salt formations exist within the boundaries of the rains." In places where they do not exist, there are many fine fresh springs issuing from the soil, and none of the wells are brackish; when the water however, remains sometime stagnant it gets impregnated with saline matter." He suggests that in producing this salt on the surface, "the air has a powerful effect, and is a principal agent: as if the air itself might be impregnated with salt, or had the power of manufacturing it." The true explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon is notwithstanding exceedingly obvious and simple. It is found as has been remarked, only where rains seldom or never occur. The water then which rises from springs, & which is evaporated from the surface of the ground, must come from a distance, from a rainy country; and its course in the salt districts must be always upward, toward the surface of the earth. Of course, even if there were salt beneath the surface, it would gradually be brought up, and to the surface, by the continual rising of the water; and from the surface evaporation alone could never remove it. We see then in the actual state of things, a constant tendency to the remarkable result in question.

The extensive deserts of Africa present all the indications of having once been the level bed of the ocean. Not only do salt plains & the reliques of sea animals frequently occur, but trees are often found in a petrified state. It is altogether unphilosophical to suppose for a moment, that such results could be produced except by miraculous power, or the waters of the sea. To believe this, however, requires no degree of credulity, since it is a well ascertained geological fact, that the highest secondary mountains present the same indisputable proof, that the waters of our globe formerly enveloped them. Scripture itself adds its testimony; that such was the fact before the waters were gathered together.

The most noted mountain range in Africa is Jibbel-Kumri, or Mountains of the Moon.

lies on the south of Abyssinia, and stretches off westward through the centre of Africa. Its extent and magnitude are known, very imperfectly; though it seems at least altogether probable, from its central position, that it surpasses in both these respects all the other ranges of the continent. The actual view which Major Denham had of stupendous mountains to the south of Mandara, in the heart of Africa, as well as the coldness of the climate in that region, goes very far to confirm the opinion. From Mandara also a range is represented by the same traveller as extending far to the southward. He was told by a very intelligent African, who had travelled south of Mandara, that the inhabitants there were unanimous in declaring these mountains to extend southward for two months' journey; and in describing them he called them mountains large, large, moon mountains. To the west of Mandara are the Kong mountains, which range east and west, and are probably a mere continuation of the Abyssinian Mountains of the Moon. Mount Atlas, which lines nearly the whole of the north coast, is a series of five or six small chains, rising one behind another, and including many table lands. It is stated, however, toward the desert they increase in elevation and terminate in steep and inaccessible peaks. It is certain that such is the character of others of the African mountains. But in general, a greenery to preceding remarks, they appear to be of calcareous formation, built in terraces and their rivers, instead of traversing long and deep valleys, descend in a series of cataracts. It is supposed, and the supposition is certainly a very plausible one, that the Atlas of Homer and Virgil, was the Peak of Teneriffe.

(To be Continued.)

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, March 14, 1829.

COLONIZATION—We feel proud in announcing to our distant readers, that many of our brethren in this city, who have lately taken this subject into consideration, have like ourselves, come out from the examination, warm advocates of the Colony, and ready to embrace the first convenient opportunity to embark for the shores of Africa. This we may say looks like coming to the point—as if they had examined for themselves, and satisfied of the practicability of the plan, are not afraid the world should know it.

The subject of Colonization is certainly important, as having a great bearing on that of slavery; for it must be evident that the universal emancipation so ardently desired by us & by all our friends, can never take place, unless some door is opened whereby the emancipated may be removed as fast as they drop their galling chains, to some other land besides the free states; for it is a fact, that prejudices now in our part of the country, are so high, that it is often the remark of liberal men from the south, that their free people are treated better than we are, in the boasted free states of the north. If the free states have passed a law as yet forbidding the emigration of free persons of colour into their limits; it is no reason that they will not, as soon as they find themselves a little more burdened. We will suppose that a general law of emancipation should be promulgated in the state of Virginia, under the existing statutes, which require every emancipated slave to leave the state, would not the

other states, in order to shield themselves from the evils of having so many thousands of ignorant beings thrown upon them, be obliged in self-defence to pass prohibitory laws? Much as we may deplore the evils of slavery—much as we may desire the freedom of the enslaved; who could reproach the free states for enacting such laws? so that if no good whatever arose from the establishment of colonies, the fact that they remove all obstacles in the way, of emancipation should gain for them the support and good wishes of every friend of humanity, & of every enlightened man of colour. It is true, that no such laws at present are in force to our knowledge, but who can foretell how soon before they may, without waiting for the period of a general emancipation in any of the slave holding states.

Our wiseacres may talk as much as they please, upon amalgamation, and our future standing in society, but it does not alter the case in the least; it does not improve our situation in the least: but it is calculated rather to stay the exertions of those who are really willing to make some efforts to improve their own present condition. We are considered a distinct people, in the midst of the millions around us, and in the most favoured parts of the country; and it matters not from what causes this sentence has been passed upon us; the fact has gone forth, and should each of us live to the age of Methuselah, at the end of the thousand years, we should be exactly in our present situation: a proscribed race, however, unjustly—a degraded people, deprived of all the rights of freemen; and in the eyes of the community, a race, who had no lot nor portion with them.

We hope none of our readers, will from our remarks think that we approve in the least of the present prejudices in the way of the man of colour: far from it, we deplore them as much as any man; but they are not of our creating, and they are not in our power to remove. They at present exist against us—and from the length of their existence—from the degraded light in which we have ever been held—we are held in saying, that it will never be in our power to remove or overcome them. So easily are these prejudices imbibed, that we have often noticed the effects on young children who could hardly speak plainly, and were we a believer in dreams, charms, &c we should believe that they imbibed them with their mother's milk.

Sensible then, as all are of the disadvantages under which we at present labour, can we consider it a mark of folly, for us to cast our eyes upon some other portion of the globe where all these inconveniences are removed where the Man of Colour freed from the fetters and prejudice, and degradation, under which he labours in this land, may walk forth in all the majesty of his creation—a new born creature—a *Free Man*! It was, we believe, the remark of Sir James Yeo, while on the African coast, that the natives whom we saw were a fine athletic race, walking fearlessly, as if sensible of their important station as men, and quite different from the thousands of their brethren whom he had seen in the West Indies and the United States; and never was a truer remark made, if we are to credit all other travellers on that Continent, who have likewise borne testimony to the same fact.

While some of our friends have wondered at our change, others have been bold enough to call them in question, and to accuse us of improper motives; of such, we ask, who has made half the sacrifice we have to oppose the Colonization society? who has laboured half so much by night and by day for the same end? who has had to bear the brunt of the battle, while those who led us into action, were sitting quietly at home? who has suffered so

much for conscience' sake? Let none consider these as vain boasts. We merely insert them to refresh the memories of those, who are now loud in denouncing our change.

We have said so much lately on the subject of colonization, that we expect some will begin to think it high time that some other subject should occupy our attention: but we cannot treat them to bear with us a while only, our time is but short; and the more we investigate the subject, the more important it appears, & consequently the more anxious are we to throw light on the subject by holding up the present state of the colony at Liberia, and also by contrasting our present condition, with the far happier one of our Liberian brethren who are at present enjoying all the privileges and advantages to which their more active enterprise entitle them.

We are confident that the subject of Colonization needs but a candid investigation from all who are at present opposed to it to gain their support; for of all plans for the benefit of our race this stands preeminent: whilst all the opposition which can be raised, must waste itself in idle declaration. In saying this much we are not unmindful of the labours of our long tried friends the Abolitionists: gratitude forbids—justice forbids—and did we harbour such a thoughts our very feelings would rise in judgment and condemn us. But we are confident, that even many of them have not given the subject a fair discussion, but have left it to fight its way into the good opinion of society. All we ask, is an impartial consideration of all that can be brought in favor of the society; and after that, we are pretty confident if we cannot number them among the active friends of the society, they will be unwilling to be considered its opposers.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post. POLITICAL BALANCE OF THE GLOBE IN 1828.

We have received from the author, Professor Balbi, of Paris, a beautiful tabular and statistical View of the actual Independent States of the whole earth. It is printed in French, & on a very large sheet.

It contains the population, square surface, income, standing army and navy, religions, languages, capitals and rulers of all these states.

From this it appears that there are more independent civilized states than we are commonly aware of, besides the independent tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, which are hardly noticed by M. Balbi: 62 are mentioned in Europe, 22 in Asia, 12 in America, &c besides the colonies and savage states.

The surface of America is stated at 11 millions of square geographical of 60 to a degree and the population at thirty nine millions only.

Europe has only 2,793,000 square miles, & yet 229 millions of population.

Asia, is 12 millions of square miles, reckons 390 millions of inhabitants, or ten-times as much as America in nearly the same space.

Africa has 60 millions of population in 8500 000 square miles; and Polynesia, or the Islands, of the Ocean, over 20 millions, in about three millions of square miles.

The population of the whole globe is estimated at 737 millions dwelling over about 89 millions of square miles, or about 19 individuals to each mile.

Many curious details may be extracted from this table, and we propose to select a few:—

(To be Continued.)

Married.

In Troy 21st ult. By the Rev. Mr. Brant, Mr. WILLIAM RICH, formerly of Boston. Mrs. HANNAH B. GIDENS of Washington.

Died.

In Petit Guave, Hayti in January last. Mr Augustus Regulus, aged 22.

INFANT AT ICAN SCHOOL.

This school being kept in the rear of No. 16 Grand Street, for the last two years is now opened in No. 96 Centre street, near the foot of Canal street, in the basement story of the organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to both sexes of Adults and youths in this school, is taught Reading, Writing Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of globes and maps, and Natural Philosophy. Also the females, are taught plain sewing and marking.

Hours of school, are from 9 o'clock until 12 A. M and from one o'clock until 3 P. M.

Ladies wishing to take private lessons through the summer, will have an opportunity between the hours, three and 5 o'clock, at a very moderate price.

Terms of Tuition from 2 to 4 dollars per Quarter, half payable in advance.

S TREADWELL.

New York March 6th 1829

BOA DING.

The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, that he has made arrangements by which his house will be reopened on the first of May, for the accommodation of such respectable persons of colour, as may have occasion to visit this city during the present season.—The situation is healthy and pleasant, and nothing will be wanting to render such a favour him with their patronage, comfortable and happy.

P TER BANE.

No 29 Leonard Street New York.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with any condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3.75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10. 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1.50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York. 1828.

STEAM-SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2-BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1.50. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and altar, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. AL-SQ.—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT, N 161 Grzenwich-street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with Justice and Punctuality.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS.

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY.

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JONES.

Is again opened for the reception of pupils. In the above Academy are taught, all the common branches of a good English education: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling,	\$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In-addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson.

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, at the shortest notice.

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET—CHEAP.

Two ROOMS and two BED ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING. DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his **House No. 28 Elizabeth street**, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS**, in the best manner. **LADIES** dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred. Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Who is the Road
wealth—And a
penny saved is as
good as two pennys
earned. Then call
on the United States.

CLOTHES DRESSING
Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness, and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.



THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL
IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russell, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 38c
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS. SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING. (FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II

NEW-YORK. MARCH 21, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 103

[From the African Repository.]

AFRICA.

Of African rivers, the most of the Nile, the Senegal, the Gambia, and a part of the Niger are too well known to require a description. It is chiefly the rivers of Central Africa, that are not only known very imperfectly, but in the various accounts respecting them, present such a labyrinth of mysteries, such a series of contradictions, and such a medley of absurdities, that it would seem as if they were possessed of no permanent character, but were changeable like the colours of theameleon, and unlike the cameleon indicating no cause of the diversity. A good many facts, however, respecting them, are already established by competent observers. It is certain that a fresh water sea or lake, six or eight hundred miles in circuit, called Tchad, or otherwise Chad, Shad, Chadee, Shadee, Cauga, Cadee or Candee, lies about 13 degrees north by 15 degrees east. Into this lake the river Yeou or Yow, empties from the west, which near its mouth is 150 yards across, and its probable source and continued eastern direction, have been ascertained entirely. From the south by several channels, empties the Shary, Shhar or Sharee, running two or three miles an hour, measuring only five or six feet in depth, and more than six hundred yards across. Its general course, though not far ascertained, continues to be from the south.—Kano, which is doubtless the Ghana of the Arabs, and the Cano of Leo Africanus, and which is near the centre of Houssa, instead of being situated on a great river running east or west, lies between the sources of the Yeou, running eastward into the Tchad, and the Quorrama, which runs to the westward. Kano is about 13 degrees north, by 2 degrees east from London.

We now pass from these known premises to the wretched native accounts; and of some of them we shall be able at least to discover the falsity. Though Major Denham did not go quite round the Tchad it was the unanimous testimony of those who had often done so, that it has no outlet. They agreed, however, that its waters formerly passed off to the east, and that the dry bed of its stream, still remained though covered with large trees and full of pasture. On this account doubtless it is proper to place no dependence, though the freshness of the lake argues in favour of an outlet. Major Denham himself viewed from the distant southern hills the great basin of which the lake occupies the centre, and a northern outlet, if any ever existed, appeared to him the most probable. A venerable patriarch shepherd on the east shore of the Tchad, informed him, that from Tchad to Fittre was four days; there was no water, and but two wells on the road. "Fittre, he said, was large, but not like the Tchad. His infan-

cy had been passed on its borders. He had often heard the Fittre called the Darfoor water, and Shilluk. A river also came from the south-west which formed lake Fittre; and this and the Nile were one; he believed this was also the Shary; but he knew nothing to the westward." Major Denham says, "There is a prevailing report among the Shouaas, that from a mountain, south-east of Waday, called Tama, issues a stream, which flows near Darpoor, (Darloor,) and forms the river Bahr el Abiad; and that this water is the lake Tchad, which is driven by the eddies and whirlpools of the centre of the lake into subterranean passages; and after a course of many miles under ground, its progress being arrested by rocks of granite, it rises between two hills, and pursues its way eastward." Here we have a very intelligible, and very satisfactory specimen of African fanciful philosophy. But this is not all. Native accounts have agreed, that the river Gambaroo, separated from the Niger near Tombuctoo, and flowed eastward into the lake Tchad; whereas it has been ascertained with certainty, that the Gambaroo, is merely a branch or portion of the Yeou, which rises at Kano and flows eastward to the Tchad.—Here then we have ample proof even if we had no other, that the African testimony, with regard to the identity of rivers, is not at all to be trusted. By a single freak of the imagination, they can make a single river run all over and under the earth. And they do not hesitate to make them even run up stream, as the Niger was represented by them to run up the Quorrama, and down the Yeou, into the Tchad, by Kano. Major Denham makes evident another source of error. "An intelligent Moor of Mesurata again told me, this water (the Yeou,) was the same as the Nile; and when I asked him how that could be, when he knew that we had traced it into the Tchad, which was allowed to have no outlet, he replied, 'Yes, but it is nevertheless Nile water-sweet.' I had before been asked if the Nile was not in England; and subsequently when my knowledge of Arabia was somewhat improved, I became satisfied that these questions had no reference at all to the Nile of Egypt, but merely meant running water, sweet water, from its rarity highly esteemed by all desert travellers."

We will now proceed with the native testimony, carefully rejecting it, however, when it is plainly rendered worthless; and will pursue a course of analogical reasoning, which has heretofore been too little regarded. They unanimously agree, that a little to the west of Sackatoo, the capital of the vast and powerful kingdom of the Felatahs, which was visited by Capt. Clapperton, and which lies about 6 1-2 degrees east, by 13 degrees north, flows the river Quolla, Quorra, Kowara, Kulla or Wola, which is three or four miles wide,

and is universally allowed to be the Niger. It is certain that the Niger does not pass north of Sackatoo.—The natives also unanimously agree, that the Quolla flows eastward toward the Nile; which latter testimony as has been seen, amounts to nothing, but that there is a great river connected with the Quolla, and having the same name, in that direction, flowing either eastward or westward. They also agree, that a branch flows from the Quolla, southward to the sea. Bello, sultan of the Felatahs, a man obviously possessed of extensive information, and of a quick & powerful intellect, informed Captain Clapperton, in a desultory conversation, that the Quolla "entered the Sea at Fundah. Two or three years before, the sea closed up the mouth of the river, and its mouth was then a day or two farther south. I will give the king of England, said he a place on the coast, to build a town; only I wish a road to be cut to Rakah, if vessels should not be able to navigate the river. He said nothing at the time of a arm flowing eastward from the Quolla. Afterward, when it was known, that he had become jealous of the designs of England on his empire he drew a map of the river, which represented it as flowing eastward to the Nile, and having no outlet to the sea.—The mere fact of his jealousy throws distrust on his map, and fixes our confidence on the unbiassed testimony which he had given before. By a mere glance at the gulf of Guinea, compared with similar gulfs, on the map of the world we are irresistibly led to the probable conclusion, that it is the estuary of one or more great rivers. In confirmation of his analogical conclusion, Mr. Bowdich entered the Gaboon, near the equator, ascended it forty-five miles, and there found two branches, one of which was four, and the other two miles wide. Several other rivers at the gulf were of a similar magnitude. We have seen that the native testimony does nothing to show, whether the great eastern branch of the Quolla flows eastward or westward, though its existence cannot at all be doubted. It is then at least a very probable analogical conclusion, that it rises in the country of Dar Koolah or Kulla, a place plainly of the same name with the river, and flowing westward, enters the great river, the Niger flowing from the north, or runs directly into the gulf of Guinea. Indeed in the map of Maite Brun, the source of a river running westward, is laid down in Dar Koolah, on the authority of Browne, who visited that region of country. "At a distance of three days' journey to the south of Cabbeh, (in Darfoor,) there are copper mines; and seven days' journey and a half beyond these, is the Bahr el Abiad. To the west of this is the river Koolah, (Kulla or Quolla,) the banks of which according to the information of Mr. Browne, abound with pimento trees."

As a proof of the great height of this country compared with Central Africa, it is stated, that the mountains "are frequently covered with snow." A glance at the rivers of the gulfs of Persia, Bengal and Birmah, will give at least a probable general idea of the rivers of the gulf of Guinea. The native testimony that the rivers of Africa in the interior, separate, in their downward course, into two or more branches, has been shown to be false in some instances, and in all good for nothing. At the utmost, there are not more than two examples of this kind known in the world; and the obvious reason is, that rivers in the interior are constantly lowering their beds, and thus diminishing the chance of a division; and even if a division actually existed, there would be a constant and unavoidable tendency to flow in a single direction; whereas near their mouths, rivers are continually raising their beds, and thus preparing to burst their boundaries, and to pour their waters in any direction.

Mr Bowdich concluded from native testimony, that all arms of the Quolla and one of the Zaire, have their sources nearly together, and flow in different directions; and analogy shows almost irresistibly, that such is the fact.

Africa is distinguished for the richness and fertility of its soil, as well as for the number and magnitude of sterile spots which are found on its surface. The fame of Egypt's productiveness has already filled the world, and accounts fully agree, that other parts of the continent will even vie with Egypt in point of fertility. Indeed it would seem as if nothing had contributed more to lower the character of the African race, than the comparative ease with which life and even luxury may be supported. The abundant resources of Egypt, under a wise and rigid government, were once brought to operate in elevating the character of its inhabitants. But where such a government is wanting, and where there is no sufficient moral influence, and no pressure of necessity, to operate in its stead, resources, in almost exact proportion to their abundance, are wasted in dissipation, and consumed in comparative idleness. The same profuseness of nature, which under judicious management would improve and elevate its possessors, serves only to degrade them, when no controlling influence is exerted over it.

The climate of Africa has generally had the reputation of being unhealthy. But when the number and extent of its marshes, and the habits of the natives are known, this circumstance will appear to be no cause of wonder. When those marshes shall be cleared and cultivated, and the inhabitants shall become civilized and cleanly, it is perhaps not too much to expect, that the world will not furnish a region more salubrious or healthful than Africa.

SOMNAMBULISM.—The following case of Somnambulism, as translated from a foreign journal, appears in the *Gazette of Health*: Mademoiselle B., 18 years of age, of delicate constitution and nervous temperament, had a slight cold, to which little attention was paid till after the expiration

of a fortnight, when her throat became sore requiring the use of baths, fomentations, &c. She was also bled in the foot, an operation which produced faintness, and was followed by slight convulsions. The sore throat disappeared, but she was attacked first with severe tooth-ache, then with fixed pain above the orbits. She became tired of taking remedies, and exhausted with suffering. At the end of a month she was better; when one night she precipitated herself, without knowing how, from the room where she slept into the court below, a height of about eight or ten feet; she was fortunately but little hurt. A short time after, Dr Laurand, who attended her, having paid his visit earlier than usual, found his patient still in bed, but dressed as for a ball, with flowers, necklace, &c. Mademoiselle B. was herself very much astonished when she discovered how she was covered with ornaments, and had no recollection of having put them on. For some days she complained that extraordinary things happened to her during her sleep: at one time her sheets had been removed; at another she awoke holding a bottle in her hand, &c. Every effort was now made to quiet her apprehensions, and she was watched, unknown to her. Dr. Laurand undertook this office himself. Scarcely had she fallen asleep when she attempted to sit up. She was then awoke with great precaution, but appeared mortified, and cried for a long time before she fell asleep again. Two hours after she got up very gently, and the doctor, with a light in his hand, preceded her as she walked. She went towards the chimney place, and taking down a glass which had been accidentally left there, proceeded across the apartment, turned aside to avoid a door, which was ajar, and opened very dexterously another, which was shut; avoided a third, which was in her way like the first, and continued her course to the kitchen. During the whole of the way she walked without hesitation, having the eyelids partly open, with the eyes motionless and fixed before her, without regard to the light. Her pulse, which was cautiously felt, was regular, but rather frequent; and the respiration hurried, as in a person agitated by a dream. She resembled an automaton, of which one almost expected to hear the internal machinery in motion. When in the kitchen she opened a stop-cock, filled the glass upon a table, and turned to retrace her steps. Her mother thought it advisable to stop her, and awoke her suddenly. She was much frightened, and afterwards wept for a long time. After this, in compliance with the advice of Dr. Laurand, she was not suffered to rise when she attempted, but was gently awoke by passing a feather over her lips. She was treated with great kindness, amusements were contrived; and her attention diverted. Her diet was light; no supper was allowed; and laxatives and valerian were prescribed. Under this plan the somnambulism permanently disappeared at the end of three weeks. The most extraordinary part of the case is the patient having the power of vision. She took down the glass, and turned aside to avoid a door, which was ajar, but was apparent-

ly not conscious of having a companion, although the doctor walked before her with a light.

Irish Wit.—*The New Patrol.*—"Who goes there?" said one of our citizens who was on duty as a patrol on Friday evening to a red-headed Irishman, busily engaged in rolling along a hog'shead through the snow. "By Jaso, the self-same as yourself," quoth Pat. "How so?" said the watchman. "Pat-rolling to sure, honey."

A Throat.—An Irish gentleman in South-Carolina, had a slave who was both lazy and tricky. On day having ordered him to perform a certain service, seeing him do it very sluggishly, "you black rascal" (said the Irishman) "you do not move a little faster, I'll cut a hickory off that peach tree, and give you a cow-skinning."

Fecundity of Rats.—Rats multiply so prodigiously, that were it not that they are universally a proscribed animal, and receive quarter from neither man nor beast, nor even from one another, it is calculated the world itself could not contain them. From one pair, 1,000,000 may be propagated in two years. *Vide* Buffon's *Querhoent*, &c.

How to cure the Small Pox.—In Abyssinia where this dreadful disease is supposed to have originated, when any person is seized with it, the neighbors surround the house and set fire to it, and consume it with its miserable inhabitants.

Ancient Russian Tombs.—Near Tanais are extensive ancient burying-grounds, where vast treasures are dug up. The sepulchres appear to be those of warriors. In one of the vaults, a body was found in complete armor. Gold and silver images of deer, were also found.

Remedies.—For sea-sickness Stay on shore. For drunkenness Drink cold water, and repeat the prescription until you obtain relief.

For the gout Board with the printer. To keep out of jail Get out and keep out of debt.

To please every body. Mind your own business.

To allay hunger. Scrutinize the cooks.

SLAVERY. The sympathies of New-England are daily acquiring strength and intensity on this all important subject. Our newspapers are beginning to wake up, and to plead eloquently for those who are in bondage. Without their co-operation, nothing comparatively can be done—with it, every thing that is desirable. But until we, of New-England, pray more, give more and labor more for the cause, how shall we charge our brethren of the south with a want of benevolence, energy and zeal? Speaking of our general lukewarmness, and of the southern slaveholders, the *Christian Mirror* pertinently remarks.

"Let us withhold reproach from them, as sinners above all men, till they cease to be upheld by our own representatives, and till we cease to make their wickedness, our own by granting them re-election. We are, at this moment, as deeply accountable

for the existence of the system and the cruelties connected with it, in the District of Columbia, as an equal number of citizens in any other part of the country. We have even permitted inhabitants of the slave States to take the lead, and bear the chief burden, in prosecuting measures for its abolition. We have been slow in coming up to their help—indeed we offer no general co-operation. We suffer Friend Lundy, with a few others like-minded, to wear out his life in the cause of the oppressed negroes, and when we are requested to "touch the burden with one of our fingers," our zeal and sympathy all evaporate.

FOOD OF BIRDS.

To the sportsman, to the gentleman farmer, and to horticulturists, the knowledge of the habits and the food of birds is indispensable, inasmuch as ignorance of the subject may often give rise to most serious injury and loss. For example, in New-England the cultivated grounds were some years ago much frequented with a species of crow, and the farmers, supposing that their crops were thus injured, resolved to extirpate the whole race, and offered a price for their heads. The proscription was very successfully carried into effect; but the farmers instead of being gainers, were severe sufferers. The crows, it should appear, like the rooks of our own country, did not frequent the fields so much for the sake of the grain as to feed upon grubs, which after the universal massacre of the crows, increased so numerously as nearly to destroy the entire crops, and threaten a famine. When the error was discovered, the crows were as anxiously protected as they had been formerly persecuted. Similar instances in the case of rooks, have occurred in Great Britain.

Mechanism of the neck in Birds.

The contrivance by which the spine of animals is rendered susceptible of varied motion, is by means of a strong chain of bones (vertebrae) locked together by means of knobs and projections to prevent dislocations—a chain which stretches from the head to the extremity of the tail. Every body must have remarked that in birds the neck is not capable of varied motion than in quadrupeds; but it is not so generally known that this can be accounted for from the greater number of bones, and consequently of joints, in the necks of birds. Except in the three-toed sloth, indeed, the bones in the neck of quadrupeds and of man are uniformly seven in number, the shot-necked mole having the same as the long-necked giraffe; in birds the number is never less than nine, and varies from that to twenty-four: facts which, we think, are as interesting as they are curious.

The study of natural History.

There are few studies better calculated to expand the mind, and gratify our natural thirst of knowledge. The gradation and inter-approximation of animal form, amid whose countless variations a relation to a given standard can be traced to one common and original type; the intimate relation between organized beings and the local circumstances by which they are surrounded; the structure of peculiar organs which necessitate a modification of all the

others, and fix irreversibly the habits and mode of existence of the animal; the varieties produced by accidental causes, and the grand and permanent distinctions, whose preservation has been guarded by nature with impassable barriers; the proportionate development of the intellectual principle following the varieties of organization; and, in fine, the astonishing results of that mysterious cause which our ignorance has termed instinct: all these are surely subjects of the highest interest, and constitute the essential province and peculiar charm of zoölogy. The writers who unfold them are deserving of the gratitude and admiration of mankind, as much as those who employ themselves in disguising and degrading the science, by a cacophonous nomenclature, and a parade of barbarous Latinity which fools think learning, are entitled to reprobation and contempt.

From the New Haven Chronicle. SLANDER.

Of all the characters in life none can be more despicable than that of a slanderer. He seems to possess a genius only fit for mischievous and dark designs. He seizes every opportunity to heighten his own importance, whilst he takes every advantage of weakness or misfortune to depress that of others. He envies those whom he sees united, and waits for a convenient opportunity to dissolve the union. If adversity is our lot how alleviating is the solace of a friend! Should success smile on our endeavors, still his conversation is one of the most satisfactory pleasures we can enjoy. What ideas then can be sufficient, or expression severe enough to characterize a being who would destroy that comfort which a friend can afford us in distress, or when we are prosperous, that delight which arises from his participation! But how much worse, and more unpardonably cruel is it, if he slanders us to those who have it in their power to resent, nay, perhaps to ruin us, by withdrawing their favours to our disadvantage. It is not in the power of imagination to paint in its true colors villany like this.

Mr Addison asserts, and on his authority I presume, "that every honest man sets as high a value upon a good name as upon life itself, and I cannot" "says he but think that those who privately assault the one would destroy the other, might they do it with secrecy and impunity."

He that shall rail against thy absent friends,
Or hears them scandalized, and not defends,
Spots with their fame's spears what'er he can
And only to be thought a witty man;
Tells tales, and brings his friend in disesteem,
That man's a knave, be sure, beware of him

Against slander there is no defence—Hell can not boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so fell a foe—it stabs with a word—with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most weary traveller cannot avoid—it is the heart search ing dagger of the assassin—it is the poisoned, whose wound is incurable—it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder; murder is its em

ployment; innocence its prey; ruin its sport: As Shakspeare justly observe;
Who steals my purse, steals trash, 'tis some thing, nothing;
It was mine; 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands;
But he that robs me of my good name,
Robs me of that which enriches him not,
And makes me poor indeed.

The only method to prevent this pest of society is for every one to shut their ears against the officious tales of scandal and envy; since experience proves that if people, in general were not too much too inclined to listen when any account is brought of the faults and failings of others, the tongue of scandal would no longer find the mean satisfaction it now enjoys. The mischiefs that accrue to mankind from calumny and slander are innumerable. How many families have their peace destroyed by evil reports! By such means the seeds of enmity are too often engendered between the dearest connections in life. This temper has ever been in the highest, degree odious to gallant spirits. The Persian soldier who was heard reviling Alexander the Great was well admonished by his officer, "Sir, you are paid to fight against Alexander, and not to rail at him."

It has already been observed that scandal is the only weapon of little minds against superior worth and abilities. The truth of this remark ought to be a sufficient preventative; for I believe no one would wish to incur the merited appellation of a mean and envious mind.

If there must still remain in the breasts of some, a slanderous spirit, and a delight to fabricate scandalous reports; if most people will also retain a propensity to hear whatever comes from such a source, let us act with some degree of impartiality; before we credit as undoubted truth, tales injurious to the reputation of another, we ought at least, to examine whether what we hear does not wear the most flagrant marks of falsehood. Thus we may often be enabled to discover fiction from truth, and be satisfied that the person accused is entirely innocent, and it is the province of great minds to vindicate the character of those who are absent, when unjustly aspersed by the tongue of scandal.

NOTICE.

The ANNIVERSARY of the incorporation of the New-York African Society for Mutual Relief, will be celebrated on Monday next at the African Zion Church. The members of the several societies which have been invited are requested to meet at the Mutual Relief Hall to form a line of procession, precisely at 12 o'clock, A. M. which will move directly to the Church.

The exercises of the Church will be,

1. A solemn address to the throne of grace by the Reverend William Miller.
2. Sacred Music under the direction of Mr. George Collins.
3. An Oration by Mr. Henry Sipkins.

The different societies will afterwards arrange themselves into a procession, and return directly to the Hall where a cold collation will be provided for them. The whole procession will be under the direction of Mr Thomas Downing, Grand Marshal.

Published by order of the Committee of arrangements.

PHILIP LACEY, Secretary.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Esculapius invented the probe. By means of ether, water can be made to freeze in summer. Augustus Cesar established landing houses. Basins were formerly used instead of mirrors. Bladders were used by the Romans to preserve their hair during the night. Chemical names of metals were first given to the heavenly bodies. There has been an instance of an elephant that walked upon a rope. Fuller's earth was used by the ancients for washing. The streets of Rome have no lights but those placed before the images of the saints. The Duke of Mantua is said to have had in his possession a powder which would convert water instantaneously into ice, even in summer. The Greeks and Romans kept servants whose duty it was to announce certain periods of the day. Ancient watchmen carried bells. Watchmen among the Chinese are placed upon towers. At Petersburg they announce the hour, by beating on a suspended plate of iron. Porus, an Indian king, sent to Augustus, a man without arms, who with his fee could bend a bow and discharge an arrow. Printers originally endeavoured to make the books they printed resemble manuscripts. Puppets were employed formerly to work miracles. Chinese puppets were put in motion by means of quicksilver. The Roman ladies dyed their hair with plants from Germany. Salt peter is used by the Italians for cooling wine. Thomas Seweike wrote and made pens with his feet. Soap was invented by the Gauls, and used by the Roman ladies as pomatum. Boiled water is said on good authority to freeze sooner than unboiled. Wildman taught bees to obey his orders. The Greek and Roman physicians prepare their own medicines. Gustavus Brickson king of Sweden, when he died, had no other physicians with him than his barber, master Jacob, an apothecary, master Lucas, and his confessor, magister Johannes. King Charles II. invited to England, Brower, a Fleming, to improve the art of dying scarlet. Buckwheat was not known to the ancients & was brought from the north of Asia into Europe about the beginning of the sixteenth century; sows itself in Siberia four or five years by the seed that drops. Butter was known to the Scythians; it was called the Hippocrates pike-iron—eaten by the Persians at the wedding entertainment of Smerates;—used by the Lusitanians instead of oil. Pliny ascribes its invention to the Germans. Carthaginians had the first paved streets. Chimneys are not to be traced at Herculaneum. Dogs in Kamtschatka bays socks upon their feet, to preserve them from the snow. Honey was used by the ancients for preserving natural curiosities. Smoke jacks are of high antiquity. Horses in Japan have their arched made of straw. The transformation of insects was little known to the ancients. Justin, emperor of the west was so ignorant that he could not write without his secretary guiding his pen. The kitchens of the ancients were insufferably smoky. The streets of London were not paved in the eleventh century; Quarantine was first established by the Venetians. The ancients wrote with reeds. Kolender sent the cochineal plant, with live insect on it to Linnaeus at Upsal. The first mention of horses shoes is in the works of

the Emperor Keo. The first account of stirrups is to be found in a book written by Mauritius on the art of war. Emperors and kings formerly held the stirrups when priests mounted their horses. The windows of the ancients had no glass. The use of quills is said to be as old as the fifth century. Reeds cut and used long in use after quills began to be employed; but they were so scarce at Venice in 1228, that it was with great difficulty men of letters could procure them. Jacob Eherm was beheaded in the Dutchy of Wurtemberg for adulterating wine. In the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England any vegetable or eatable root, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbage, &c. Turkeys, fowls, &c. were introduced about the year, 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the island of Zante, in the year 1553. Pocket watches brought from Germany in the year 1537. About 15580, coaches were introduced. A saw mill was erected near London in 1683 but afterward demolished, that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment. Tea was introduced into England in 1666, and soon became a fashionable drink; it was sold for 60s. It was boiled in a large iron pot until it was tender, and was then sauced with butter, and served up in a large deep dish.

Mr. Lewis White, a man of colour in Buffalo advertises for a wife. "I am a man of colour." He adopts this mode to save time, as the search would interfere with his business. That of wheel & chair maker. Lewis may find to his cost, that a good wife is not to be obtained through the newspapers; for those qualities which make a wife desirable, be she black or white cause her to shun public notoriety.

The editors of the Baltimore American are indebted to the kindness of a commercial friend for the annexed letter dated

Port au Prince Feb 5. 1829

We, in common with our neighbours, were completely taken a back by the measures adopted by government in with drawing a great portion of the circulating medium. The proclamation to that effect positively stated that all money would be exchanged at the Treasury. But in direct violation of it we merely get Treasury receipts, for which we now and then get paid in paper money which will all go down with the cultivators and hence the cause of the rise of produce. Although the origin of that measure on the part of the government is no to be traced to bad faith the effect is precisely the same

POLITICAL BALANCE OF THE GLOBE
IN 1828

concluded

The largest and most populous states are not the same. The Russian empire is the largest, having about six millions of square miles nearly sixth of the whole globe; but it is only the third in population, about 60,000,000.

The Chinese empire is the first in population, having 170 millions; but only the third in extent, being 4,070,000 square miles; while the British empire is both the second in extent and population, having 142 millions in 4,470,000 square miles. This of course, includes British Hindostan, the European population being only 23,400,000.

The fourth state in rank for population is France, which has 32,554,000; and the next or fifth, is Austria, having 32 millions; but their extent is very inadequate, being only 198,509 square miles for Austria, & 189,000 for France.

The fourth in extent is the Turkish empire, which has 1,079,000 square miles. Both Turkey & Japan are stated to have 25 millions of population, & are thus the next in population.

In Africa, the empire of Morocco has 4500,000 and is the most populous state, but by no means the largest.

In America, the empire of Brazil is the most extensive, having 2,213,000 square miles, but the population being only 5 millions it is only the third in rank on that score. The United States hold the first rank in population, and the second in extent, being stated at 11,600,000, & 159,000 square miles, while the Mexican States with 7,590,000 population, 1,442,000 square miles, hold the second rank in population, and the third in extent.

The smallest independent state mentioned by Balbi is the Lordship of Kniphausen, in Germany, which has only 2539 inhabitants in 13 square miles. The next is the Republic of San Marino, in Italy, for extent of only 17 square miles; but it has 7000 inhabitants; while the the Principedom of Monaco also in Italy, has only 1500, and but 38 square miles.

The most populous states in proportion to their extent, are the following:—

Kingdom of Netherlands, nearly 300 inhabitants to the square mile. The German Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfurt, which averages still more or about 500. S. Marino, 412; Tuscany, 205; Drenow, 305.

To reduce these to geographical square miles of 640 acres, one seventh must be added, or deducted for the population, these miles having 746 acres.

The principal confederations mentioned by Balbi, are 1. The Germanic Confederation of kingdoms, states and republics, population 13 millions. 2. The Helvetic Confederation of Cantons, population nearly 2 millions. 3. The Roman Islands, population, 176,000. 4. Confederation of the Sikhs in India, population 3,500,000. 5. Beluch Confederation in Persia, population 2,000,000; and in America, the United States of the North of Mexico & La Plata.

The largest city in Europe and in the world is stated to be London, population 1,350,000.

The largest of Asia, are Peking, capital of China, population 1,300,000; and Yeddo the capital of Japan, population 1,500,000.

The largest in Africa is Cairo in Egypt, population 260,000.

The largest in America is stated to be Mexico, population 180,000; and the next New York, population 176,000; but this last probably exceeds Mexico at present.

*M. Balbi omits the new Republic of Greece and also the Republic of Gernogora or the Montenegrins of Dalmatia, who are a population of 50,000 hardy free mountain shepherds.

†Japan ought rather to belong to Polynesia than to Asia. It is one of the most populous on the Globe, having 25,000,000 in 180,000 miles or nearly 140 per square mile.

BURMAN GOVERNMENT.

The events relating to the Christian Mission in this country have given high interest to almost every thing pertaining to Burmah. The facts which follow, relating to its civil authority, are from a History of the Burman Mission, and from Malte Brun.

The government monarchical. The Emperor is an absolute sovereign, and is regarded as the lord and proprietor of life and property in his dominions? and without the concurrence of any, his word is irresistible law. Four private ministers of state, (called Atwenwoon) and four public ministers of state, (Woongyee) are the organs of administration. The latter compose the supreme court of the empire, (Flowt-da) in the name of which all imperial edicts are issued.

The Burman empire is divided into districts, each of which is governed by a viceroy, (Myuwoon) and a court, (Yongdau). The district courts are composed of a president, (Yawoon) — chief magistrate, (Sit-kai) — collectors of the port, [Akuukwo] — auditors, [Norland and secretaries, (Sar-agyee

The members of the district and the wives, relations, and favourites of viceroys, have also the privilege of holding private courts, and of deciding petty causes, subject to appeal to higher authority.

When any thing belonging to the Emperor is mentioned, the epithet "golden" is attached to it. When he is said to have heard any thing, "it has reached the golden ears?" a person admitted to his presence "has been at the golden feet?" the perfume of roses is described as grateful to "the golden nose." The sovereign is sole proprietor of all the elephants in his dominions; and the privilege to keep or ride on one is only granted to men of the first rank. No honours are hereditary. All offices and dignities depend immediately on the crown. The *tsulo*, or chain, is the badge of nobility; and superiority of rank is signified by the number of cords or of divisions. The council of state consists of the princes of the royal family. Men of rank have their barges dragged by war boats, common water-men not being admitted into the same boat with them. Temporary houses are built for them at the places where they mean to stop in travelling.

A singularly absurd custom takes place in this country in certain forms of political homage shown to a white elephant, a preternatural animal kept for the purpose, superbly lodged near the royal palace, sumptuously dressed and fed, provided with functionaries like a second sovereign, held next in rank to the king, and superior to the queen, and made to receive presents and other tokens of respect from foreign ambassadors.

The court of Ava is fully as proud as that of Peking. The sovereign acknowledges no equal. The punctilios of ceremony are numerous, and rigidly followed; and the utmost guardedness is observed in any diplomatic intercourse with foreign states. The manners of the great are often pleasing, but the officers render them rapacious. Obligated to give large presents to the king they have recourse to extortion, speculations in trade, and almost universal monopoly. Great vicissitudes of fortune are occasioned by royal caprice.

Milton and James the Second.—When James the second was Duke of York, he

paid a visit to Milton, merely out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation the Duke asked Milton, whether he did not think the loss of his sight was a judgment upon him for what he had written against Charles the first, who was the Duke's father. Our immortal Bard made the following reply. "If your Highness thinks that the calamities which befall us here, are indications of the wrath of Heaven, in what manner are we to account for the fate of the King, your father?—The displeasure of Heaven must, upon this supposition have been much greater against him than against me; for I have only lost my eyes, and he lost his head."

Immense Steam Vessel.—The Government of the Netherlands has ordered the immediate construction of a larger steam-vessel than has hitherto swam the ocean. It is to be 250 feet in length, to have three decks, four masts and a bowsprit, and steam-engine power equal to 300 horses, and is to cost 800 000 Dutch florins—This enormous vessel is to draw but sixteen feet water when laden, and ten feet unladen. The object of the Government is to facilitate the intercourse between Holland and the Dutch East Indies, and it is calculated that about forty days, will be sufficient for the voyage, which may be effected with the consumption of about 2,400,000 pounds of mineral coal.

PORTLAND, March 6. Morgan over again.—The new abduction.—MORGAN, who recently murdered his wife, in this town, has escaped, or rather has been carried off. As far as we can understand, it appears that he was under arrest, in the Alms house, guarded by an officer during the day, and by a woman during the night. Yesterday, we have been told, he was so exceedingly sick, and found it so difficult to breathe, that the windows were opened to preserve life. This was probably a part of the plan, on his side—for during the last night he was visited by a number of fishermen, fellow-craftsmen, it is said, who in the absence of the female from the room, contrived to bear him off, and to this hour, has not been heard of. We learn that ladders were provided by his friends who managed the abduction, by which the high fence or wall that surrounds the building were scaled, and he enabled to descend from his window. We are not acquainted with further particulars. The case however, falls, in no wise short of that of Morgan, the mason—and the New York abduction has now a parallel, if not in the interest, at least in romance and singularity.

Advertiser

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The Boston papers contain an account of the loss of the brig Persia, Thissell, from the Straits, bound to Salem. The brig was cast away on Cape Ann, near Brace's Cove. The cargo is strewn along the shore. The vessel has gone entirely to pieces. Nine bodies have been found. Among them are recognised the captain and first officer, cook and steward. The two former have been taken to Beverly for burial. About 30 bales of rags have been found. The wreck strews the shore for nearly half a mile. It is stated that when the brig was driven from her anchorage, she had three anchors down, one with a chain.

HURRA—for Jackson!—Not content with the loud exultations of the white population of our little village, one of the sable descendants of Cain, a fireman of the Steamboat, stimulated to action by the pure motives of patriot-

ism, and believing that the Chief had not been sufficiently honored by the previous salutes, "choosing darkness rather than light," during the silent watches of the night, resolved to make known his adhesion to the administration of the new President, charged an old swivel which during the pacific administration of President Adams had lain useless with powder and gravel stones; and the better to effect his purpose drove a plug into the muzzle. Our hero had no sooner applied his torch than the gun burst, the pieces flew in all directions, broke his arm, and horribly disfigured his countenance. We commend him to the powers that be for a pension of 100 dollars.

Plymouth Memorial

Thomas Newton, a colored man, steward of the packet ship Britannia, has been committed to prison at Liverpool, on a charge of having robbed Captain Marshall of a large quantity of wine, brandy, rum, preserves, sweetmeats, tumblers, wine glasses, &c. It appears Newton was to have been married the day he was arrested, and had furnished his new lodgings from the cabin of the Britannia.

A seaman, named C Johnson, of the ship Dover, of Boston, has been detected in an attempt to smuggle tobacco at Liverpool, and fined 100*l*.

We find in the Liverpool Mercury of 18th January, the following notice:

Bravery and Humanity of a Crew of Negroes.—Fourteen seamen belonging to the late ship Pierson, of Whitby; Fogg, master from Quebec to Hull, lost at sea on the 16th December, owe their preservation to the courageous and persevering efforts of the American ship Thomas Dickson, Captain Anthony, whose crew, sixteen in number, consists entirely of black men, originally from the coast of Africa, but now free men of the United States. These brave men not only continued with cheerfulness the most persevering exertion, during two days and nights, to rescue our unfortunate countrymen from the tops of the wreck, to which they had taken refuge the vessel being water logged and in the most tempestuous weather, but, on succeeding in bringing them off to their own ship, resigned to them their beds, clothes, and every comfort they had at their disposal; and, on landing them safely at Havre, on the 12th, divided amongst them all the money they could raise in order to alleviate their distress.

Barbarous.—This morning, as Samuel Berry and James Foy, two laborers in the Brewery of Mr Millbank in Catharine street, were employed about the wash tub, then filled with scalding fluid, in consequence of some altercation Foy pushed Berry into the wash tub, where he held him. The water, according to the statement of the sufferer, was at 170 of Fahrenheit. He was examined shortly after by one of the police officers, and gave an account of the affair. He is scalded down to the middle, and presents a shocking spectacle. Foy has been sent to Bridewell.—American.

It is not enough that our mechanics, our laborers, our strong men, our gifted and our youth, are engaged in the great work. Our women must be with us, or we cannot hope to prevail—our mothers, our wives, and our daughters—the other half, and in such matters, by far the most influential half of our whole population. It is not enough that we confederate together abroad, as men, to discourage the use of strong drink, in our workshops, in our taverns, or in the highway—to make sobriety one of the qualifications of a ruler—to encourage the culture of the grape, or the use of cheap and safe wines that would be accessible to the poor, and not lead to a desire for any thing dangerous—to labor night and day for the overthrow of the Destroyer—it is not enough.

that we do all this, if the wives and mothers, and sisters of our country, continue to make our very homes a snare to us, every sociable coming together, every fire side interview, every joyous event, an excuse for tampering with the shadow of playing with the skirts of the enemy. As for what we may do—

"We but wear
"Our strength away in wrestling with the air"

So long as women persist in pouring the fiery drag into the cradle-cap of the babe—nursing it with the food of the infant—substituting fever for health, and sorrow for strength—converting the stream of pearl, and hiding the treachery; with flavor, and color, and perfume; for all these things are to be done, before the youthful purity of taste can be perverted. What are we to do, when we have, under one pretence or another, brandy mixed with our very food—our sauces—our jellies—our cakes and our pies—with whatever is intended to be better and richer than usual? What are we to do, as men; after we have been made to relish the flavor of ardent spirit, in this way; from our cradle to our grave; accustomed to it in our pap; taught in our very childhood, to sit up to the table and throw oil and glass of wine, like a man; of Portuguese wine too, such as the Portuguese themselves never drink, for we, like the English, have it with what we call a body to it, in other words, overcharged with brandy; in a glass of our own too; for where is the child without a wine cup of his own?

Fifty years ago, we had few or no drunkards. Now we have three hundred thousand. Fifty years from to day; if our youth should persevere, taking counsel together, not to reprove the age; for they were unworthy of the cause; not to stay the Destroyer with a wall of brass, or a sword of fire; not to try the gathered brow, nor the strong arm; but gently, and patiently to discourage their younger brethren, their associates and all that are with them in the great business of life; I do believe judging by what is already done, that in fifty years from to day, this our great national reproach would be no more.—NEAL'S ADDRESS.

NEW ZEALANDERS COMPARED WITH THE JEWS. The London Literary Gazette notices the singular fact, that many of the customs of the New Zealanders bear a close resemblance to those of the ancient Jews. Among other peculiarities it is esteemed unclean to eat twice out of the same basket, and the principal occupation of the women, therefore, is the constant manufacturing of baskets, from the bark of the palm tree, for their lordly masters, after whose meals out of them they are carefully consumed. In other respects there are a multitude of circumstances which render things clean or unclean in the code of the natives.

A LONG TABLE.—A gentleman writing the history of the table, has made a curious calculation. Solomon the wise gave a feast in the court yard of the temple at which were consumed 23,000 oxen, and 120,000 sheep. This feast, then, would require sixty acres of land for kitchens, 17,000 cooks, and allowing one pound to each guest, and eighteen inches to each seat, the table would extend the whole length of Solomon's kingdom, viz. from Dan to Beersheba, or from Winchester Chapel Church to Bristol Cross!!

Cure for weak and weeping eyes.—Make a strong decoction of cantemille, boiled in sweet cow's milk—let the patient's eyes be bathed several times a day, as warm as can be suffered without uneasiness. Persons almost blind have been cured by persevering in the use of this prescription. It is proper, however, to observe, that frequent use, five or six weeks bathing of the eyes is necessary.—Philadelphia Sentinel.

From Russell's Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe.—The church of England, from the period of the reformation, has preserved a peculiar character. The leaders of the reform, failing in with the national temper, loath to destroy what may be corrected, and averse to inquire into abstract truth, when practical utility has been provided for, left subsisting much of the Romish worship, and neglected some of the favorite dogmas of the chief reformers. Large possessions were left in the hands of the clergy, and a titular supremacy over the church was transferred from the pope to the king. Hence the deep erudition and dignified bearing of the English prelates; hence the absence of that low fanaticism which disgraced some of the reformed churches; hence that decency of public worship which rejected, on the one hand, all unmeaning ceremony, and on the other, all excess of devotional enthusiasm. But with these qualities, the church in England, as an institution, had serious defects. The clergy, educated with the aristocracy, depending on the king and the aristocracy, had too little sympathy with the people, and too much of political connexion with the governing power of the state. In the age of which we are treating, however, the majority of the inferior clergy, whether they still rankered after the adomations of the Stuarts, or desired only a high church administration, were opposed to the crown; a position which, as Mr. Hume has observed, was forced and unnatural. The government unable to gain the majority, had yet the power to dispose of the chief seats of the church, and they used it to advance to those high places men of liberal opinions, attached to the Protestant succession, of extensive learning, but free from the narrowness either of pedantry or of their profession. Such men, who, at a different period, might have been left unnoticed by the crown, fell in with the spirit of the times, and, without altering, modified the character of the church. Engaging but little in controversy with their old enemies, the Roman Catholics and the Puritans, they endeavored not so much to prove that their faith was scriptural, as that Scripture was rational. Infidel writings, the calm temper of the age, and the theological turn of Queen Caroline, contributed to this change. The truth and fitness of religion, the beauty of virtue, the advantages of a good and upright life, charity and toleration for all mankind, were the subjects on which the chosen prelates loved to dwell. The scotters of Christianity were defeated by their mildness of tone; the learned were satisfied with the freedom in which they were indulged; but the people at large, too much neglected, fell into the apathy of cold acquiescence.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, March 21, 1829.

ECONOMY.

We have been promising ourselves for some time, to offer something on economy; not because it is the most important subject to which we could invite the attention of our readers, as there are many others equally so; but

believing that a particular attention to it on our part, would add much to our respectability in the public estimation. The subject is one which needs more time than we can devote to it; we merely hope, by placing it here, to gain for it a moment's consideration. What profit is it, if many engage in business, & make much money thereby, if the whole is wasted as fast as earned, by imitating the follies of men, who are our superiors in wealth and education? What is the material difference, if the man who clears a thousand dollars yearly, & another who earns but one hundred, find themselves equally, at the year's end, without ten dollars to bless themselves. It is true that the former can make a greater figure in Broadway but what advantage will he have, when old age comes creeping over him: then, when it is too late, he will regret that he has paid so little attention to economy—without which, a king is always a beggar, whilst the subject who practises it, may enjoy competency and independence.


The improvidence of our people is a subject of daily remark among our friends, who are desirous that we should advance in respectability; but what can we expect, while the great mass have such imperfect ideas of economy, and of the necessity of a daily practice of it, in every family, who desire to lay by something against the necessities of old age, or the infirmities to which all men are liable. Throughout our land, we are held up as beings who pay little heed to economy; and from the general spirit of extravagance which pervades our community, we confess that there is more truth in the remark than we are willing to allow. We know that the advantages of many of our people, have been limited in every respect, but we contend, that no being who is endowed with reason, can be so blind to his own interest, as not to know, that every thing he sees others perform is not proper for him to do; every article of dress he sees others wear, is not becoming for him to wear; every foolish action they commit, is not worthy of imitation—and this allusion is forcibly recalled to our minds, by having heard it remarked a day or two ago, that some persons had been silly enough to demand of our city government permission to have a masquerade ball. What next? where will the spirit of imitation stop? we have our balls and assemblies, with tickets at three dollars crowded with "ladies & gentlemen of color," but this is not high life enough, and we are yet to have our "Masquerade and Fancy Balls; our Masonic and Military Balls; and though last, not so in importance, our Coachmen's Ball!" all talked of, and likely to take place during the present season. Oh the folly, of so much dancing, and waste of time, and money!

We have already alluded to our general improvidence, but perhaps an illustration may throw more light upon it than all we can urge. So apparent was this, that of the many applicants for help, during the present winter, in our ward, three-fifths were coloured; though the coloured population of the city is not twenty thousand. After such a picture, who can blame us, for wishing to impress upon many of our leading men the necessity of discarding all unnecessary superfluities in dress and living, for the mere force of example, upon the minds of their less informed brethren.

Married.

In Philadelphia, on 15th. inst. by the Rev. Charles Pierce, Mr. JOHN HARRIS, of Baltimore, to Miss. ROSELLA BAKER, of Philadelphia.

BOARDING.

 **W. P. JOHNSON** respectfully informs his friends and the public, that after the first of May next, his house, No 551 Pearl Street, near Broadway will be open for the accommodation of respectable Gentlemen of color.

The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the terms will be moderate. Nothing will be wanting on his part to render the situation of such as favor him with their patronage as comfortable as possible
New-York, March 20, 1829

INFANT AF ICAN SCHOOL,

This school being kept in the rear of No. 16 Grand Street, for the last two years is now opened in No. 96 Centre street, near the foot of Canal street, in the basement story of the organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to both sexes of Adults and youths. In this school, is taught Reading, Writing Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of globes and maps, and Natural Philosophy. Also the females, are taught plain sewing and marking.

Hours of school, are from 9 o'clock until 12 A. M. and from one o'clock until 3 P. M.

Ladies wishing to take private lessons through the summer, will have an opportunity between the hours, three and 5 o'clock, at a very moderate price.

Terms of Tuition from 2 to 4 dollars per Quarter, half-payable in advance.

S. TREADWELL.

New York March 6th 1829

BOARDING.

The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, that he has made arrangements by which his house will be reopened on the first of May, for the accommodation of such respectable persons of colour, as may have occasion to visit this city during the present season. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and nothing will be wanting to render such as favour him with their patronage, comfortable and happy.

P. TER BANE.

No 29 Leonard Street New York.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 15th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught **ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION**, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$9 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

JOSEPH SHEPPARD

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10 1829.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on *Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October* last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings*, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1829.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their *Clothing and Dressing Establishment*, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantaloon, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: rest and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1829.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. *Also—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c.* which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1829.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with *Justice and Punctuality.*

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with **BOARD** and **LODGING**. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1829.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. **GLOUCESTER & JONES,**

Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY**; to which are added the study of the **LATIN** language and **NATURAL PHILOSOPHY**, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught *Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING*, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading	2 00
and Spelling	2 00
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	2 50
Arithmetic, do. do. do.	2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar,	
Geography & Natural Philosophy,	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway

that old and well known establishment. Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make **BOOTS and SHOES** to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of **LIQUID BLACKING**, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by **DAVID WALKER**, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of *New and Second handed Clothing*.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1829.

TO LET

Cornelius Henry has just finished a handsome two story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town, and will rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it, please to call at 31 Moore street.

C. HENRY.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107, Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues in manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING. DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general, that his **House** No. 25 *Gas-street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING** LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. **LADIES** dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth.—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the **Clothes Dressing** in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing Coats, PANTALOONS, &c. is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, oils, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by **STEAM SPONGING**, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

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Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

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All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II

NEW-YORK, WED. 28. 1829.

NO. 104

PROPOSALS,

BY S. R. JONES AND W. C. HOWELLS, FOR
PUBLISHING IN WHEELING, VA.

A SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED

THE AFRICAN LIBERATOR.

EDITED BY S. R. JONES.

The title of this work is fully indicative of its intended character—an advocate of the emancipation of the oppressed and degraded sons of Africa, from their present state of bondage, to that freedom guaranteed them by Heaven, in the common rights of man. The work will embrace the following items, viz:—

Structures on slavery, original and selected; Reports of Emancipation, Abolition, and Colonization societies, etc. Literary and Miscellaneous items, etc.

CONDITIONS

The African Liberator will be published every second Monday—Each number shall contain 16 two pages, neatly printed on good medium paper, at 50 cents, in advance, exclusive of postage; with an addition of 25 cents for every three months delay.—Any person who shall procure six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, will be entitled to the seventh copy.

DR. DALE.

When queen Elizabeth proposed to Dr. Dale the employment of being her ambassador in Flanders, among other encouragements, she told him that he should have twenty shillings a day for his expenses. "Then, Madam," said he, "I will spend fifteen or shillings a day." "And what will you do with the odd shilling?" asked the queen. "I will reserve that for my Kate, and for Tom and Dick," meaning his wife and children. This induced the queen to enlarge his allowance. During the doctor's stay abroad, he once sent, in a packet to the secretaries of state two letters, one to the queen and the other to his wife; but that which was intended for the queen, was superscribed "to his dear wife," and the other "for her most excellent majesty," so that when the queen opened her letter, she found it beginning with "sweet heart," and afterwards met with the expressions "my dear," and "dear love," and others of a like kind, acquainting her with the embarrassed state of his circumstances. This mistake occasioned much mirth, but it procured the doctor a supply of money.

The doctor, being engaged with some other ambassadors in a negotiation, a dispute arose concerning the language in which they should treat the Spanish minister, said that the French would be the most proper, because, said he to Dr. Dale, "your mistress call herself queen of France." "Nay then," said the doctor, "let us treat in

Hebrew, for your master calls himself king of Jerusalem."

AFRICA

The Death of Major Laing—The following interesting letter, written from Timbuctoo by Major Laing the day before his departure from that city, and a few days before his death, and the account which follows of his death, is copied from the London Standard of Jan. 27, where they are credited to an article by Mr. Barrow in the Quarterly Review, which was to be published in London on the following day. It appears that the papers of Major Laing referred to in the latter part of this article, have not been recovered, but there is some faint hope that they may yet be, as an Arab who carried a correct account of the murder to the English consul at Morocco said that a friend of his had books, not printed but written, that belonged to the Christian, and he thought he could get them. He was of course encouraged by the consul to make the attempt.

Timbuctoo, Sept. 21, 1826.

My Dear Consul—A very short epistle must serve to apprise you, as well as my dearest Emma, of my arrival at, and departure from, the great capital of Central Africa; the former of which events took place the 18th ult.—the latter will take place, God willing, to-morrow morning. I have abandoned all thoughts of retracing my steps to Tripoli, and came here with an intention of proceeding to Jeune by water; but this intention has been entirely upset, and my situation in Timbuctoo rendered extremely unsafe, by the unfriendly disposition of the Foola, of Massina, who have this year upset the dominion of the Fuarie, and made themselves patrons of Timbuctoo, and whose Sultan, Bello, has expressed his hostility towards me in no unambiguous terms, in a letter which Al Saidi Bou-bekar, the Sheik of this town, received from him a few days after my arrival. He has now got intelligence of my being in Timbuctoo, and as a party of Foola are hourly expected, Al Saidi Bou-bekar, who is an excellent, good man, and who trembles for my safety, has strongly urged my departure; and I am sorry to say that the notice has been so short, and I have so much to do previous to going away, that this is the only communication I shall, for the present, be able to make. My destination is Sego, whither I hope to arrive in fifteen days; but I regret to say the road is a vile one, and my perils are not yet at an end; but my trust is in God, who has hitherto borne me up amidst the severest trials, and protected me amidst numerous dangers to which I have been exposed. I have no time to give you any account of Timbuctoo, but shall briefly state that in every other respect except in size, (which does not exceed four miles in circumference,) it has completely met my expectations. Kalra is only five miles distant, and is a neat

town, situate on the very margin of the river. I have been busily employed, during my stay, searching the records of the town, which are very abundant, and acquiring information of every kind; nor is it with any common degree of satisfaction that I say my perseverance has been amply rewarded. I am now convinced that my hypothesis concerning the termination of the Niger is correct.

May God bless you all! I shall write you fully from Sego, as also my Lord Bathurst, and I rather apprehend that both letters will reach you at the same time, as none of the Ghadamis merchants leave Timbuctoo for two months to come. Again, may God bless you all! My dear Emma must excuse my writing. I have begun a hundred letters to her, but have been unable to get through one. She is ever uppermost in my thoughts; and I look forward with delight to the hour of our meeting, which please God, is now at no great distance.

This letter was left behind at Timbuctoo, and appears to have been brought by the nephew of Babani, together with an important document in Arabic, of which the following is the substance:

"About a month after their safe arrival at Timbuctoo, [Laing and young Moktah] the Prince of the Faithful, Sultan Ahmad, Ben Mohammed Labo, the lord and sovereign of all these countries, wrote a letter to his lieutenant governor Osman, containing as follows:

"I have heard that a Christian intends coming to you; but whether he has already arrived or not, I do not know. You must prevent him from arriving, if he has not reached you; and if he has, you must expel him the country in such a manner as to leave him no hope of returning to our countries, because I have received a letter from the tribe of Foola, containing a caution against allowing Christians to come into the Musselman countries in Soudan; which letter was written in the east, and contained an account of the mischiefs and impieties by which they have corrupted Spain and other countries."

"When governor Osman received this letter, he could not but obey it. He herefore engaged a Sheik of the Arabs of the desert, named Ahmad, son of Obeid Allah, son of Rehal, of Soliman Bar-oochi, to go out with the Christian, and protect him as far as the town of Arevan. Bar-oochi accordingly went with him from Timbuctoo, but on arriving at his own residence, he treacherously murdered him, and took possession of all his property. This is within our knowledge. We know the affair, and have seen the letter of the Prince of the Faithful, Sultan Ahmad Labo."

The document is attested in Timbuctoo by fifteen signatures. The following examination by the British consul, of Ben

gola, who represents himself as the servant of the late Major Laing, gives the catastrophe of this melancholy story. What is your name? Bungola. Where your Major Laing's servant? Yes. (And he produced the following paper.)

"Azoad 2d. July, 1826

"I promise to pay to the bearer, Bungola, the sum of six dollars per month, from the 15th. December, 1825, till my return to Gnamamis; or on the failure of that event, till the 15th. December, 1826; previously deducting fifty dollars which I paid for his freedom.

"A. GORDON LAING"

"Were you with Major Laing, at the first attack? Yes, and wounded (showing his head.) Did you remain with him at Moktars? Yes. Did you accompany him from thence to Timbuctoo?—Yes.

"How was he received at Timbuctoo?

Well. How long did he remain at Timbuctoo? About two months. Did you leave Timbuctoo with Major Laing? Yes. Who went with you? A kofle of Arabs. In what direction did you go? The sun was on my right cheek. Did you know where you were going? To Sausandix.

Did you see any water, and were you molested? We saw no water, nor were we molested till the night of the third day, when the Arabs of the country attacked and killed my master. Was any one killed beside your master? I was wounded but cannot say that any were killed. Were you sleeping near your master? Yes. How many wounds had your master? I cannot say—they were all with swords; and in the morning I saw the head had been cut off.

Did the person who had charge of your master commit the murder? Sheikh Burdash, who accompanied Reis, killed him, being assisted by his black servant, by swords, when asleep. What did the Sheikh then do? He went on to his country. An Arab took me back to Timbuctoo. What property had your master when he was killed? Two camels; one carried the provisions; the other carried my master and his bags. Where were your master's papers? In his bag. Did you endeavour to preserve them? I was so stunned with the wound I never thought of the papers. Where the papers brought back to Timbuctoo? I don't know. This Arab thus deposes before the kadi of Tripoli. Appeared before me &c. and maketh oath according to the established form of the Mahomedan faith Bungola, servant to the late Major Laing, who swears that he was with his master three days beyond Timbuctoo, and saw his master murdered, and that he actually saw the head separated from the body.

"Signed, &c. in presence of his Highness's Minister. H. D. GHIES."

From the Twelfth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

PLAN OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONY OF LIBERIA

The necessity of a mild, just, and efficient civil Government, for the preservation of individual and political rights among any people, and the advancement of true prosperity induces the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to adopt, after mature consideration, the fol-

lowing system of Government, for the proper regulation of public affairs in the Colony of Liberia.

Article I. The Agent of the American Colonization Society, resident in the Colony, possesses within the same, sovereign power, subject only to the Constitution, the chartered rights of the citizens, and the decisions of the Board.

Article II. All male coloured people, who have subscribed the oath to support the Constitution, and drawn and not forfeited lands in the Colony, shall be entitled to vote for, and be eligible to the civil offices of the Colony.

Article III. The Civil Officers of the Colony shall be appointed annually; and the polls for the general annual election of the Colony, shall be opened on the last Tuesday in August, and continue open not more than three, nor less than two successive days, in the different Settlements. — Elections shall be organized by the Sheriff, by the appointment in each Settlement, of a President, two Judges, and two Clerks.

Article IV. The Colonial Officers eligible by the annual suffrage of the freeholders, in which the Agent has the right to interpose his negative, assigning to the voters in time to renew the choice at the same election, his reasons for such interposition, are, for the Colony, a Vice-Agent two Counsellors, a High Sheriff, a Register, and a Treasurer; and for each of the Settlements consisting of not less than sixty families, two Commissioners of Agriculture, two Commissioners to form a Board of Health, and two Censors.

Article V. The Vice-Agent shall be admitted to the council of the Agent in all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the support and execution of the laws; and in the event of the Agent's absence, or sickness, the Vice-Agent shall become the General Superintendent of Public Affairs.

Article VI. The Vice-Agent with two Counsellors, shall constitute a Council; who shall meet when requested by the Agent, to deliberate on the interests of the Colony and the measures to be taken for their security and advancement.

The Vice-Agent shall also advise with the other members of the Council, on any subjects connected with the general welfare, as often as he shall think it proper; and report the result to the Agent if proper, or act upon the same, in case of his absence.

Article VII. The duty of the Counsellors shall be, to aid the Agent, or Vice-Agent, with their advice and counsel, on subjects relating to the general welfare of the Colony, whenever thereto requested by either.

Article VIII. The High Sheriff shall, either by himself or his deputies, aid in the organization of elections; act as Marshal for the Government of the Colony; execute all processes, judgments, and commands of the Court of Sessions, and perform generally, the services required of the same Officer, by the common laws of England and the United States.

Article IX. The Secretary of the Col-

ony shall take charge of, and carefully keep all the papers, records, and archives of the Colony, generally; shall attend and exactly record the doings of the Agent in Council; shall publish all the ordinances, and legal enactments of the Government; publish Government notices, issue the Agent's orders, civil, military, and judicial, to the proper functionaries; deliver a fair copy of Government papers necessary to be recorded to the Register of the Colony; and manage its internal correspondence on the part, and under the directions of the Agent.

Article X. The Register shall record all documents and instruments relating to the security, and title of public or individual property; Government grants; patents; licences; contracts and commissions; and all other papers which are properly a matter of record, and to which the Government of the Colony shall be a party.

Every volume of records when completed, shall be delivered by the Register, to the Secretary of the Colony, for preservation, among the archives of the Colony.

Article XI. The Treasurer of the Colony shall receive and safely keep all the monies, and public securities required by law, or the judgment of courts to be deposited in the public Treasury, and shall deliver up, and pay over the same, only by a requisition signed by the Agent, or Vice-Agent of the Colony; to whom he shall render a statement of the public finances on the Monday preceding the annual Election of the Colony.

Article XII. The Commissioners of Agriculture shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the Agriculture of the Colony.

The Commissioners composing the Board of Health, shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony; shall ascertain the proper objects of medical attention; report nuisances prejudicial to the public health, direct their removal, and make themselves generally active in diminishing the sufferings and dangers of the settlers caused by sickness.

Each of these Committees shall record, for the future use of the Colony, all important observations and facts relating to the subjects of their charge.

Article XIII. The two Censors shall act as conservators of the public morals, and promoters of the public industry; and be obliged to all the duties, and invested with all the legal powers, on whatever relates to the public morals and industry, which are lawfully required of, and possessed by grand jurors, in such parts of the United States as recognize such auxiliaries to their magistracy.

It shall be the special duty of these officers to ascertain in what way every person, in their proper districts, acquires a livelihood; to report or present idlers; detect vicious or suspected practices; and present for legal investigation and cure every actual, or probable evil, growing out of immoralities, either of a portion of the community, or of individuals.

Article XIV. The Judiciary of the Colony shall consist of the Agent and a competent number of Justices of the peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance of all cases affecting the peace, and of criminal cases within the definition of petit larceny, and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the court of monthly Sessions, whether acting as a court of law, or a court of equity, the Agent or Vice-Agent shall

preside, and the Justices be his associates.

The court of monthly Sessions shall have original Jurisdiction in all actions of debt, in which the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars; and in criminal causes above the degree of petit larceny; and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil causes whatsoever.

The requisite number of Constables for the Colony shall be appointed by the Agent annually.

A Clerk and a Crier of the Court of Sessions shall also be appointed by the said Court, annually.

An Auctioneer, who shall conduct all auction sales except those of the Sheriff and Constables, in pursuance of the judgment of the courts of the Colony; shall also be created by annual appointment of the Agent.

A Store Keeper, Librarian, Commissary of Ordnance, to be appointed by the Agent, shall be respected and obeyed in matters belonging to their respective functions, as officers of the Colony.

Instructors in all public schools having the sanction of a public charter, or participating in any degree in the public funds, shall be appointed and employed by the regular school committees of the Colony, but with the Agent's approbation and concurrence.

All Custom, Port, Infirmary, Medical Guard and Police Officers, not appointed by the Managers of the Colonization Society, and whose services are required and defined by the laws of the Colony, together with the public Measurers, Inspectors, and Appraisers, shall be appointed by the Agent of the Colony.

Article XV. The Militia of the Colony shall consist wholly of such unformed Volunteer Corps as shall obtain charters under the Government of the Colony; of which charters, the following shall be fundamental articles:

1st. That the Corps shall always comply with any requisitions for their services, either wholly or in part, made by the executive Government of the Colony.

2nd. That the Corps shall ever preserve and hold themselves and their arms and equipments in a state of readiness for actual service at the shortest notice.

3rd. That the Officers be commissioned by the Agent; and

4thly. That they shall muster, parade, and serve in the line of the Colony, under general Officers, when thereto required by the Executive Government.

General Officers shall be appointed by the Agent; and when especial reasons do not forbid, shall be taken from the Officers of the several Corps, and promoted according to rank, and the seniority of their commissions.

All military Offences & delinquencies, shall be tried by a General Court-Martial, to be composed, except the Officers and Guards of the Court, of Commissioned Officers; and to sit quarterly.

A correct Copy.

J. ASHMUN.

Latest from Liberia.—We have been favored with a letter from Dr. Randall, Agent of the American Colony in Africa, received by the U. S. Schooner Shark, via Pensacola. It is dated Jan. 3, 18 9, and we regret to say, confirms the news of the death of Rev. Lott Cary, (a colored emigrant from Richmond, Va. who, in the absence of Mr. Ashmun, and before Dr. Randall arrived, superintended the concerns of the Colony) by the accidental explosion of gun powder.

Soon after Dr. R.'s arrival at the colony, he ascertained that there was in the settlement a Mandingo, or Mahometan Priest, from the interior of the country. He

immediately sent for him, and by the assistance of Mr Gomez, a highly intelligent African, educated in Europe, was enabled to converse with him, and obtain a translation of Prince Abdul Rahaman's [or Araman's] letter, [wh. it will be remembered, was recently emancipated in this country,] to his relatives in Teembo, capital of the Foulah Jallow country. The Mandingo was from Susa, a country bordering upon the Foulah Jallow. Dr R. furnished him with a copy of the letter, and promised him a handsome reward if he would bring back an answer from Teembo. The following is a literal copy of the letter, as translated by Mr Gomez:

"To Abdul Guadilly and Mahamado, of Foulah Jallow Teembo:

This letter is sent by me, Abdul Aramato Abdul Guadilly, to inform you that the good people of America have redeemed me and the whole of my family from slavery. I have, therefore, forwarded these few lines by the favor of Mr Richard Randall, and have desired him to forward it, if possible, to my country, to you, I expect by the help of God, to visit my country again in a short time; and I write it is to let the whole of my country know the goodness of the American country, which I shall be more able to express myself, when I have the blessing to revisit my country.

ABDUL ARAMANA:

The Prince his since embarked, with his family, at Norfolk for the African Colony, and probably before this, has reached his native continent. The following remarks of Dr Randall, will tend to show the wretched condition of the native Africans:

As low in the scale of humanity as we consider the degraded slave in the United States, he is here much exalted when compared with the native African. Even the recaptured African, who has remained as a slave in Georgia but one year, here occupies a high grade among his savage countrymen and becomes the means of extending the light of civilization and christianity among them. I have under my charge, as U S Agent for recaptured Africans, a town of these people, who were but one year in the United States, and year at service in the colony. They are now comfortably fixed in their bamboo houses, with good farms about them; and I was pleased to find, that the best house in the village was devoted to christian worship. The establishment of this town was one of the last acts of benevolence and philanthropy of the lamented Lott Carey.

* a mistake [Jour. of Com.

The Slave Trade.—From the London Courier of January 26, we have news from the British frigate Sybille, Com. Collier, employed in cruising upon the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, to the 30th of November. The Sybille was then on the point of proceeding to the Bight of Benin, in search of vessels employed in the slave trade, which were known to be actively engaged in that cruel traffic. The squadron on the station was healthy—the Sybille particularly so. Commander Turner, late Lieutenant of the Sybille, who was promoted for his gallantry

in the command of the Black Joke, tender to that frigate, returned to England in the Plumper, with forty pirates, taken out of a vessel captured by him on the coast, of whose atrocities it is hoped evidence will be adduced sufficiently conclusive to bring them to punishment. Commander Turner has been presented by the officers of the Sybille, with a sword, of the value of two hundred guineas, in token of the high estimation in which they held his courageous and active conduct whilst in command of the tender. This deserving young officer, during that command, has rescued from slavery upwards of two thousand of his fellow creatures.—N Y Com Ad.

Our Free Country!—Several free negroes were recently brought before the County Court of Jefferson county, Ky., under a law of 1803, which forbids any free negro or mulatto to migrate to, be brought into that State from any other State or Territory, upon pain of being "sold by the Sheriff to the highest bidder, on a credit of one year, unless they are able (which very few of them are) to give bonds and good security that, within 20 days, they will depart and never more return. In the one referred to, several were actually sold by the Sheriff for one year; others were set at liberty, having received their freedom in the State; and to others, time was given to find security or leave the State and never return.

Surely this is a free country! where a man who happens to have a dark skin, is deprived of his liberty, (one of those "unalienable rights" which our Declaration of Independence says is common to all mankind,) and converted into a Slave, for no other crime than having removed from one State into another. We would suggest a substitute for this barbarous law, and one which we are sure will be equally effectual. Let it be ordained that every free black or mulatto who shall be found in the State, on or after a given period, say the 1st of January, 1830, shall immediately be supplied with a decent outfit, and restored to the land of his fathers at the public expense, as a small return for the injury which has been done to him or his ancestors, by tearing them from their homes, and consigning them to the horrors of slavery. This would secure the State from an excess of free coloured population, without turning it back upon some sister State, which, perhaps is already encumbered with the same material.

John. Com.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For the benefit of our successor, we inform our Hudson Correspondent, that printers are generally paid for the insertion of marriages, instead of having postage to pay—we therefore consign his document to our stove.—F. E. G. of Utica cannot be inserted, as the postage was unpaid.—Correspondents should remember that their communications if ever so worthy of insertion, are generally neglected, if editors are burdened with postage.

Married.

In Charleston S. C. on the 11th of Feb. Mr Joseph Dereff to Miss Mary Barrett.

Norfolk, March 16:

DREADFUL ACCIDENT!—For the first time since the introduction of steam boats in our waters we have the painful task of recording the circumstance of the explosion of a boiler with its appalling consequences; this deplorable casualty, we are grieved to state, has happened on board the steam boat Potomac, Captain Jenkins.

The Potomac was on her way down James river from Richmond, in company with the steam boat Norfolk Captain Henderson, the Richmond, Capt. Chapman a few miles astern. Off Day's Point, about sun set last evening, the Potomac stopped for a boat which came off from the shore, where her boiler burst, and shockingly scalded the undermentioned, persons who were in the fire room.

John Dudley, [fireman,] of Craney Island, Enoch Hay, do. a free black, of Alexandria, Geo Wilson, do. a slave belonging to Mrs. Richards.

Austin White, 1st steward, a slave of Mr. John Locke, of Portsmouth, who was in the forward cabin, was also dreadfully injured, principally by inhaling the scalding steam which filled the cabin, but may possibly recover.

Wilson died last night at 11 o'clock, and Dudley and Hay, were not expected to survive till morning. No other person on board received the least injury. There were 8 or 10 passengers on board. The Norfolk immediately went to the assistance of the Potomac, and the Richmond coming up soon after, the two boats took her in tow and brought her in last night at 12 o'clock.

The Potomac sustained no other injury than that which befel the boiler. It is not known from what cause the accident originated, but presumed to be from a defect in the boiler—the steam was not above the ordinary pressure.

Capt. Jenkins requests us to offer his heartfelt thanks to Capt. Henderson, of the steam boat Norfolk, and Capt. Chapman, of the Richmond, for the assistance so promptly rendered to him on this melancholy occasion, as well as for their kind attentions in alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate victims to this lamented disaster.—Veraki.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA AT LOUGHBOROUGH, ENG.—The attention of the Faculty of Leicestershire has been considerably excited by the death of an individual at Loughborough, in that country under the following peculiar circumstances:—It appears that the deceased in question, an itinerant vender of tin wares, whose name was Grange, a resident of Loughborough, was proceeding, about six months ago through Mount Sorrell, a small town between Loughborough and Leicester, with his stock in trade upon his head, when a large dog, of the cur species, attacked a smaller one, which was following at his heels, the man, in order to save his faithful little servant from the jaws of the savage cur, stooped to lift it from the ground, when the cur seized him by the lip, which was bitten severely.

The wound was sore for upwards of a week and at length healed. Nothing more was thought of the matter for four or five months, subsequently when on various occasions he mentioned to his acquaintances that a fancy continually haunted him that he would die in a similar way to Mr. Bryan's of Six Hills, alluding to a farmer who some time ago died having mad from the effects of a dog's bite. He also expressed his fears that the ferocious cur which had bitten him months previously at Mount Sorrell was in a rabid state. The deceased being a man accustomed to indulge rather freely in his potations, his repeated assertions that he should 'die mad,' were treated by the persons to whom he made them with derision, supposing him to be intoxicated. How

ever on Monday last, the unfortunate man was suddenly taken dreadfully ill, and began to be gray the usual symptoms of insanity, a tending this, horrible malady. He occasionally barked similar to a dog—frothed at the mouth, refused all sustenance, and recoiled at the appearance of water. He was sensible of his situation on at intervals, cautioned his attendants to beware of him, and having expressed his conviction that his death was at hand, he gave orders for his funeral, and threatened the surgeons with his re appearance after death if they dared to touch his body with the knife. The physicians and surgeons by whom he was visited resorted to the customary means in cases of hydrophobia, which seldom prove efficacious but their endeavors to save him were of no avail, the poor fellow expired in the greatest agonies on Wednesday last, being but three days from the first symptoms of hydrophobia appearing.

Dr. Beech and Mr. Palmer, two eminent professional men, of Loughborough, opened the body, which they examined with the most minute care, but there were no appearances of disease in a perfectly healthy state.

The deceased was a widower and had no family, and is stated to have been some time since in good circumstances.

CHINESE GEOGRAPHY.—Till very lately the Chinese in their maps of the earth, set down the Celestial Empire in the middle of a large square, and dotted round it the other kingdoms of the world, supposed to be 72 in number, assigning to the latter ridiculous or contemptuous names. One of these, for example, was Siaoim que or the Kingdom of Dwarfs, whose inhabitants they imagined to be so small as to be under the necessity of tying themselves together in bunches, to prevent their being carried away by the kites. In 1668 the Viceroy of Canton, in a memorial to the Emperor, on the subject of the Portuguese embassy, says, 'We find very plainly that Europe is only to the islands in the middle of the sea. With such ideas of other nations, it is not wonderful that they should consider the embassies and presents sent to them as marks of submission, and hasten to write down the donors in their maps, as tributaries of the Chinese Empire.'

CHIEFS.—The origin of this game—if it be lawful to call it a game—is lost in remote antiquity. The philosopher Xerxes, the Grecian prince Palamedes, and the brothers Lydo and Arthemo, have each in turn received the homage of inquirers as the inventors; others ascribe the honour to the Egyptians, and others to the Chinese. In the first book of the Odyssey, supposed to be written a thousand years before the Christian era, there is a game mentioned, which was probably chess. In China, the game is somewhat different from ours. A river separates the two contending parties, and the KING is entrenched in a fort, where only he can move. The mandarin, our BISHOP, is unable through age to cross the river; and instead of a QUEEN there are two PRINCES to support his majesty. The other peculiarity is a rocketboy still used in the Indian armies, who is stationed between the lines and vaults, rocket like over intervening obstacles, still he picks off his man at the other end of the board.

London Weekly Review.

Case of Mr. George Hamlet.

It may not be generally known, that Mr. George Hamlet, of this city, a British subject while travelling in pursuit of his lawful business, has been arrested and cast into a loathsome prison, at Norfolk, Va. because he had not the necessary documents to prove, that he was a free man. Mr. Hamlet, though a man

of colour, is a subject of the British Empire, as he was born and educated in England; and while there, never was his freedom of action controlled in the least by barbarous and partial laws; but in republican America, he is arrested and cast into prison, with felons and murderers—he is almost scourged & tortured by "Roman magistrates" because, forsooth he is a shade or two, darker than his persecutors. O Liberty! thy abode cannot be in the midst of so much injustice! it cannot be pleasing to thee to behold thy name daily profaned by false worshippers!

For public information, we can state, that the father of the individual, who is the subject of this article, is Mr. William Hamlet, of London, a man of colour, who is profile painter to his Britannic Majesty and the Royal family, and his mother, is a white subject of the same government: so that if the 'righteous judges' of Norfolk, are desirous of seeing the body of George Hamlet sold to the highest bidder in the market place of the aforesaid republican city they will find themselves most sadly mistaken. In future, we recommend to their worshipps, more caution in laying their hands upon our brethren: for though we have but few, who would devote themselves so assiduously as Mr. William J. Poyer has to the liberation of his friend assured; we are from Mr. P. that he is not wearied in his labour of friendship, and would at any time extend a helping hand to others who may be in the same predicament.

We are proud, to have it in our power to state, that through the exertions of Mr. P. in procuring the necessary documents to be forwarded immediately, we have every prospect to hope, that ere long, Mr. Hamlet will be restored to the bosom of his family and friends.

Horrible Cruelty.—The following extract of a letter from a young officer in Bengal to his friends in Nottingham, and containing an account of a suttee, at which horrible ceremony, he was a spectator, may perhaps be interesting: 'On the 16th of June an order arrived in camp from Brigadier Lumley, directing me to proceed to Odeypore, there to take command of the political escort. I left the camp at Kolecaree on the 17th and arrived at Odeypore on the 19th. The morning I went to the lake, where the Ranah Prince and all the great people of the Court were assembled in boats to celebrate some festival. We went into a boat, and pulled up close along side the Ranah, and the entertainment which was varied, concluded with a fine display of fireworks but alas! for the poor old Ranah, he ate too much that fatal night and died on the morning of the 30th for want of proper advice, after a reign of fifty years. At sunrise the body of the Ranah was carried out from the palace in a splendid litter: he was full dressed, decorated with all his jewels, and sitting cross-legged, just as if he had been alive; eight of his wives, splendidly attired, covered with valuable ornaments, and mounted on most beautiful horses rode in advance of the royal corpse; they had three miles to go from the palace to the bury-

ing ground. The women threw among the crowd immense sums of money. Arrived at the burying ground, the body of the Ranah was placed sitting in state in the inside of the funeral pile. The ground from the floor had been removed, and the hollow occasioned by this was filled with cotton, grease, rosin, &c.; over this was laid a carpet of crimson silk with a broad border of rich gold lace. The whole of the women went to a small stream, washed themselves said a brief prayer; they then walked round the outside of their pile, and at a time entered it, seating themselves near the body, according to the rank; the door was then closed. The principal Rance sung three verses of a hymn, and then gave the order for firing the pile. In a moment the whole was one complete flame, and the heat so intense that every one ran to a distance. There was no noise—no even a shriek. Oh, horrible! most horrible! Even now it makes my blood run cold to think of such a dreadful thing! The women burnt with almost all their ornaments on—many of very great value; one of them gave a priest a set of pearls worth 15000 rупes. The fire was kept up three days & three nights, and then cooled with milk; the ashes were carefully collected and sent to be thrown into the Ganges. It is generally supposed that at a latter the women are intoxicated with opium; this was not the case here. Never were women more collected, or more perfectly in their senses: they bore more the appearance of going to some place of pleasure than to so horrible a death. There was a pretty young creature among them, aged about twenty one years. I wished much to have got something belonging to her, if it had only been one of the wreaths of roses, to have kept as melancholy remembrance. The cloth of their dresses has so much gold in it, that it is sold by weight. What can equal the courage of these women? Nothing but their vanity. Their religion does not require such a sacrifice from them, and their vanity alone gives them courage.

Lost Child Found.—The body of *James Barney Allen*, a child aged between 4 and 5 years, was taken from the bottom of a well on Pawtuxet street on Wednesday fore noon. This is the child which has been missing since Friday afternoon of the 20th ult. the commencement of the memorable snow storm. The boarding of the front of the well curb was not more than 21 inches from the ground to the opening, and the evidence given to the jury, was, that a foot or more of snow in depth was on the sidewalk, adjoining the curb on the afternoon, after the commencement of the storm. The well is situated but a short distance from the door where his mother resided, and it was the opinion of the jury that he, probably, much bewildered, might have taken the opening in the curb for his mother's door, and fallen into the well. (Providence Journal.)

News—Or rather the want of it.—We have received no Eastern papers for several mails, the consequence of which, it is said in the Nashville Republican, is, that the members of Congress have "crowded them out" with documents to their constituents, for electioneering purposes. That paper states, that in one pile lying on the table in the Nashville Post Office, was about one hundred and fifty large packets, all bearing the frank of the Hon. David Crockett. It

would seem that Davy's constituents are learning to read. The letters of members have a preference over those of other persons, and Davy had carefully folded up his documents as letters to obtain for them that preference to a place in the mail bags. Davy takes the full benefit of his franking privilege. "If he don't I may be shot." Our member has been very clear of such abuses. Indeed, if he is in fault, it would rather be that of not exercising the privilege extensively enough. —*Western Empirium.*

A comical petition was presented to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly by George Harlow, for relief from military fines. We mention some of the statements embraced in the petition for the double purpose of shewing the beauties of the Nova Scotia militia system and the beauty of the petition's phraseology.

Petitioner has been enrolled in the militia 14 years—was not warned to attend the last training—lives in the woods three miles from any one else—says that his wife was threatened with a peculiar and inevitable sickness—the petitioner, filled with military ardor, although not warned, made every preparation for training—went and engaged Jane Beech to come and stay with his wife training day—was rainy on training day and Jane Beech could not come, so petitioner stand at home—Capt. Burton paraded his company in a field near a grist mill, where they waited for Col. McDougal "until they were wet as rats." Col. McDougal came and ordered them men into the mill, where all the business of a warlike nature they did was to impose a fine of thirty shillings on George Harlow.

The Edinburgh Murders.—It has been ascertained that the number of murders was not so great as had been at first conjectured. They probably exceeded twelve but were not a score in number. The woman McDougal has disappeared from Edinburgh, & is not known where she went to. Among her other relations she said that on one occasion she and the concubine of Hare overheard their two protectors talking over their cups in an adjoining room; when Hare said they could not be at a loss for subjects, as when others failed they could kill the women. And it was agreed between them to kill McDougal first. —Hare is yet imprisoned, and it is supposed he will be tried and convicted on charges. Mr. Jeffrey is engaged as Senior Counsel for the prosecution, by the friends of Daft Jamie.

A man named Paterson had been in the practice of purchasing the subjects from Hare and Burke for £10, and selling them at a profit of £5. Burke says he is resigned to his fate, but the wretch assigns as a reason for his wishing to have Hare convicted before he is executed himself, himself that he is afraid the spirits of the future victims (whom Hare would kill if set at large,) would reproach him (Burke) in the regions of bliss for not preventing their untimely death!

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 9.

Another Murder.—On Friday night last, a man of the name of Birdsell, committed

to the jail of this county for the murder of his wife. We have not been able to obtain the exact particulars, but learn that in a fit of jealousy he knocked her down with an axe and severed her head from her body. She had several children, in whose presence the deed was perpetrated. He made no attempt to escape. His trial will take place before the Supreme court in May next.—*Gaz.*

Wanted immediately A person capable of doing a good deal of business. For further particulars apply to William Randal, Hartford, Connecticut.

I have seen enough of rating ignorance never to venerate wisdom but where it actually appears. I have received literary titles and distinctions myself; and, by the quantity of my own wisdom, know how very little wisdom they confer.—

Goldsmith.

In forming a judgment, lay your hearts void of foretaken opinions; else, whatever is done or said will be measured by a wrong rule; like them who have the jaundice, to whom every thing appeareth yellow.—*Sir. P. Sidney*

The Chief Justice of the United States.—We find the following article in the Richmond Compiler.

"I was struck [said a southern member of congress to me the other day] with your Chief Justice. He is a singular man—is he not? I have never seen his equal in point of vivacity and simplicity. It was but the other day that going from Galby's hotel to the capitol, I met with a tall, plain-looking striking man with a sort of a por: folio under his arm. He was walking at a pretty rapid rate and though the day was very cold and wet, he had neither cloak nor umorella over him—while the hack drivers had all of them an umbrella over their heads. He was going at such a gait against a smart wind that his coat tail was standing up on a level with the horizon. I ascertained that it was your Chief Justice! And on the day of the inauguration, I was struck with his bright eye and florid face. He must be several years older than the President; and yet he had the art of looking several years younger. A strange man this Chief Justice of yours.

"Then you have never seen him at one of our barbecues—pitching quoits in all his glory with his long tailed coat off, stripped to the sleeves, with his long tall boots drawn to the knees—and all his soul as much given to the right laying of his quoits, as he would be in unttying the knots of a difficult case in the law of nations. You must see him thus in order to form some idea of his juvenility of spirits and simplicity of manners."

A Simple Story.—About one hundred years ago, their lived in Massachusetts, a clergyman, who had a respectable neighbor belonging to his Parish, who was notorious, addicted to tying; not from any malicious or pecuniary purpose, but from a perverse habit. The parson was every day grieved by the evil example of his neighbor. The person was Capt. Clark, a friend of the parson's in all temporary matters, and a man useful in the parish. But his evil example was a source of much inquietude to the parson; he was determined to preach a sermon especially for the occasion. Accordingly took his text—"Lie not one to another." He expatiated on the folly, the

wickedness and evil example of lying, in such a pointed manner, that nearly every person present thought the parson was aiming to the Captain—meeting being done, some one said to the Captain, what did you think of the sermon—He replied, excellent. But I could not, for my life, keep my eyes off of old Mother Syminton, thinking how she must feel for the parson certainly meant her. This story was told the writer by his mother. So was a daughter of the clergyman, and heard the sermon—to which she added, and my son when you hear any folly or vice exhibited from the pulpit, before you look out for a Mother Syminton, look within yourself to see if Captain Clark is not there. Her advice has had some effect and perhaps may have.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York March 28, 1829.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As this No. concludes the second volume, and is also the termination of our labours, we hope subscribers, who are in arrears, will see the necessity, of immediately balancing their accounts. The money, in all cases, may be sent by mail. Our agents in different places, will accept our feeble thanks for their exertions in behalf of Freedom's Star.

We are authorized by Mr. Cornish (who succeeds us in the publication of the Journal,) to state that the next No. will appear during the first week in May: in the meanwhile it is his urgent request, that exertions be used by the different agents to enlarge the subscription list.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The time having arrived, when our connexion with the Journal is about to be dissolved, we feel it our duty to offer, for the last time, a few words to the candid consideration of those friends who have been kind enough to patronise our feeble attempt, to dispel the clouds of ignorance & folly, which surround us as a community. If we cast our eyes at home, in our own land, or abroad, in foreign lands, we find no people exactly situated as we are—we find none so low and degraded—so dead to all the noble feelings which actuate inelligent and immortal beings. In the bosom of the most enlightened community upon the globe, we are ignorant and degraded; under the most republican government, we are denied all the rights and privileges of citizens; & what is still worse, we see no probability, that we as a community, will ever make it our earnest endeavour to rise from our ignorance and degradation. The vain & idle things of the moment occupy our minds, and woe be to the being who has the time to waste in them, and tell us that we should aim at doing our time more profitably. We are in a hurry, in truth; and certain of our condition, we are full of that morbid desire to become great, to assume all the glories of the ancient Amazons, and run the race of the swift-footed, and the unlucky

ever had in view, have been the dissemination of useful knowledge; the defence of our community; the necessity and advantages of education; and lately the expediency of emigration to Liberia. It is admitted, that for a community to become eminently virtuous, it is highly essential, that there should be a general dissemination of knowledge; and for the attainment of this, the press is a powerful auxiliary in the hands of enlightened and virtuous men. But we are apt when taking a view of the objects which are made subservient to human happiness to forget this, as if society could exist in its present happy state, without it. We would then inculcate upon our readers, the necessity of extending a patronising hand to the support of whatever is calculated to promote their happiness, and to improve their minds. It is admitted, that the standard of education is deplorably low, and that some general movement should be made towards raising it—but what avail all these admissions, without an effort to do something; for it is a fact, that while the rest of the community, are daily making higher attainments in knowledge, we remain almost stationary, with prejudices increasing daily. It is not our province here to enquire why prejudices should be in the pathway of the man of colour, all we know is, that they are there, and are ever likely to remain, until the theories of our A. man Symmes shall take place, and produce a general amalgamation. In many things, it is our duty to experiment until we arrive at the truth: but unless we have reasonable hopes of a favourable issue they are all useless; hence then, we conclude, that all efforts here, to improve the mass of coloured persons must prove abortive; and this conclusion, we adopt from the evidence of our own eyes.

In our efforts to improve our condition; we have endeavoured to place before our readers every thing which had the least tendency to improve them morally, by portraying virtue in the most alluring colours, & depicting vice and folly unadorned with any of those flimsy veils, with which their votaries are ever desirous of arraying them. We have kept nothing back through fear; when time and occasion called for a defence against the attacks of vile men whose aim, was principally to hold us up as beings devoid of all principle, we have boldly come forward in defence of our brethren from a principle of duty; when our vices or follies deserved censure, we have not been backward in giving it; discarding all motives of self-interest, relying wholly upon the justness of our remarks, and the necessity and sense of duty which prompted us to offer them.

Education being the principal mover to every other improvement, we have laboured constantly to place its advantages in the most striking light, by citing the blessings which have flowed from it in other portions of our country, where it is more generally enjoyed and appreciated—we have endeavoured by holding up ignorance to view, and the evils which befall society from such a state, to render our readers more sensible than ever, of the imperious necessity that more general efforts should be made for the education of our rising youth; for it is upon them only, that all our hopes for the future respectability of our people are fixed: they are the last stay of the departed glory of ancient Africa—if we neglect them now, we must never expect to see them qualified to act their part in life, any bet-

ter than we have. Ten times our present number of schools would be of little benefit unless we endeavour to second those benevolent individuals who have been kind enough to establish those now in operation, by sending our children regularly; by placing daily before them examples which would tend to excite them to virtuous actions; by upholding the hands of the different teachers, by precept & example. The times at present are those of action; the community sensible of the blessings to be derived from peace, seem anxious to improve present opportunities; and shall we remain idle spectators—while others are marching onward to the temple of science, shall we not fall into the ranks also, and turn our faces toward her lofty portals, which are open to all? Truly, education is the pearl of great price. It makes us better acquainted with our duty to our Creator & to our fellow-men; it elevates the soul and teaches us to look down with contempt upon the idle and frivolous things of the moment.

According to our ability, it has been our aim to be as practical as possible, in the few remarks which we have made at different times; and now we have arrived at the close of our labours, we must say, that frequently, we should rather have waved, offing any thing; knowing that we had insufficient leisure at command to do justice to the different subjects of discussion. We commenced the Journal under the impression, that the whole of our time would be devoted to the editorial department—that none of the manual labor of the office would fall upon us; but how disappointed we have been, we need not mention. We are sensible that our columns have often been issued with many typographical errors which when our inexperience in printing is taken into account, should not be matter of much surprise. Generally speaking, an editor's office is a thankless one; and if so, among an enlightened people; what could we expect? We are therefore not in the least abashed, that we have been slandered by the villainous—that our name is by word among the more ignorant, for what less could we expect? Prepared, we entered the lists; and unconquered we retire, with the hope that the talent committed to our care, may yet be exercised under more favorable auspices, and upon minds more likely to appreciate its value.

Celebration—On Monday last, the N. Y. African Society for Mutual Relief, celebrated their anniversary in Zion Church. The day being fine, a large concourse had assembled long before the arrival of the societies, who walked in procession from the Hall in Orange Street.

The exercises in the church commenced by singing, under the direction of Mr Collins a hymn very suitable to the occasion, after which, the Rev. William Milner offered a very appropriate prayer. The reading of the Constitution followed by Mr. William Nichols; after which, the Orator then rose and delivered his address. We were much pleased with the oration. Its originality attracted our attention, being much superior to the general standard of addresses on similar occasions. Beginning with the society at its formation, Mr Sipkins entered into minute but interesting particulars, which brought to light the obstacles which the first founders had to encounter in their career of usefulness and the present prosperous state of the society, the result of their labours of love. Societies for mutual relief are so useful, that we feel it our duty,

to urge every young man to become member, and every female to enrol her name as one of the African Dorcas Association.

For Freedom's Journal.

Mr Editor:—I perceive by the remarks in your last that your desire was to say something to us on economy: to be candid with you I shall give you my opinion fully—you are certainly the editor of the Journal, and have always taken an independent stand, for which you have been much slandered by many, who think their judgment superior to yours; but in my opinion they have been too fast to judge, & I am afraid that too much learning will turn them all mad. Upon the whole; and under the head of economy, I think, that you have acted from no other motives than pure and independent principles. Your remarks in my opinion, were not personal; they were laid down for the good of our population, and sorry am I to know that our people have mistaken the true aim of your subject. As respects all the calumny which has been heaped upon you, you could expect nothing less placed as you were; your predecessors in the same line, have not only been abused, but personally assaulted; and can you expect less?

A subscriber but no press stock holder.

DIED.

In Charleston S. C. on the 5th instant of Consumption, Miss Rebecca Gaillard, and on the 6th, Miss Harriet Hopton.

In Schenectady on Sabbath Morning last after a short but distressing illness which she bore with Christian fortitude Mrs Barbara F. Wright, consort of the Rev. Theodore S. Wright, of this city, aged 29.

In this city, on the 26th inst. Jno. Perrineau. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral Sunday precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. at his late Residence No 11 Orange street.

Also the societies in general are respectfully invited to attend, in Society order
W. P. Johnson Sec.

A Disconsolate Husband.—The consul's wife at Mycon had been Married upwards of six years, and yet at the time I was introduced to her she was scarcely twenty years, of age. The consul appeared ardently attached to her; nor did she seem to hold that servile rank to which the L. cantine ladies are devoted; she was gay, young and lovely; her husband good humoured, frank and affable; and, in short, the family was a perfect oriental picture of domestic happiness. * * * Here we were visited by my former host, the consul whom I was started at seeing equipped in a full suit of mourning, and with a beard of six weeks growth, according to the mourning customs of the Greeks. On enquiring the cause of his distress, he informed me, with streaming eyes, that his beloved signora had expired about two months before. The sight of me seemed to tear open all the closed wounds of the poor fellow's bosom; he wept profusely, sighed long and deeply and seemed a melancholy picture of fixed and overwhelming grief. * * * On his departure I communicated to an old acquaintance my sympathy with the sorrow of the consul; but, judge of my surprise when he informed me, that Signor Cordin had omitted in his tale of misfortunes to

mention one incident—namely, that he consoled himself with a second partner about a month after the death of the first, and by a strange commingling of joy and grief, had absolutely compelled his present lady to put on, with himself, deep mourning for her predecessor.—Emerson's Letters

BOARDING.

W. P. JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that after the first of May next his house, No 551 Pearl Street, near Broadway will be open for the accommodation of respectable Gentlemen of color.

The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the terms will be moderate. Nothing will be wanting on his part to render the situation of such as favor him with their patronage as comfortable as possible.

New-York, March 20, 1829

INFANT AFRICAN SCHOOL,

This school being kept in the rear of No. 16 Grand Street, for the last two years is now opened in No. 96 Centre street, near the foot of Canal street, in the basement story of the organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to both sexes of Adults and youths, in this school, is taught Reading, Writing Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of globes and maps, and Natural Philosophy. Also the females, are taught plain sewing and marking.

Hours of school, are from 9 o'clock until 12 A. M. and from one o'clock until 3 P. M. Ladies wishing to take private lessons through the summer, will have an opportunity between the hours, three and 5 o'clock, at a very moderate price.

Terms of Tuition from 2 to 4 dollars per Quarter, half payable in advance.

S. TREADWELL.

New York March 6th 1829

BOARDING.

The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, that he has made arrangements by which his house will be reopened on the first of May, for the accommodation of such respectable persons of colour, as may have occasion to visit this city during the present season.—The situation is healthy and pleasant, and nothing will be wanting to render such as favour him with their patronage, comfortable and happy.

PETER BANE.

No 29 Leonard Street New York.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and L.O. GING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs.

GLOUCESTER & JONES,

Is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling, \$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing 2 00
Arithmetic, do. do. do. 2 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy, 4 00
Latin and Greek Languages, 5 00
Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of a profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second handed Clothing.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET

Cornelius Henry has just finished a handsome two story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town, and will rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it, please to call at 31 Moore street.

C. HENRY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, New-York.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.**DAVID SEAMAN**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 63 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general, that his **House** No. 28 Elizabeth-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* (Oysters, &c.) served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unflinching attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1828. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced *BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS*, in the best manner. *Lapins* dresses made, and *PLAIN SEWING* done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth.—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment.

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the *Clothes Dressing* in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been fully bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing **COATS, PANTALOONS, &c.** is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of **STAINS, GREASE, &c.** Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by **STEAM SPONGING**, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

PETER S. TITUS,**RICHARD FIELD.****BOARDING.****LEWIS HARRISON,**

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

**THE LEECHES' JOURNAL.**

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russell, No. 143 Church-street.

NEW-YORK.

The price is **THREE DOLLARS** a year, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscription, \$2.50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

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NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.**SUPERIOR****POLISHING BLACKING;****(FROM LONDON.)**

Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by

N. VANLIEW, 580 Broome-street.

All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.